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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

—*(6.)*—

EDUCATION (IRELAND); QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND); QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND); EMIGRATION.

Session

7 February —— *6 July* 1865.

VOL. XVIII.

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the ot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1865.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I have the honour to submit to your Majesty my Annual Report regarding the progress and condition of this College for the year ending the 31st of March, 1865. It affords me renewed satisfaction again to record the steady advancement in the number of students present at Lectures, the unflagging earnestness and success of the Professors in the discharge of their various important duties, and the general devotedness of the students, with very rare exceptions, to their studies, in the different departments of the College.

Through the labours and accuracy of the Registrar, I have been enabled to present four Tables, which will give a complete return of the number of students and their denominations, who have entered the College in each year since its opening, of the number and religious persuasions of those attending in each Session, and also of the numbers who have annually attended the Lectures of each Professor. Some most satisfactory results arise from a comparison of these statistics. It appears that 1,632 individual students have entered the College since its opening; that the numbers attending annually have risen steadily since the year 1853, when 154 were on the rolls, till the present Session, when there have been present at Lectures 405; that of the 135 students who entered for the first time this year, 108 were matriculated and only 27 non-matriculated; and that there has been an increase in the present, as compared with the preceding Session, of 18 students.

I.—Numbers and Religious Persuasions of Students who have entered Queen's College, Belfast, in each year since its opening.

Sessions.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Established Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Independent.	Various.	Total.
1849–50, . .	90	105	195	33	5	145	4	1	7	195
1850–51, . .	51	42	93	15	7	68	1	–	2	93
1851–52, . .	42	40	82	25	7	47	2	–	1	82
1852–53, . .	31	23	54	16	7	28	2	–	1	54
1853–54, . .	39	23	62	14	5	36	3	–	4	62
1854–55, . .	41	38	79	13	6	56	2	–	2	79
1855–56, . .	33	29	62	17	5	36	2	2	–	62
1856–57, . .	40	28	68	18	4	40	1	–	5	68
1857–58, . .	43	28	71	8	6	55	2	–	–	71
1858–59, . .	51	37	88	24	8	51	4	1	–	88
1859–60, . .	66	24	90	14	6	64	4	–	2	90
1860–61, . .	96	41	137	29	13	85	3	–	7	137
1861–62, . .	114	38	152	27	5	101	6	3	10	152
1862–63, . .	115	22	137	23	12	92	5	–	5	137
1863–64, . .	109	18	127	25	5	86	3	1	7	127
1864–65, . .	108	27	135	22	6	97	3	–	7	135
	1,069	*563	1,632	323	107	1,087	47	8	60	1,632

The large number in the first year is accounted for by the fact that many students waited two years for the opening of the College, while some came from other Colleges to complete their courses. The College came into its normal condition three years afterwards, namely, in the Session 1852–53, from which period there has been a steady increase of students, so that the numbers in attendance during the present Session stand at 405.

II.—Numbers and Religious Persuasions of Students attending Lectures in Queen's College, Belfast, in each Session from its opening.

Sessions.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Established Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Independent.	Various.	Total.
1849–50, . .	90	105	195	33	5	145	4	1	7	195
1850–51, . .	110	75	185	33	10	136	4	1	1	185
1851–52, . .	120	69	189	40	14	129	5	–	1	189
1852–53, . .	101	53	154	33	15	100	4	–	2	154
1853–54, . .	114	54	168	36	14	107	6	–	5	168
1854–55, . .	118	65	183	34	14	131	3	–	1	183
1855–56, . .	119	74	193	33	19	131	5	2	3	193
1856–57, . .	136	58	194	35	14	131	3	2	9	194
1857–58, . .	153	54	207	31	14	154	4	1	3	207
1858–59, . .	160	63	223	45	14	153	8	2	1	223
1859–60, . .	199	58	257	43	16	184	8	2	4	257
1860–61, . .	239	73	312	57	22	216	7	–	10	312
1861–62, . .	299	76	375	59	17	256	13	4	16	375
1862–63, . .	335	53	388	61	24	275	11	3	14	388
1863–64, . .	340	47	387	63	26	261	10	3	24	387
1864–65, . .	356	49	405	58	22	285	9	1	30	405

* Of the 563 who entered as non-matriculated Students, 92 afterwards passed a matriculation examination. The College Register contains 1,161 matriculated and 471 non-matriculated, in all 1,632 students.

III.—Return showing the Number of Students attending the Lectures of each Professor in each year since the opening of the College.

Professor of	1849–50.	1850–51.	1851–52.	1852–53.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1855–56.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.	1859–60.	1860–61.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.
Greek,	71	74	46	23	32	36	43	36	44	58	77	100	140	157	120	133
Latin,	63	72	44	25	32	35	40	29	44	54	72	94	139	149	113	118
Mathematics,	86	70	51	36	42	44	45	52	55	62	78	95	106	122	111	113
English,	52	46	53	35	44	44	51	43	56	65	73	100	116	135	125	128
Modern Languages,	62	56	41	31	34	52	43	52	56	63	78	150	177	150	125	146
Celtic,	The Lectures open to the public.														Vacant.	
Natural Philosophy,	48	43	61	29	40	35	35	37	43	34	46	95	95	104	106	102
Natural History,	12	49	75	52	58	68	56	69	62	87	84	77	77	83	112	121
Mineralogy,	—*	6	14	13	15	13	9	20	13	11	16					
Logic and Metaphysics,	3	—	45	39	44	45	43	51	46	54	44	79	106	114	103	91
Chemistry,	40	56	75	53	62	70	60	76	68	88	99	82	106	101	104	122
Engineering,	10	13	15	9	12	12	8	17	16	11	16	13	16	26	33	34
Agriculture and Medical Jurisprudence,	13	21	24	14	22	17	16	20	25	22	27	21	24	22	—	—
															25	30
Anatomy,	35	44	55	61	53	63	65	46	52	68	81	101	107	105	114	132
Medicine,	9	17	17	12	15	18	33	27	19	22	29	25	42	27	36	44
Surgery,	24	15	26	29	23	30	48	32	30	29	39	51	53	54	47	50
Midwifery,	14	10	12	16	17	18	24	13	7	17	14	26	36	22	34	19
Materia Medica,	11	14	16	17	17	23	25	11	18	22	27	33	38	37	29	38
English Law,	17	16	17	15	11	15	10	14	12	13	11	16	14	12	12	14
Jurisprudence,	11	11	23	10	19	11	15	12	27	20	23	19	20	29	27	31

This return is given more fully in detail in the Appendix, pp. 4, 5.

The return of Lectures delivered in each Session appears in pp. 11, 12 of the Appendix.

The returns from most of the departments show a very progressive and encouraging advancement. The Medical School embraced during this Session 151 students, whereas at the opening of the College it consisted of 55. The School of Anatomy has had an attendance this Session of 132 men.

IV.—Return of the Number of Medical Students in attendance in each Session.

Session.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Session.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
1849–50,	28	27	55	1857–58,	35	32	67
1850–51,	20	35	55	1858–59,	45	34	79
1851–52,	25	39	64	1859–60,	56	39	95
1852–53,	29	33	62	1860–61,	70	46	116
1853–54,	29	37	66	1861–62,	81	48	129
1854–55,	39	36	75	1862–63,	89	33	122
1855–56,	33	48	81	1863–64,	110	33	143
1856–57,	36	25	61	1864–65,	126	25	151

It will be seen from the Appendix No. II., that the number of anatomical students during the past winter has been more than double the number attending in any year previously to 1860–61; and as there has been crowding where it is necessary for health that there should be abundant space, I look with great satisfaction upon the prospect of the early completion of the additions to the dissecting-room, wisely provided by your Majesty's Government.

The Tables of the religious persuasions, taking into account the provision made in other Colleges of a kind more or less adapted

* Public.

to the peculiarities of denominational creeds, will prove that united education has been tested within these walls, as it is yearly in the other Queen's Colleges, as well as within the halls of the Queen's University, and has been found perfectly practicable and highly beneficial.

The different examinations of the College for matriculation, scholarships and prizes, were held at the periods prescribed in the Calendar, and I have received reports from the several Professors to the effect that the students generally are advancing in their preparation for these frequent and testing examinations; and that these various and important honors were ardently competed for, and in many cases narrowly won.

I beg most respectfully to return my humble thanks to the members of your Majesty's Government, both in England and in Ireland, who have received my applications and granted my requests for providing increased accommodation for some departments of this College. The School of Engineering is now furnished with a new and excellent room; and as I have stated above, the medical buildings of the College much required great enlargement, and it is now secured; whilst, owing to a grant about to be made for building a new library and reading rooms, the great hall of the College, which is quite unsuited for a library, and rendered by the book-cases unfit for examination or for public collegiate meetings, will now be reconverted to the purposes for which it was originally intended. On the part of the authorities of the College, I have the honour to present our united gratitude that this urgent case has been so promptly considered. The measures adopted by the Lords of your Majesty's Treasury will, with the sanction of Parliament, secure the completion of the new library without any delay.

Grave instances of violation of order have rarely taken place within these walls. During this Session one of this nature occurred, and the Council felt bound to exercise their powers in sustaining the discipline of the College by inflicting on one of its students the punishment of rustication for the Session.

The Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland have published a detailed account of the degrees, diplomas, and certificates conferred on the students of the three Colleges in Dublin Castle in 1864. That return presents very remarkable and encouraging evidence of the prosperity and expansion of the University. For instance, I find that in October, 1860, 87 degrees and certificates were granted, whilst in October, 1864, 273 were conferred. The table stands thus:—

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES, &c., conferred by the Queen's University in 1864.

38	degrees of	M.D.
4	„	ad eundem.
1	„	LL.B.
11	„	M.A.
58	„	B.A.
10	diplomas of	C.E.
1	„	E.L.
	In all	123

Also,

82	candidates passed the first University examination in Arts.				
40	,,	,,	,,	,,	Medicine.
14	,,	,,	,,	,,	Engineering.
		In all,	.	.	136

Also,

14 candidates obtained middle-class certificates, . . .	14
Total, ...	273

At the examination for degrees and honors, students of this College did not fail to hold their proper place. These competitions in Dublin, amongst the alumni of the three Colleges, for graduation, and for the prescribed rewards, are most beneficial. Their influence is felt and acknowledged throughout the ranks both of Professors and Students. In the halls of the Queen's University, and of its affiliated Colleges, the effect of Sir Robert Peel's noble and successful exertions to stimulate and reward talent, has created an amount of rivalry which has advanced graduation, and secured a combination of interest and sentiment which it would have been impossible otherwise to have obtained.

The Sullivan Exhibitions, and those also of Mr. Robert Mackay Wilson, granted to this College, have been disposed of in accordance with the generous desires of their founders, and they have afforded great benefit to those who obtained them.

I subjoin a list of the students of this College who obtained the Peel, Sullivan, and Wilson Exhibitions.

Of the prizes awarded out of Sir Robert Peel's fund the following were obtained by students of this College:—

£20 for 3 years, by Mr. James Torrens, first honor at the previous examination in arts.
£15 for 3 years, by Mr. William M'Mordie, second honor at the previous examination in arts.
£10 for 3 years, by Mr. William M'Mordie, at the same examination.
£15 for 2 years, and £10 for the 3rd year, by Mr. Edward M'Kean, third honor at the previous examination in arts.
£20 for 2 years, by Mr. John Campbell, at the previous examination in engineering.

Of the prizes to be competed for by graduates and undergraduates of all the Colleges, Mr. Thomas Houston obtained the first, and Mr. W. H. Kisbey the second; while Mr. J. W. Craig obtained the first, and Mr. Thomas Day Bottomley the second prize at entrance in English Literature; and at the same examination Mr. James Owen Wylie obtained the first, and Mr. John Wilson the second prize in Geometry.

Dr. Sullivan's Exhibition of £15 for three years to a student from the Belfast Institution, was conferred on Mr. Robert Morrow; and Mr. Wilson's Exhibitions of £10 each were conferred upon Mr. J. Millar and Mr. J. Marshall.

The sum of £1,500 granted annually to this College for scholarships and prizes from the Consolidated Fund, has been

appropriated after severe competitive examinations at the beginning and end of the session. £1,000 a year still remain to the College for the extension of the libraries, museums, and its general maintenance; but I cannot cease to regret that the arrangement to meet the just and necessary augmentation of the salaries to the Professors involved a reduction of the sum originally granted of £1,600 per annum, to the sum above named. In common with the Presidents of the other Colleges, I used my best exertions to secure this augmentation, but it would have afforded much greater satisfaction had it been drawn from some other source. I hope to see the still remaining sums of £1,000 a year to each College soon raised to an annual grant of the original £1,600, for the purpose of rendering the libraries, laboratories, and museums suitable to the science and literature of the age, and the permanent and still increasing wants of the country at large.

In various departments of the public service the students of Belfast College continue to obtain valuable and lucrative places. The history of some of them at home and abroad is quite remarkable, on account of the adaptation they have shown for their particular employments, of their rapid promotion, through the recommendation of their superiors, as well as of the unabated affection many of them continue to evince towards their relations and their former instructors and fellow-students here. Many most interesting details in these respects have come under my own observation.

Annexed is a full Appendix, giving an account in detail of the number of students in each class, the number of lectures delivered by each Professor, with a digest of the various subjects and courses of lectures, the papers used at the matriculation, scholarship, and class examinations, the Bursar's account of the expenditure of the College, with the fees received, and other information, as appears by the Table of Contents, p. ii.

All of which is testified on behalf of this College by your Majesty's most dutiful servant,

P. SHULDHAM HENRY.

Queen's College, Belfast,
12*th May*, 1865.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

Queen's College, Belfast, and Queen's University.

The College is a Corporation under the name and style of "Queen's College, Belfast." It was founded under the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Victoria, cap. 66, intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the Advancement of Learning in Ireland." Under the powers given by this Act, it was determined to found three Colleges. Belfast, Cork, and Galway, were selected as the sites of these Colleges, and on the 30th day of December, 1845, letters patent were issued, incorporating them. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the three Colleges were formed into a Board, called "The Board of Queen's Colleges," for the purpose of drawing up the statutes and arranging the system of education to be pursued in them.

On the 4th of August, 1849, the Professors were appointed, and the Colleges opened for the reception of students on the 30th October, in the same year.

Letters patent, constituting the statutes, were issued on the 11th of December, 1849, and a further charter was issued in the year 1863.

The Council of the College.

The President.
The Vice-President.
P. Redfern, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. Purser, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
G. L. Craik, LL.D., Professor of History and English Literature.
C. MacDouall, LL.D., Professor of Greek.
Wyville Thomson, LL.D., Professor of Natural History.
John Creery Ferguson, M.B., Professor of Medicine.

Professors.

The Greek Language,	Charles MacDouall, LL.D., M.R.A.S.
The Latin Language,	William Nesbitt, M.A.
History and English Literature,	George Lillie Craik, LL.D.
Modern Languages,	Wilhelm Frädersdorff, LL.D.
The Celtic Languages,	[Vacant.]
Mathematics,	John Purser, M.A.
Natural Philosophy,	John Stevelly, LL.D.
Chemistry,	Thomas Andrews, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology,	Wyville Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., M.R.I.A.
Logic and Metaphysics,	Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D.
Civil Engineering,	James Thomson, C.E., A.M.
Agriculture,	John F. Hodges, M.D., F.C.S.
Anatomy and Physiology,	Peter Redfern, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.S.
Practice of Medicine,	John Creery Ferguson, A.M., M.B.
Practice of Surgery,	Alexander Gordon, M.D.
Materia Medica,	James Seaton Reid, M.D.
Midwifery,	William Burden, M.D.
English Law,	Echlin Molyneux, A.M.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.

Appendix, No. 1.

Queen's College, Belfast, and Queen's University.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Curator of Museum,	The Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
Registrar,	Rev. Richard Oulton, B.D.
Librarian,	Rev. George Hill.
Bursar,	Alexander Dickey, Esq.

DEANS OF RESIDENCES.

United Church of England and Ireland,	Rev. Henry Murphy, A.M.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,	Rev. Henry Cooke, D.D., LL.D.
Irish Association of Non-Subscribing Presbyterians,	Rev. John Porter.
Wesleyan Methodists,	Rev. Daniel Macafee.

The students of the College are either Matriculated or Non-matriculated. All the courses for Matriculated students in Arts, including the Department of Civil Engineering, and also in the Faculties of Medicine and of Law, will be found in the Calendar, which is published annually.

Non-matriculated students, on paying the regulated class fees, and signing an engagement to observe order and discipline in the College, are permitted, without undergoing a preliminary examination, to attend any separate course or courses of Lectures; but are not permitted to become candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or to enjoy other privileges of the Matriculated students.

Students in any of the Faculties can be admitted *ad eundem* from the other Queen's Colleges, or from any University capable of granting degrees.

COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the FACULTY OF ARTS—30 Junior Scholarships, of £24 each, are awarded to Undergraduates—15 for proficiency in Literature, and 15 for proficiency in Science; also, 8 Senior Scholarships, of £40 each, to Graduates, one being limited to students who have also completed the course for the degree of LL.B.; and 5 Scholarships, of £20 each, to Engineering Students.

In the FACULTY OF MEDICINE—8 Junior Scholarships, of £25 each, are awarded.

In the FACULTY OF LAW—3 Junior Scholarships, of £20 each, are awarded.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED IN THE SEVERAL FACULTIES, 1863-64.

7 Senior Scholarships awarded.
31 Junior Scholarships in Arts awarded.
5 Engineering Scholarships.
8 Medical Scholarships.
3 Law Scholarships.

1864-65.

7 Senior Scholarships awarded.
20 Junior Scholarships in Arts awarded.
4 Engineering Scholarships.
8 Medical Scholarships.
3 Law Scholarships.

By an order of Her Majesty in Council, of 21st May, 1855, applying to the Civil Service, it is ordained that "every person nominated to a junior situation should obtain a certificate of qualification before entering on his duties. The ordinary classes in Queen's College embrace the branches required in the Examinations for the Civil Service, and also in the Examination for students intending to become candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and for appointments to the Civil Service of India, both of which are now thrown open to public competition.

Queen's University in Ireland.

The charter founding the Queen's University in Ireland received the Royal sanction in the year 1850, and it provides that its Senate should have the power of conferring upon the students of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, such degrees and distinctions, in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Physic, as are granted and conferred in other Colleges and Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. It further ordains that any of the students of the three Queen's Colleges, who shall have obtained such degrees in any of the several Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, as shall be conferred by the Chancellor and Senate of the Queen's University, shall be fully possessed of all such rights, privileges, and immunities, as belong to similar degrees granted by other Universities or Colleges, and shall be entitled to whatever rank and precedence is derived from similar degrees granted by other Universities.

By the charter of the Queen's University, candidates for Degrees in Medicine are required to have attended *at least one-third of the courses of Medical Lectures* in some one of the Queen's Colleges. For the remainder of the courses of Medical Lectures, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Chancellor and Senate also have the power of admitting, by special grace, Graduates of other Universities to similar and equal degrees.

In order to obtain a degree or diploma in the Queen's University it is necessary to enter the College as a Matriculated Student, to pass the entrance or Matriculation Examination, and to pursue a fixed course of study.

The Matriculated Students may be classified as follow:—

I.	Those intending to proceed to the		Degrees of A.B. and A.M.
II.	,,	,,	Degree of M.D.
III.	,,	,,	Diploma of Elementary Law.
IV.	,,	,,	Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D.
V.	,,	,,	Diploma of Civil Engineering.
VI.	,,	,,	Diploma of Agriculture.

The Senate.

Chancellor.—The Right Honorable George William Frederick Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B., &c.
Vice-Chancellor.—The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, M.R.I.A., &c.
The Right Honorable William Earl of Rosse, K.ST.P., M.R.I.A., &c.
The Right Honorable Thomas Spring, Baron Monteagle of Brandon, M.A., F.R.S., Member of Senate of University of London, Comptroller of the Exchequer.
The Right Honorable Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice in Appeal, LL.D., V.C.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.
The Right Honorable David R. Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, M.R.I.A., &c.
The Rev. P. Shuldham Henry, D.D., President Queen's College, Belfast.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., &c., President Queen's College, Cork.
Edward Berwick, Esq., President Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Commissioner of Public Works.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D., M.R.I.A., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
Major-General Sir Thomas Aiskew Larcom, R.E., K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., &c.
James Gibson, A.M., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Robert Andrews, Q.C., LL.D.
The Right Honorable James Henry Monahan, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Robert Adams, A.M., M.D.
The Right Honorable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.

Secretary.—G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A.—Office, Dublin Castle.

The Senate holds its sitting in Dublin Castle, where the examinations of the students of the three Colleges, for Graduation and University Exhibitions, are annually conducted by Examiners appointed by the Senate from year to year.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

RETURN of the NUMBER of STUDENTS attending each CLASS in the Queen's College, Belfast, in each Year.

CLASS.	SESSION.							
	1849-50	'50-51.	'51-52.	'52-53.	'53-54.	'54-55.	'55-56.	'56-57.
Greek—1st year,	71	47	28	16	21	26	29	24
,, 2nd ,,	–	27	18	7	11	12	14	12
,, Higher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latin—1st year,	63	45	27	19	21	24	27	19
,, 2nd ,,	–	27	17	6	11	11	13	10
,, Higher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The English Language,	52	46	28	20	24	28	31	24
History and English Literature, Senior ,, ,,	–	–	25	15	20	16	20	19
Modern Languages (French, German, Italian),	62	36	41	27	34	37	29	40
Senior ,,	–	20	28	16	15	15	19	12
The Celtic Languages,	*The Lectures in each Session open to the Public.*							–
Mathematics—1st year,	86	58	40	25	29	33	30	35
,, 2nd ,,	–	12	11	11	13	11	15	17
,, Higher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nat. Philosophy—Higher Class,	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	8
,, Mathematical Physics, &c.	32	32	46	24	29	23	24	19
,, Experimental Physics,	48	59	57	29	40	34	36	37
,, Practical Mechanics,	7	3	6	3	4	3	3	2
Chemistry,	37	53	63	44	51	60	50	70
Practical Chemistry,	6	7	14	10	15	14	12	10
Laboratory,	–	6	8	8	9	9	10	15
Zoology,	12	34	35	29	31	43	31	43
Botany,	12	49	46	35	37	46	36	44
Physical Geography,	–	–	29	17	21	19	20	21
Logic,	3	–	27	17	21	26	20	27
Metaphysics,	–	–	18	15	16	11	17	20
Higher Logic and Metaphysics,	–	–	6	7	7	8	6	7
Mineralogy and Geology,	*Public.*	6	14	13	15	13	9	20
Surveying,	10	9	9	6	6	9	4	–
Civil Engineering,	–	4	6	3	4	3	4	17
Theory of Agriculture,	11	8	7	2	6	5	5	4
Practice of Agriculture,	–	5	3	2	5	5	1	1
Diseases of Farm Animals,	–	5	3	2	5	5	1	1
Medical Jurisprudence,	2	8	14	10	13	8	10	15
Anatomy,	25	36	48	45	44	51	44	39
Practical Anatomy,	27	32	35	49	41	46	53	33
Practice of Medicine,	9	17	17	12	15	18	33	27
Practice of Surgery,	24	15	26	29	28	30	48	32
Materia Medica,	11	14	16	17	17	23	25	11
Midwifery,	14	10	12	16	17	18	24	13
Law of Property, Equity of Bankruptcy, Common and Criminal Law, Evidence and Pleading,	17	16	17	15	11	5	10	14
Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Arts,	–	–	12	2	9	6	8	2
Civil Law, Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law, Jurisprudence,	11	11	13	8	10	5	9	10
Arabic,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hindustani,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanskrit,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Appendix, No. 2—*continued.*

Return of the Number of Students attending each Class in the Queen's College, Belfast, in each Year—*continued.*

Class.	Session.							
	'57–58.	'58–59.	'59–60.	'60–61.	'61–62.	'62–63.	'63–64.	'64–65.
Greek—1st year,	31	36	45	69	81	83	66	79
,, 2nd ,,	13	17	23	25	49	63	44	40
,, Higher,	–	5	4	4	7	7	9	12
Latin—1st year,	33	34	46	69	84	83	65	78
,, 2nd ,,	11	18	22	23	49	60	40	33
,, Higher,	–	2	3	2	6	6	8	7
The English Language,	36	41	49	72	85	85	70	80
History, / English Literature,	20	24	24	28	5 / 30	8 / 41	6 / 52	4 / 48
Modern Languages (French, German, Italian),	40	50	76	140	124	110	99	110
Senior ,,	16	13	17	10	54	43	26	36
The Celtic Languages,	*The Lectures in each Session open to the Public.*						–	–
Mathematics—1st year,	39	45	61	83	93	102	85	92
,, 2nd ,,	16	14	13	13	13	15	20	17
,, Higher,	–	4	6	3	–	5	6	4
Nat. Philosophy—Higher Class,	7	4	9	–	–	–	–	5
,, Mathematical Physics, &c.	26	25	24	64	67	72	69	60
,, Experimental Physics,	41	28	42	87	86	94	95	87
Natural Philosophy applied,	7	3	4	4	–	2	5	6
Chemistry,	60	74	81	64*	89	89	81	93
Practical Chemistry,	11	14	21	21	20	24	28	44
Laboratory,	10	11	10	12	15	15	8	14
Zoology,	34	63	56	37*	57	66	90	82
Botany,	34	62	55	40*	56	62	90	92
Physical Geography,	28	23	28	30	7†	7	–	–
Logic,	22	29	29	35	65	66	57	49
Metaphysics,	15	19	15	24	22	34	40	40
Higher Logic,	9	8	–	–	10	12	25	14
Mineralogy and Geology,	13	11	16	7‡	11	10	12	14
Engineering, 1st year,	7	7	12	9	10	11	15	15
Engineering, 2nd year, lectures, / practice,	7	3	4	4	6	11	8	12 / 12
Engineering, 3rd year, lectures, / practice,	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	7 / 7
Theory of Agriculture,	7	7	7	6	6	6	–	–
Practice of Agriculture,	3	1	4	3	1	–	–	–
Diseases of Farm Animals,	4	2	3	2	1	–	–	–
Medical Jurisprudence,	16	13	17	14	18	16	25	30
Anatomy,	39	59	60	86	83	83	87	93
Practical Anatomy,	41	44	62	80	85	91	97	125
Practice of Medicine,	19	22	29	25	42	27	36	44
Practice of Surgery,	30	29	39	51	53	53	46	48
Materia Medica,	18	22	27	33	38	37	29	38
Midwifery,	7	17	14	26	36	22	34	19
Law of Property, Equity and Bankruptcy, Common and Criminal Law, Evidence and Pleading,	12	13	16	16	14	12	12	14
Political Economy, Arts,	18	9	7	10	8	18	17	20
Civil Law; Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law; Jurisprudence,	10	11	17	10	12	11	10	11
Arabic,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Hindustani,	–	–	2	3	2	3	–	–
Sanskrit,	–	–	6	3	4	5	4	4
Operative Surgery,	–	–	–	–	–	11	2	–

* No Arts Students this Session, owing to change of Statutes.
† Not now required in third year Arts.
‡ No Engineering Students this Session, owing to change of Statutes.

APPENDIX,

Return of the Amount of Fees received by each

Professor of	1849–50.			1850–51.			1851–52.			1852–53.			1853–54.			1854–55.			1855–56.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Greek,	*88	10	0	83	0	0	50	0	0	27	5	0	38	5	0	46	5	0	51	15	0
Latin,	*73	15	0	79	0	0	50	10	0	31	5	0	38	5	0	44	5	0	47	15	0
English History and Literature,	50	5	0	50	5	0	47	10	0	31	5	0	43	5	0	45	5	0	59	5	0
Logic & Metaphysics,	6	0	0	–			† 59	5	0	34	5	0	37	15	0	41	0	0	41	15	0
Mathematics,	116	15	0	97	10	0	69	15	0	43	0	0	54	10	0	59	0	0	60	10	0
Natural Philosophy,	79	5	0	70	15	0	99	10	0	47	0	0	73	15	0	76	15	0	59	10	0
Chemistry, Practical Chemistry	85	5	0	104	0	0	117	5	0	91	10	0	111	10	0	131	15	0	105	10	0
Anatomy and Physiology, Practical Anatomy,	143	0	0	170	0	0	195	15	0	230	10	0	228	0	0	250	0	0	256	0	0
Natural History and Botany,	20	10	0	69	0	0	70	15	0	50	15	0	55	0	0	76	15	0	59	10	0
Modern Languages,	97	0	0	84	0	0	63	0	0	50	0	0	61	0	0	85	0	0	74	0	0
Mineralogy and Geology,	–			7	10	0	24	15	0	17	15	0	20	15	0	18	0	0	12	10	0
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	20	0	0	21	0	0	35	15	0	18	15	0	28	0	0	14	10	0	29	5	0
English Law,	32	0	0	29	0	0	37	0	0	23	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	21	0	0
Civil Engineering,	16	0	0	24	10	0	22	0	0	14	0	0	17	15	0	21	0	0	13	10	0
Agriculture and Medical Jurisprudence,	15	10	0	41	0	0	49	5	0	22	0	0	46	0	0	32	15	0	26	0	0
Practice of Medicine,	17	0	0	31	0	0	32	0	0	18	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	56	0	0
Surgery,	41	0	0	21	10	0	36	0	0	51	0	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	74	0	0
Materia Medica,	22	0	0	28	0	0	26	0	0	29	0	0	33	0	0	43	0	0	45	0	0
Midwifery,	28	0	0	18	0	0	22	0	0	27	0	0	31	0	0	33	0	0	44	0	0
Teacher of Drawing,	–			–			–			–			–			–			–		

* In the Session of 1849–50, Medical Students were required to attend the Greek and Latin Classes, but have since been exempt from attending either class.

† Professor M'Cosh was appointed in Session 1851–52, and taught and received fees from Students properly belonging to the previous Session.

Queen's College, Belfast, March, 1864.

Appendix, No. 4.

APPENDIX,

Expenditure of One Year's Additional Grant.

Account of the Expenditure of One Year's Additional Grant

1. Library of Ancient and Modern Literature and Philology:

	£	s.	d.
Ancient Classical Languages and Philology,	39	17	9
English History and Literature,	45	13	4
Foreign Modern Languages,	14	9	2
Works of General Interest, &c.,	82	14	10
	182	15	1

2. Libraries, Museum, &c., Mathematical, Physical, and Chemical Sciences:

	£	s.	d.
Mathematical Library,	11	19	2
Physical Library,	1	6	0
Chemical Library,	14	17	6
Museum and Cabinet of Physical Science,	1	7	0
,, Laboratory, Chemical Science,	12	6	9
	41	16	5

No. 3.

Professor in the Queen's College, Belfast, in each Year.

1856–57.			1857–58.			1858–59.			1859–60.			1860–61.			1861–62.			1862–63.			1863–64.			1864–65.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
44	15	0	51	0	0	78	0	0	*93	5	0	*131	15	0	*186	0	0	*187	15	0	*221	0	0	233	10	0
39	15	0	53	0	0	67	0	0	†90	0	0	127	15	0	185	0	0	185	15	0	211	0	0	220	10	0
43	15	0	57	10	0	69	0	0	94	15	0	117	5	0	155	10	0	164	5	0	163	10	0	162	10	0
48	5	0	46	15	0	68	10	0	39	0	0	58	10	0	106	5	0	134	10	0	173	10	0	143	0	0
62	15	0	69	10	0	97	10	0	139	10	0	156	0	0	183	5	0	211	5	0	201	0	0	208	0	0
62	15	0	72	0	0	66	10	0	61	5	0	180	10	0	178	15	0	194	10	0	183	0	0	186	0	0
133	0	0	113	10	0	147	5	0	184	0	0	167	0	0	195	15	0	210	5	0	213	10	0	264	10	0
181	0	0	206	0	0	262	10	0	307	0	0	427	10	0	‡432	10	0	‡425	10	0	‡453	10	0	567	10	0
56	0	0	52	10	0	105	5	0	94	10	0	70	0	0	96	10	0	120	5	0	157	0	0	170	0	0
86	0	0	96	0	0	120	0	0	159	10	0	277	0	0	319	5	0	270	15	0	231	0	0	278	0	0
37	0	0	20	5	0	21	15	0	24	15	0	11	10	0	16	5	0	20	10	10	22	0	0	25	0	0
22	10	0	31	15	0	28	10	0	36	10	0	28	10	0	25	15	0	37	10	0	38	0	0	51	0	0
27	0	0	21	0	0	25	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0	18	0	0	20	0	0
27	0	0	22	0	0	22	15	0	24	15	0	32	0	0	40	15	0	70	0	0	82	0	0	97	0	0
25	10	0	40	5	0	31	5	0	47	0	0	43	0	0	§44	0	0	§36	15	0	48	0	0	55	0	0
43	10	0	26	0	0	37	0	0	44	0	0	37	0	0	64	10	0	46	0	0	59	0	0	74	0	0
42	10	0	34	0	0	46	0	0	65	10	0	79	13	0	84	12	0	96	11	0	73	0	0	82	0	0
20	0	0	34	0	0	39	0	0	50	0	0	60	0	0	69	0	0	70	0	0	59	0	0	73	0	0
24	0	0	12	0	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	48	0	0	63	0	0	36	0	0	66	0	0	36	0	0
32	0	0	25	0	0	26	0	0	22	0	0	–			–			–			–			–		

* Besides for Sanskrit and Hindustani 1859–60, £35; 1860–61, £22 10*s.*; 1861–62, £25; 1862–63, £32 10*s.*; 1863–64, £20; 1864–5, £20.

† Besides for Arabic in 1859–60, £5.

‡ The Professor of Anatomy pays to his Demonstrator a portion of the fees for Practical Anatomy.

§ No endowment for Medical Jurisprudence. Professor Hodges delivers the lectures, receiving only class fees.

ALEXANDER DICKEY, *Bursar.*

No. 4.

Appendix, No. 4.

to the Queen's College, Belfast, ending 31st March, 1864.

Expenditure of One Year's Additional Grant.

3. Libraries, Museum, and Collection of Objects of the Department of the Natural Sciences:

	£	s.	d.
Library of Natural History,	22	14	4
,, Geology and Mineralogy,	13	3	1
Museum of Natural History,	73	2	6
,, Geology and Mineralogy,	19	11	0
	128	10	11

4. Libraries, Museums, and Collections of Objects of the Departments of Engineering and Agriculture:

Library of Engineering,	24	11	2
,, Agriculture,	6	5	7
Instruments and Collections of Engineering,	16	13	8
	47	10	5

Appendix, No. 4.

APPENDIX, No. 4—*continued.*

Expenditure of One Year's Additional Grant.

ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE of ONE YEAR'S ADDITIONAL GRANT to the Queen's College, Belfast, ending 31st March, 1864—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
5. Museum and Library of Medical Science:			
Library of Medical Works,	32	6	2
Anatomical and Pathological Museums, and Rent of Anatomical Rooms,	88	6	1
Surgical Museum,	2	0	0
Medical Jurisprudence,	14	19	2
	137	11	5
6. Library of Metaphysical, Legal, and Economical Science:			
Law, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy,	18	16	8
Metaphysics,	21	16	11
	40	13	7
7. Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postages, Office Expenses, &c.,	330	15	0
8. Heating and Lighting,	151	4	5
9. Grounds, £60 10*s.* 1*d.*; Plants, £5,	65	10	1
	1,126	7	4
Balance in Bank of Ireland Office, 31st March, 1864,	318	6	11
Total,	1,444	14	3

Amount of One Year's additional Grant,	1,000	0	0
College and Matriculation Fees,	118	10	0
Received for Calendars, Catalogues, &c., and Fines,	8	11	3
Balance in Bank, 31st March, 1863,	317	13	0
Total,	1,444	14	3

The Accounts of the College up to 31st March, 1864, have been examined and found correct by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

April, 1865.

ALEXANDER DICKEY, *Bursar.*

APPENDIX, No. 5.

General Class Examinations, Queen's College, Belfast.

—	Session 1863-64.			A.M.	P.M.	Session 1864-65.			A.M.	P.M.
The English Language,	Saturday,	January	9	—	12—4	Saturday,	January	14	—	12—4
Logic,	Saturday,	February	13	9—12	—	Saturday,	February	11	9—12	—
Zoology,	Saturday,	March	5	9—12	—	Saturday,	March	4	9—12	—
Metaphysics,	Tuesday,	March	22	9—12	and 2—5	Tuesday,	April	11	9—12	and 2—5
Physical Geography,	Wednesday,	March	23	9—12	—	Wednesday,	April	12	9—12	—
Mineralogy and Geology,	Wednesday,	March	23	—	2—5	Wednesday,	April	12	—	2—5
English Literature,	Thursday,	March	24	9—12	and 2—5	Thursday,	April	13	9—12	and 2—5
Midwifery,	Wednesday,	April	27	—	2—5	Wednesday,	April	26	—	2—5
Practice of Medicine,	Wednesday,	April	27	9—12	—	Wednesday,	April	26	9—12	—
Anatomy and Physiology,	Thursday,	April	28	9—12	and 2—5	Thursday,	April	27	9—12	and 2—5
Practical Anatomy,	Friday,	April	29	9—12	—	Saturday,	April	22	9—12	—
Practice of Surgery,	Friday,	April	29	—	2—5	Friday,	April	28	—	2—5
Materia Medica,	Saturday,	April	30	9—12	—	Friday,	April	28	9—12	—
Medical Jurisprudence,	Saturday,	April	30	—	2—5	Saturday,	April	29	9—12	—
Practical Chemistry,	—	—		—	—	—	—		—	—
Modern Languages,	Tuesday,	May	31	9—12	and 2—5	Tuesday,	May	30	9—12	and 2—5
Greek (First Year),	Wednesday,	June	1	9—12	,, 2—5	Wednesday,	May	31	9—12	,, 2—5
,, (Second Year),	Thursday,	June	2	9—12	,, 2—5	Thursday,	June	1	9—12	,, 2—5
Latin (First Year),	Thursday,	June	2	9—12	,, 2—5	Thursday,	June	1	9—12	,, 2—5
,, (Second Year),	Wednesday,	June	1	9—12	,, 2—5	Wednesday,	May	31	9—12	,, 2—5
Engineering and Surveying,	Thursday,	June	2	9—12	,, 2—5	Thursday,	June	1	9—12	2—5
Mathematics,	Friday,	June	3	9—12	,, 2—5	Friday,	June	2	9—12	and 2—5
Natural Philosophy,	Saturday,	June	4	9—12	,, 2—5	Saturday,	June	3	9—12	,, 2—5
Chemistry,	Monday,	June	6	9—12	,, 2—5	Monday,	June	5	9—12	,, 2—5
Botany,	Tuesday,	June	7	9—12	—	Tuesday,	June	6	9—12	—
History,	Tuesday,	June	7	9—12	—	Tuesday,	June	6	9—12	,, 2—5

General Examination of Students in Law, and also of Students in the Faculty of Arts, in Political Economy, at the close of the Lectures on these subjects.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LECTURES delivered by each Professor in the Queen's College, Belfast, in each YEAR.

—	1849-50.	'50-51.	'51-52.	'52-53.	'53-54.	'54-55.	'55-56.	'56-57.	'57-58.	'58-59.	'59-60.	'60-61.	'61-62.	'62-63.	'63-64.	REMARKS.
Professor of—																
Greek, . . .	135	232	244	246	236	240	234	235	236	350	500*	460*	440*	360*	360	In addition, examining some hundreds of exercises each session.
Latin, . . .	162	197	218	221	189	196	232	230	230	275	398	234	234	234	230	Do. do.
History and English Literature, . .	35	55	98	91	104	100	105	105	99	110	123	92	154	146	140	Besides 676 exercises.
Modern Languages, .	208	330	324	307	306	305	319	340	369	307	340	372	372	360	356	
Celtic, . . .	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	Open to the Public without charge.
Mathematics, . .	135	256	333	248	246	330	346	322	330	400	400	370	370	316	325	Besides three hours each week on which the Senior Scholar meets the Junior Division.
Natural Philosophy, .	122	257	233	209	256	250	255	307	300	300	242	242	213	182	180	In addition, arranging apparatus, which occupies as much time as the lectures.
Chemistry, . . .	134	136	137	129	132	130	138	142	142	140	132	132	132	132	130	In addition, superintending the working pupils, of whom from eight to twelve are admitted each year by examination to the laboratory without charge.
Practical Chemistry, .	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	34	36	36	36	36	36	36	
Natural History, . .	120	120	133	137	139	138	142	140	143	140	140	140	140	140	140	Including lectures in Physical Geography, delivered free to all students.

Mineralogy and Geology,	*Public.*	86	54	59	54	55	49	59	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	In addition, daily attendance as Curator in the Museum.
Logic and Metaphysics,	–	–	78	142	176	175	164	177	179	167	140	158	194	208	195	In addition, criticising above 600 essays in each session.
Civil Engineering, .	134	138	140	136	140	136	147	118	100	194	196	220	198	328	319	Including practical work under the direction of the Professor.
Agriculture, . .	172	206	205	212	209	213	218	186	190	166	166	156	156	50	50	Including lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, for which there is no salary.
Anatomy & Physiology,	115	116	115	115	114	115	117	113	115	115	115	112	108	108	108	In addition, superintending the class of Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations and Dissections.
Practice of Medicine, .	93	93	92	92	93	94	94	85	75	95	95	95	95	95	95	
Practice of Surgery, .	93	94	93	91	91	92	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	Besides about twenty-five lectures each session on Operative Surgery.
Materia Medica, . .	92	91	91	93	90	90	92	80	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	
Midwifery, . . .	92	92	92	91	90	93	93	93	93	95	90	80	80	76	76	Besides practical instruction to students which may be required at any hour throughout the year.
English Law, . .	24	48	72	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	72	72	96	96	96	No third year Class in 1859–60, or fourth year Class in 1860–61.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy, .	24	48	96	120	120	120	120	120	120	96	120	120	120	120	120	

The above Return gives the number of Meetings of one hour each, in each Class. The system of instruction includes, not merely formal Lectures, but also examination in the business of the course; in some classes these examinations are held daily; in others on fixed days of the week, according to the nature of the subject.

The Professors also conduct the General Scholarship Examinations; and some of them, in addition, the Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations.

* Including about 110 on Sanskrit and Hindustani.

October Examinations of Queen's College, Belfast, 1865.

Days.	Hours.	First Year Students.	Second Year Students.	Third Year Students.	Fourth Year Students.
Tuesday, Oct. 17.	9—12		Suppl. Ex. { English. Mod. Lang. Math.	Suppl. Ex.—Mod. Lang., Math., Nat. Phil.	Senior Schol.—Latin.
	2—5		Suppl. Ex.—Greek, Latin.	Suppl. Ex.—Greek, Latin, Logic.	Senior Schol.—Latin.
Wednesday, Oct. 18.	9—12		Liter. Schol.—Greek.		Senior Schol.—Greek.
	2—5		Liter. Schol.—Greek.		Senior Schol.—Greek.
Thursday, Oct. 19.	9—12		Med. Engin. } Schol.—Chem.	Previous	Senior Schol.—Chem.
	2—5	Matric.—Math.	Med. Engin. } Schol.—Chem.	Examination,	Senior Schol.—Chem.
Friday, Oct. 20.	9—12	Matric.—Greek, Latin.		in Arts	
	2—5			and Engineering,	
Saturday, Oct. 21.	9—12	Matric.—English.	Engin. Schol.—Geo. Draw.	of	Senior Schol.—Mod. Hist.
	2—5	Matric.—English.	Engin. Schol.—Geo. Draw.	Queen's University.	Senior Schol.—Mod. Hist.

Monday, Oct. 23.	9—12		Med. Schol.—Botany.	Engin. Schol. { Geol. and Phys. Geog.	Senior Schol.—Nat. Hist.
	2—5	Lists of Matriculated Students to be made out.	Med. Schol.—Zoology. Liter. Schol.—English.		Senior Schol.—Nat. Hist.
Tuesday, Oct. 24.	9—12	Science, Med., Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Science, Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Engin. Schol.—Math.	Senior Schol.—Math.
	2—5	Science, Med., Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Science, Engin. } Schol.—Math. Med. Schol.—Anat. and Phys.	Engin. Schol.—Math. Med. Schol.—Anat. and Phys.	Senior Schol.—Math. Med. Schol.—Prac. of Midw.
Wednesday, Oct. 25.	9—12			Med. Schol.—Prac. Chem.	Senior Schol.—Nat. Phil. Med. Schol.—Prac. of Med.
	2—5	Liter., Med. } Schol.—English.	Engin. Schol.—Exp. Phys.	Engin. Schol.—Nat. Phil.	Senior Schol.—Nat. Phil.
Thursday, Oct. 26.	9—12	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Liter. Schol.—Latin.	Engin. Schol.—C. Engin. Med. Schol.—Mat. Med.	Senior Schol.—Pol. Econ.
	2—5	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Liter. Schol.—Latin.	Engin. Schol.—C. Engin.	Senior Schol.—Pol. Econ. Med. Schol.—Surg. Anat.
Friday, Oct. 27.	9—12	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Greek.	Liter. Schol.—Mod. Lang.		Senior Schol.—Mod. Lang. Senior Schol.—Metaph. Med. Schol.—Anatomy.
	2—5	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Greek.	Liter. Schol.—Mod. Lang.		Senior Schol.—Mod. Lang. Senior Schol.—Metaph. Med. Schol.—Physiology.

Students passing the Supplementary Examinations complete the previous year, and take rank accordingly.

Hours of Lectures,—Session 1864–65.

Hours.	Arts.			Civil Engineering.			Medicine.	
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.		
9 till 10	*French.* Monday Wednesday Thursday *German.* Tuesday Friday	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday		*French.* Monday Wednesday Thursday *German.* Tuesday Friday	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday			
10 till 11	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	*French.* Monday Wednesday Thursday *German.* Tuesday Friday	*Honor Classes.*	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday				
11 till 12	*Latin.* Monday Wednesday Friday	*Nat. Philos.* *Exp. Phys.* Monday Wednesday Friday *Mat. Phys.* Tuesday Thursday	*Eng. Lit.* Monday Wednesday Friday	*Exp. Phys.* Monday Wednesday Friday *Geom. Drawing.* Tuesday Thursday	*Mineralogy and Geology.* Monday Wednesday Friday *Mat. Phys.* Tuesday Thursday	*Office and Field Work.* Tuesday Thursday	*Exp. Phys.* 3 *months.* Monday Wednesday Friday	*Prac. Chem.* 3 *months.*
12 till 1	*Greek.* Monday Thursday Friday	*Latin.* Monday Wednesday Friday	*Metaphysics.* Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday *History.* Monday Wednesday Friday	*Geom., Drawing, &c. Office Work.* Tuesday Thursday	*Office and Field Work.* Tuesday Thursday	*Office and Field Work.* Tuesday Thursday	*Anatomical Demonstrations.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	

1 till 2		*Greek.* Monday Thursday Friday	*Zool. to Mar.* 1. Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday *Bot. from Mar.* 1. Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday		*Civil Eng.* Monday Wednesday	*Nat. Philos. applied.* Tuesday Thursday	*Zool. to Mar.* 1. Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday	*Bot. from Mar.* 1. Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	*Surgery.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	*Med. Juris.* Friday
2 till 3	*English.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday	*Logic.* Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	*Pol. Economy.* Tuesday Thursday Friday			*Civil and Mech. Eng.* Monday Wednesday			*Anatomy.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Examination on Fridays at 4 o'clock.
3 till 4			*Chemistry.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	*Chemistry.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Field Work and Engineering Excursions for 2nd and 3rd Year Students occasionally on Fridays and Saturdays for some hours.			*Chemistry.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	*Midwifery.* Monday Tuesday Thursday Friday	*Medical Jurisprud.* Wednesday
4 till 5			Chemical Laboratory open from 9 A.M. till 3 P.M.					*French.* Monday Thursday or from 9-10 a.m.	*Materia Med.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	*Prac. Med.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

FACULTY OF LAW.—HOURS OF LECTURES.

1st Year.				2nd Year.				3rd Year.		4th Year.				
6 o'clock, P.M.	*Law of Property.* Monday Wednesday Friday	7 o'clock, P.M.	*Jurisprudence.* Monday Wednesday Friday	5 o'clock, P.M.	*Equity and Bankruptcy.* Monday Wednesday Friday	8 o'clock, P.M.	*Civil Law.* Monday Wednesday Friday	11 o'clock, A.M.	*Common and Criminal Law.* Tuesday Thursday Saturday	10 o'clock, A.M.	*Evidence and Pleading.* Tuesday Thursday Saturday	6 o'clock, P.M.	*Constitutional & Colonial Law.* Monday Wednesday Friday	1&30 o'clock, p.m.	*Medical Jurisprudence.* Wednesday, 8 o'clock Friday, 1 o'clock

Appendix, No. 7.

Digest of Subjects and Courses.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

An Enlarged Digest of Subjects and Courses pursued in Queen's College, Belfast.

Greek—*Professor, Charles MacDouall*, LL.D., M.R.A.S.

In the Greek Class, as in all those which are attended during more than one session, the business, as well as the hours assigned to the Students of the different years, is necessarily different; but it is always distributed into three simultaneous processes, viz., public examinations, lectures more or less formal, and exercises written at home and commented on in the class.

In the first session, the complex and self-contained structure of the Greek language is subjected to a close analysis; carried out, on the one hand, by tracing words to their crude forms, by classifying terminations, both the primary and the flexional, and by discriminating among analogically correct forms those actually used in different ages and dialects; on the other hand, by exhibiting the methods by which words are combined in simple clauses, clauses are knit into sentences, and sentences compose periods less or more complicated. Some prose-work furnishes the materials for this analysis; while the Students read and translate it, or else re-translate off-hand passages read out in English before them by the Professor. Besides syntactical phænomena, the laws and characteristics of both epic and dramatic versification are expounded and exemplified, while a portion of the *Ilias* and some tragedy are used as text-books.

In the second session, while consecutive passages of Herodotus along with some Attic oration or philosophical treatise, and a portion of the *Odysseia* along with some Attic tragedy or comedy, form the basis of prelections, the previous discipline is continued and extended; the distinctions of dialect and style are more fully elucidated; the origin, growth, and fortunes of the epos, the drama, history, and other departments of literature, are more distinctly unfolded; discussions on points of mythology, geography, chronology, archæology, æsthetics, &c., are more freely introduced and more amply treated. The Students are required to turn Herodotean Greek, at sight, into Attic, altering both the forms of words and the structure of sentences; to re-translate passages into Greek prose and verse; and also to give in original essays in both forms of composition.

Considering the variety of subjects which enter simultaneously into the first and second Sessions of the Collegiate Course, the Students generally appear to give a fair share of their attention to the Greek Language and Literature. Several times in the week a considerable number voluntarily attend extra Lectures, at which no note is taken of their presence or of their absence.

In a distinct or higher class, advanced Students, generally in the third or fourth year of their Course, are exercised in the study of more difficult works than those previously read, in the higher problems of criticism and philology, and especially in composing both prose and verse.

The following text-books have been used in the successive Sessions of College from 1849–50 to 1863–64:—*Ilias*, Books III., VI., X., and from XI. to XXIV. (inclusive); *Odysseia*, Books I., II., III., XI., XII., XIII., XIV.; Hesiodus, *Theogonia;* Pindarus, *Olympia*, *Pythia*, *Nemea;* Aeschylus, all the Tragedies except the *Supplices;* Sophocles, the seven Tragedies; Euripides, *Alcestis*, *Hippolytus*, *Hecabe*, *Phoenissae*, *Orestes*, *Helene*, *Hercules Furens*, *Bacchae*, *Ion*, *Iphigeneia in Aulide*, *Iphigeneia in Tauris;* Aristophanes, *Nubes*, *Aves*, *Ranae;* Herodotus, Books I., II., IV.; Thucydides, Books I., II.; Xenophon, Portions of *Anabasis* and *Cyropaedeia;* Platon, *Apologia Socratis*, *Gorgias*, *Phaedon*, *Phaedrus*, *Philebus*, *Timaeus*, *Theaetetus;* Aristoteles, *Poetica* and portions of *Rhetorica;* Demosthenes, *c. Meidiam* and *de Corona;* Aeschines, *in Ctesiphontem*.

Sanskrit and Hindustani.

The Classes for these Languages (conducted by the Professor of Greek) are at present attended chiefly by Students who either have already obtained or are preparing to compete for Appointments in the Indian Service; but the Sanskrit

Class begins to attract others also, as the importance of some practical acquaintance with Sanskrit, especially in relation to Classical Studies and to Comparative Philology, is now generally recognised. *Appendix, No. 7.*

Either Class may be attended separately; or a two years' Course may be taken, in which Sanskrit alone is studied during the first year, while Sanskrit and Hindustani (including the elements of Persic) occupy the second. Digest of Subjects and Courses.

LATIN—*Professor, William Nesbitt,* M.A.

The Professor of Latin lectures Students of the First and Second Years each set three hours a week; attendance on the lectures being compulsory for those who take the Classes of Latin. Besides these compulsory lectures, he gives two lectures additional to Students of each of these years, attendance on which is voluntary, in which more difficult authors are read, and special attention is paid to composition. The attendance on these lectures is very good.

An honor Class has been formed of Students of the Third and Fourth Years, chiefly attended by those who are anxious to distinguish themselves in Ancient Classics at the Degree Examination.

In addition to the above, two lectures are delivered weekly on Latin composition.

The number of hours during which the Professor lectures each week is fifteen.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE—*Professor, George Lillie Craik,* LL.D.

Class of the English Language.

The business of this Class is conducted by—

A Course of Lectures on the Origin, Growth, and Revolutions of the Language from the earliest times to the present day;

A Course of less formal Expositions of the constitution of the Language, delivered partly at a succession of voluntary meetings in the Second Term (which, especially in the present session of 1864–5, have been attended by a large proportion of the Class);

Daily Examinations on the text-book—Craik's "Outlines of the History of the English Language;"

Critical Readings of "Specimens" at the end of the text-book;

Weekly Essays in English composition.

Class of English Literature.

The business of this Class is conducted by—

A Course of Lectures on Literature, regarded as one of the Forms or Departments of the Artistic;

Occasional Lectures on portions of the History of English Literature;

Examinations on the text-book—Craik's "Manual of English Literature;"

Written Essays every fortnight throughout the Second Term;

Critical Reading of Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, with exposition of the artistic conduct and characteristics of the play; followed last session (1863–64) by that of Milton's Sonnets; for the present session by the First Book of Milton's Paradise Lost.

In this Session (1864–65) a Course of Expositions on the Fifth edition of Latham's English Language.

Class of History.

The business of this class is conducted by—

A Course of Lectures on the Science of History, embracing the nature, definition, attractions, and recommendations of the study, the subject of historic evidence, the various theories of historic prognostication, the method of studying history, &c.;

Appendix, No. 7.

Digest of Subjects and Courses.

A few Lectures on the historical development of the English Constitution;
A rapid exposition of the outlines of Historic Geography;
A more extended exposition of the principles of Chronological Science;
A survey of the history of modern Europe, and of the formation and growth of its principal States from the overthrow of the Western Roman Empire.

The Professor also superintends the historic studies of the Senior Scholar in History and Modern Languages.

MODERN LANGUAGES—*Professor, Wilhelm Frädersdorff*, PH.D.

French and German, between which languages the Students have an option, are taught at distinct hours.

In the First Year the Grammar is explained, and the Students are exercised chiefly in translating passages from French or German rather than in translating English passages into either language.

During the Second Year one day in each week is devoted to the study of some Foreign Classical work in prose, and a second to reading and commenting upon tragedy or poem; while the third day is occupied partly in criticising work previously done, but chiefly in translating some English passage into French or German, and in conversation upon a literary subject introduced in a paper composed and read aloud by the Professor.

In the Third Year the Students are trained in Original Composition and in translating from one Modern Language into another, and their attention directed to the principles of Comparative Philology. French or German is used exclusively in conversation.

Medical Students are instructed in the same way in a special class. "Physiologie Expérimentale" is used as a text-book for the higher division.

MATHEMATICS—*Professor, John Purser*, M.A.

Attendance on this Class is prescribed to all Students in the Faculty of Arts during the first year of their Course; during the second year Mathematics forms one of four Courses, out of which the Students select two.

All Students in the Department of Engineering are required to attend the Mathematical Classes during two years.

Before entering, Students are required to pass an examination in the First and Second Books of Euclid, and in a small portion of Algebra. Practically they come fairly prepared in the prescribed portions of Euclid, but a large proportion can hardly be said to possess even an elementary knowledge of Algebra. A considerable number of the Students are Candidates for Mathematical Scholarships at entrance, and these are generally well prepared in the first six Books of Euclid, and a considerable portion of Algebra and Plane Trigonometry.

On this account the instruction of the First Year in Mathematics has been given in two Divisions. The Lower Division has been carefully taken through such portions of Euclid I., II., III., IV., VI., as they had not previously prepared, and has received instructions in Algebra as far as the progressions, and in Plane Trigonometry as far as the solution of triangles, with the use of logarithms and trigonometrical tables. The instruction of the Upper Division comprises a complete Course of Algebra and Trigonometry, with the principal historical properties of the Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

The Council has sanctioned the employment of the Senior Mathematical Scholar in giving a portion of the instruction of the Lower Division. This arrangement, while it affords a greater number of hours to the Lower Division, enables the Professor of Mathematics to give more attention to the Upper Division, and has been found to work very satisfactorily.

In the Second Year the subjects of Lecture are Analytical Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, and the first three sections of the Principia of Newton; and, in addition to this, when the progress of the Students has been

sufficiently rapid during the early part of the Session, the solution of the simpler kinds of Differential Equations, and the principles of Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions. *Appendix, No. 7.*

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The instruction is carried on in great part by questions, which the Students are required to work out at the time, under the eye of the Professor, the questions having reference to those portions of the subject which have just been treated in the Lectures. The Professor then corrects their work, and gives such hints and explanations as are requisite.

For several years past a third and higher class has been formed for the benefit of the Students competing for University honors and the Indian Civil Service Examinations. The subjects of lecture are Geometry of three dimensions, Differential Equations, and other branches of the higher Mathematics, according to the advance which the Students have made.

THE PHYSICAL CLASSES—*Professor, John Stevelly*, LL.D.

The subjects taught in the Physical Classes are distributed under three subdivisions: Mathematical Physics, Experimental Physics, and Natural Philosophy applied.

The subjects comprised in the Course of Mathematical Physics are—Mechanics (under its several statical and dynamical subdivisions), Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, and Astronomy. The Students who attend this class are the Matriculated Students who are seeking a Degree in Arts, the Engineering Students of the Second Year, and Non-Matriculated Students, some of whom are Candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian Churches. Attendance at the Lectures three days in each week is imperative on all those Students, and one hour in each week is occasionally employed in asking questions from prescribed parts of Galbraith and Haughton's Manual. Two days in the week attendance is optional, when Analytical Mechanics and the higher branches of Physics are taught. In the Lectures, attendance on which is imperative, such mathematical proofs and illustrations only are introduced as a person reasonably prepared in the six first Books of Euclid and Elementary Algebra might easily comprehend. The teaching is by prelection; and although no text-books are prescribed, the ordinary elementary works on the several subjects are pointed out and referred to. At the Lectures, attendance on which is voluntary, the demonstrations and investigations are pursued in a more systematic and mathematical method, so as to require a knowledge of Analytic Geometry, Conic Sections, and the Differential and Integral Calculus. Text-books are used for the guidance of the Students attending these Lectures, who are chiefly those who are intending to compete for Honors. These text-books are Earnshaw's and Todhunter's Statics, Wilson's Dynamics, Tait's Dynamics of a Particle, Miller's Hydrostatics, Lloyd's Optics and Lectures on the Wave Theory of Light, Herschell's Astronomy, and two of Airy's Tracts, with occasional reference to Du Hamel's Cours de Mecanique, and to Poisson's Works.

The Class of Experimental Physics is attended by the same Students, and also by Agricultural Students of the Second Year, and by Medical Students of the Third Year. The subjects of these Lectures are taught entirely without mathematical demonstration, by the aid of experiments, illustrations, drawings, and models, and such works as Lardner's Hand-book, Golding Bird's Physics, Webster's Physics, Miller's Chemistry, Vol. I., Arnott's Elements, Biot, Ganot, Pouillet, Peschel, and such like standard works are referred to, and recommended to the attention of the Students. The subjects of Heat, Electricity, and Electro-Magnetism are at present chiefly taught in the Chemical Class; but the leading facts and principles are taught by selections from Biot, Pouillet, Ganot, and Miller.

The Class of Natural Philosophy applied is intended for Students in Engineering of the Third Year, by the recent University Ordinance; lectures and instructions twice in the week. The subjects embraced are the nature and estimate of work done; the kinds of work required to be done; the nature and laws of friction, and other useless resistances; the moving powers at our command, their respective nature and the laws which govern their action; the man-

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ner in which they are, by machinery, connected with and opposed to the resistances; the construction of machines; the principles of strength of materials as opposed to strains; the equilibrium of structures, frames, roofs, arches, domes; the general principles of mechanism; general maxims in the structure and working of machines; maximum effects of machines; hydraulic engines; the steam-engine. The works used as guides to the studies of the Students in this Class are selections from Lloyd's and Robinson's Mechanics, Willis's Principles of Mechanism, Barlow on Materials and Construction. Hodgkinson's Experimental Researches, Tredgold, Tate's Elementary Treatises and Exercises, and selected numbers of Weale's Rudimentary Series.

CHEMISTRY—*Professor, Thomas Andrews,* M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

In the Class of Chemistry the greater part of the Course is devoted to pure Chemistry; but the Elements of the Sciences of Heat and Electricity, particularly in their relations with Chemistry Proper, are also taught. The application of these sciences to the arts are particularly referred to; and it has been the constant endeavour of the Professor to communicate to the Students as precise and accurate information as possible on the subjects treated in his Lectures, and to train them to habits of careful observation and accurate thinking. With this view a weekly examination of the whole Class is held, at which the Students are subjected to a searching examination on the business of the preceding week; and further to encourage a taste for scientific inquiry, and also to train a certain number of practical chemists, a limited number of the best Students are admitted, by examination, as working pupils into the chemical laboratory, where they have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of chemical analysis. This latter arrangement has now been in practice for several years, and has already been attended with the best results.

NATURAL HISTORY—*Professor, Wyville Thomson,* LL.D.

The Zoological Department of the Course occupies the First Term and greater part of the Second, and comprehends the Outlines of Anatomy and Physiology of animals, followed by Systematic Zoology, and remarks on the distribution of animals.

The Botanical part comprehends Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, Systematic Botany, and distribution of vegetable forms. In addition to the Class Lectures, meetings are held in the Botanic Garden, and practical excursions made into the neighbouring country.

This Course comprehends chiefly Lectures on the structure and form of continents and islands; the distribution of mountain systems, rivers, and lakes; the ocean, its currents, temperature, &c.; the atmosphere, its currents, &c.; rain, snow, &c. The preceding subjects are considered in relation to the geographical distribution of animals and plants.

These different branches are illustrated by specimens, or drawings, or both, as the case may be.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY—*Professor, Wyville Thomson,* LL.D.

The Courses consist of lectures, demonstrations, and examinations. The Geological Course embraces the general principles of the science, and a detailed investigation of the palæontological, lithological, and economic characters of all the formations. The Students are exercised in the practical use of the necessary instruments, and in the construction of Geological maps and working sections. The characteristic fossils of the different formations are rendered familiar by the exhibition of specimens and models, and an excellent series of drawings. Drawings are also used for the illustration of the underground workings of mines of copper, coal, &c.

In the Mineralogical Course the Students are instructed in the most modern crystallography by models, and exercised with the reflecting goniometer. The electro-chemical classification of minerals is then explained, and an extensive suite of minerals in the Museum is arranged on that system, for the instruction of the Students.

Once a week examinations are held, and additional explanations given of the subjects of the preceding lectures.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS—*Professor, Rev. James M'Cosh*, LL.D.

LOGIC.

Students attend this Class four days each week during twelve weeks of the Second Session. On two of these days there are examinations on a text-book of Formal Logic, with short prelections on the said text-book, and also the oral explanation of philosophic terms, the reading of Essays by the Students, and the criticism of them by the Professor. On the other two days the Professor delivers written Lectures. This Course of Lectures is divided into two parts: FIRST, GENERAL LOGIC, or an Exposition of the Laws of Discursive Thought in general, that is, whatever be the object of thought, embracing Notions, Judgment, and Reasoning; SECONDLY, PARTICULAR LOGIC, or the Development of the Laws of Thought, as directed to particular classes of objects, comprising Demonstrative Evidence, Probable Evidence, Induction, Analogy, Teleology, and the Relation of the Organon of Bacon to that of Aristotle. The prominent topic in the second part is the Method of Induction, which is treated under the heads:—I. The Means, being generally Systematic Observation, and more particularly Analysis, Observation Proper, Experiment, Hypothesis, Explication of the Conception. II. The End, being the Discovery of Classes (as in Natural History, &c.), of Composition (as in Chemistry, &c.), or Causes (as in Natural Philosophy, &c.). III. The Canons of Classes, Composition, and Causes by which we may reach the End by the Means. The Students are required to give in a short written essay once a fortnight. At the Pass Examination, at the close, about one-half of the questions bear upon subjects discussed in the text-book, and the other half upon topics explained in the lectures.

METAPHYSICS.

This Class meets four days each week, and an hour each day, during the first two terms of the Session, and is attended by Students of the Third Year. On one of these days there is a rigid examination, with interspersed remarks by the Professor, on the second half of the Epitome of the History of Philosophy, sanctioned by the University of France (translated by Henry). In this part of the text-book there is an abstract of the doctrines of the more eminent philosophers who have flourished in this country, and on the Continent of Europe, from the time of Bacon to the present day. On another of these days there is an examination on the written lectures, together with the reading and criticism of essays; the Students being required to give in a carefully written essay every fortnight to the Professor, who reads it at home, and selects certain portions of it to be read in the class, where he criticises it. These essays are on the leading subjects discussed in the written lectures. On the other two days the Professor delivers carefully prepared written lectures. He begins the course with a few lectures on the Method of Investigation, which is that of Induction, and on Mind and Body, and then proceeds to divide his course into two parts, PSYCHOLOGY and METAPHYSICS PROPER.

Under PSYCHOLOGY he treats of the Powers or Faculties of the Mind which he classifies as follows:—I. The Simple Cognitive Faculties: (*a*) Perception; (*b*) Consciousness. II. The Reproductive Faculties: (*a*) Retention; (*b*) Phantasy; (*c*) Association; (*d*) Recognition; (*e*) Composition; (*f*) Symbolic Power. III. The Faculties which Discover Relations: (*a*) of Identity and Difference; (*b*) of Whole and Parts (to which we owe abstractions); (*c*) of Space; (*d*) of Time; (*e*) of Quantity; (*f*) of Resemblance (to which we owe the Discovery of Classes); (*g*) of Active Property; and (*h*) of Cause and Effect. IV. The Conscience.

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V. The Emotions; and VI. The Will. In this course of lectures, which occupies two-thirds of the session, the method of operation and peculiarities of these mental attributes are carefully pointed out.

Under Metaphysics Proper the Professor treats of the Native or Intuitive Principles of the Mind. He points out their true Psychological Nature, and shows that they are the fundamental laws or rules of the Faculties. He also specifies the tests, such as Self-evidence, Necessity, and Universality, by which they may be distinguished. He proves that they are in the constitution of the mind, and that they operate spontaneously, but that we can make a reflective or philosophic use of them only after we have detected their nature by a careful induction. He classifies them as the True and the Morally Good. Under the first he treats (1) of Primitive Cognitions and Beliefs, such as Body, Spirit, Substance, Power, Space, Time, the Infinite; and (2) Primitive Judgment, such as Substance and Quality, Mathematical Axioms, Cause and Effect. Under the Good, without entering into the subject of Ethics, he shows that there is a fundamental distinction between Moral Good and Evil. He closes this course by showing how all these principles should conduct us to the belief in a Being who is at one and the same time the True and the Good.

Honor Logic.

The Professor has also an Honor Class, in which are discussed the higher questions of Logic (Formal and Inductive) and Philosophy. It meets three times a week, and is attended by fourteen Students. At two of the hours the Professor lectures on Logic and the History of Philosophy, and at the third hour there are examinations on text-books (including logical treatises by Mansel, Thomson, and Mill), and discussions.

Civil Engineering—*Professor, James Thomson*, M.A., C.E.

The Courses of lectures and practical instruction given by the Professor of Civil Engineering are arranged to accord with the Ordinances of the Queen's University, which prescribe to candidates for the Diploma in Civil Engineering a Curriculum extending over three Sessions usually, but admitting of abbreviation to two Sessions in the case of students whose previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects prescribed for study in the first and second Sessions of the ordinary Course shall be deemed by the College Council satisfactory.

For the First Year Students the Professor gives a course of instruction, comprising lectures and oral examinations on the Principles of Geometrical Drawing, and the performance by the students of practical work under his direction. The lectures include the principles of descriptive geometry, orthographic and isometric projection, and linear perspective; and the practical work comprises the performance of examples in these subjects, and the execution of drawings in Mechanical Engineering, and occasionally also in Architecture and Civil Engineering. The Class meets for two hours at a time on two days per week during the three Terms of the College Session.

For the Second Year Students two courses are conducted by the Professor of Engineering, of which one is a Lecture Course and the other a Practice Course. The Lecture Course comprises surveying, levelling, and plotting, with the theory and use of the instruments required in surveying and levelling operations; mensuration of earthworks for railways; setting out works on the ground, including ranging of railway curves, and setting out breadths of cuttings and embankments, and ranging tunnels, &c. The Course also comprises usually some of the following subjects:—revision and farther prosecution of descriptive geometry, and perspective, and other subjects of geometrical drawing; designing and drawing of oblique bridges; properties and qualities of materials used in construction, and modes of procuring them; and an introduction to architecture as a fine art.

In the Practice Course of the Second Year the Students are engaged in the performance of office and field work, under the instruction and direction of the Professor; and the business includes surveying, levelling, drawing, mapping, and the computation of areas of lands, and other engineering calculations. Excursions are also made occasionally during the Session to visit Engineering works.

For the Third Year Students there are (as for those of the Second Year), two Courses conducted by the Professor, one a Lecture Course, and the other a Practice Course. The Lecture Course comprises the farther treatment of some of the subjects proposed to be entered on in the Second Year, and most of the following subjects:—foundations, cofferdams, bridges, tunnels, roads, and railways; specifications for engineering contracts; water-works for supplying towns; science of the flow of water in orifices, pipes, and canals; drainage of fens by gravitation, and by steam power and other mechanical means; harbours; regulation and improvement of rivers; science of the strength of materials and structures; ventilation of dwelling-houses, public buildings, and mines; the iron manufacture; processes and mechanisms used in foundries and engineering workshops.

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Digest of Subjects and Courses.

The Practice Course includes office work, field work, and engineering excursions.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—*Professor, Peter Redfern,* M.D., Lond., F.R.C.S.I.

The Department of Anatomy and Physiology comprises two distinct Courses of Lectures—one on Anatomy and Physiology, the other on Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, and also the teaching of Anatomy by Dissections throughout the day.

The Course of Anatomy and Physiology includes about 115 meetings, each of an hour's duration, held on the first five days of each week from November to April inclusive. These meetings are for lecture and occasional examinations on the subjects previously considered in the lectures. The lectures include a complete course of the Anatomy and Physiology of the general textures of the body, including the blood, chyle, &c., and a systematic account of the whole of the viscera, treated of as they are associated in groups for the several purposes of digestion, circulation, respiration, urination, innervation, and generation; also the organs of sense. In treating of every part or organ its healthy state is shown by recent dissections and by preparations from the Museum illustrating it in man and animals, its diseased states and actions being referred to at the same time and contrasted with the healthy ones. The textures not visible to the naked eye are shown under a series of achromatic microscopes, so that during the Course every student in the class has an opportunity of judging for himself of the true characters of each part, and, by becoming familiarized with these, of recognising each when changed by disease.

The Course of Practical Anatomy and Anatomical Demonstrations includes:—

1st. Dissections carried on throughout the day under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and the Demonstrator. Each Student is required to be steadily engaged in dissections during the whole Session. For this purpose the supply of subjects is regular and abundant, and thus affords the surest foundation for efficient medical teaching.

2nd. This Course includes the Anatomical Demonstrations, which consist of a complete Course of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, commencing with the anatomy of the skeleton and bones, and including the anatomy of the limbs and other parts, excluding that of the viscera and the physiology treated of in the Course of Anatomy and Physiology. The demonstrations are given on each of the first five days of the week, and are about 115 in number in each Session.

By the erection of part of the Anatomical buildings in the College grounds the Students have been relieved from the inconvenience of walking to and fro, for the distance of a mile, between the Practical Rooms and the College, as formerly.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the remainder of these buildings will now be undertaken, that the Anatomical and Physiological collection in the College Museum may be made available for teaching in the new buildings, and that the injury resulting from carrying the preparations for Lecture down the stairs and across the seats of the present Class-room may be obviated

Appendix, No. 7.

Digest of Subjects and Courses.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—*Professor, John Creery Ferguson*, M.A., M.B., *Hon. Fellow of King and Queen's College of Physicians, &c.*

The class meets four times each week, from the first week of November to the last of the following April.

An examination is held usually once a fortnight. The Course embraces the principles of Inflammation, Fevers, the diseases, organic and functional, of the viscera of the three great cavities of the human body. In treating of individual diseases, their pathology, semeiology, ætiology, and treatment, are the subjects chiefly dwelt on. Wherever it is possible, pathology is illustrated by the preparations afforded by our Museum, by drawings and plates, or by recent specimens. It may be added that the Professor's present connexion with the Belfast General Hospital adds greatly to the means of making his Course more useful and interesting to students.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—*Professor, Alexander Gordon*, M.D.

Four Lectures are delivered weekly during the Medical Session. An examination is held each day on the subject of the preceding day's Lecture. Each Course comprises the following subjects:—

Inflammation,
Suppuration,
Mortification,
Erysipelas,
Burns,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Hæmorrhage,
Diseases of the Arteries,
,, Veins,
Fractures of Trunk and Extremities,
,, Cranium, Injuries of the Brain and Scalp,
Dislocations,
Diseases of the Joints,
Diseases of the Bursae,
,, Bone, benign and malignant,
,, the Jaws and Mouth,
,, the Fingers and Toes,
,, Female Breast,
,, Anus and Rectum,
,, Testis,
,, Hernia,
,, Prostate,
,, Bladder,
,, Eyes,
,, Larynx,
Syphilis,
Gonorrhœa,
Stricture.

All the capital and minor operations are performed on the dead subject. The Professor delivers a separate Course of twenty-five Lectures on Operative Surgery.

MATERIA MEDICA—*Professor, James Seaton Reid*, M.D.

This Course includes—

1st. General Pharmacology, or the modes in which medicines act upon the living organism in a state of health.

2nd. Therapeutics, or the modes in which medicines act as curative agents.

3rd. Pharmacy.

4th. Dietetics, a review of the different kinds of food used in health and in disease.

5th. Special Pharmacology, or the history, composition, uses, and modes of administering medicinal agents for the cure of disease.

The Class meets four times each week. An examination is held once every week.

MIDWIFERY—*Professor, William Burden,* M.D.

Lectures four times a week during the six winter months consist of following subjects:—

Anatomy of the pelvis, so much as is required for midwifery. Its measurement and pelvimeters.

Contents of the pelvis. The functions of the uterus in its virgin state.

Conception—length of gestation—changes of the uterus and its appendages during gestation.

Growth of child from its earliest seen form until its full parasitic size.

Graafian vesicle and corpus luteum. Fœtus, its circulation, signs of maturity, weight, and length.

Plural births.

Proportion of births and deaths of males to females.

Superfœtation.

Signs of pregnancy.

Signs of approaching labour.

Natural labour, its progress; also the positions and progress of child till its separation from its mother.

Management of natural labour, including the arrangement of the bed and bed-room, and the proper dress and posture of the patient.

Tedious labour, its causes and treatment.

Labour requiring the use of instruments; their application taught on models in the class.

Cæsarean section and Sequltean operation—how to prevent the fœtus from getting large in uterus.

Premature labour—how to bring it on, and when it is necessary to do so.

Cross-births and their treatment.

Abortion—how to prevent it.

Extra uterine fœtations—how they occur, and their treatment.

Management of women after delivery, and treatment of such accidents and diseases as occur at this period.

Management of children after birth, washing, dressing, food, &c., and the choice of a wet-nurse, and treatment of such accidents as take place at this period, or soon after.

Practical midwifery taught by pupils attending patients in their own houses and in the Lying-in hospital, where Clinical Lectures are given.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—*Professor, Dr. Hodges.*

The Lectures in this Course are delivered twice weekly during six months. They include an account of the history and chemical investigation of poisons, and of the various subjects respecting which the evidence and assistance of Medical Practitioners may be required in Courts of Law. Experimental illustrations of the methods to be pursued in medico-legal inquiries are given, and frequent examinations held to test the progress of Students. No salary has been allocated to the Teacher of this department, and the duties, at the request of the Council, have, since the opening of the College, been performed by Dr. Hodges.

ENGLISH LAW—*Professor, Echlin Molyneux,* Q.C.

The Professor of English Law, in conducting his department, has constantly kept in view the object of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in recommending the foundation of Chairs in Law in connexion with the Queen's Colleges, which, as they stated in their Report on Legal Education, was not merely to prepare Candidates for the Bar, and for the profession of Attorney and Solicitor, but to raise the standard of legal attainments amongst local practitioners, and especially to provide opportunities of legal education to qualify persons intended to fill administrative situations not strictly legal—a policy which has

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Digest of Subjects and Courses.

been since followed up by the Legislature conferring privileges, by way of inducement, on Candidates for the profession of Attorney and Solicitor, who shall avail themselves of these Schools of Law.

The Course of the *First* year in this department comprehends the elements of real and personal property, with the principles of conveyancing; that of the *Second* consists of an introduction to the principles and practice of Courts of Equity and the law of Bankruptcy; the *Third* Course includes the common law as incident to contracts, the nature and form of remedies by civil action, and an outline of criminal law, theoretical and administrative, which last completes the Curriculum of instruction required for the attainment of the Diploma of Elementary Law in the Queen's University. The subjects prescribed for Students of the *Fourth* year to qualify them for the Degree of LL.B. embrace a more extended and detailed course of the subjects already enumerated, including the law of wills, powers, evidence, and procedure.

The Lectures are made auxiliary to the cotemporaneous studies directed, and are accompanied by interrogation, independent of the General Examination and that for Honors. Such books, cases, and decisions, and portions of treatises are pointed out for reading as are considered by the Professor most useful in elucidating a branch of learning which is scarcely furnished with books exclusively intended for instruction; and no efforts have been spared to point out the peculiarities of the law in Ireland, whether proceeding from statutes or inherent diversity of practice, or to direct attention to the recent changes which have been introduced into the course of procedure.

From the first opening of the College to the present time the successive classes have spontaneously applied themselves with assiduity and perseverance to the various subjects of legal instruction, and several Non-Matriculated Students have from time to time availed themselves of the privilege afforded by the College Ordinances of attending detached Courses of the Lectures on selected subjects.

Under these circumstances, the Professor is gratified at being able to give the assurance that the Faculty of Law has fully realized the objects of its founders, and that a further extension of its public benefits would ensue upon the adoption by Government of the suggestion made by the same Committee of the House of Commons that a preference should be given to candidates for situations in the Civil Service, not of a purely legal nature, who could produce testimonials of legal attainments from those institutions—a rule which would fully accord with the principle laid down in a recent report of another Committee in relation to the Civil Service.

JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY—*Professor, T. E. Cliffe Leslie*, LL.B.

The subjects embraced in the Course of Lectures on *Jurisprudence* are according to the regulations of this College, (1) the Elements of Jurisprudence, (2) Civil Law, (3) Constitutional Law, (4) Colonial and International Law.

In the treatment of these subjects both the *Historical* and *Philosophical* Methods are followed in the Lectures of the Professor. The Historical Method, for example, is applied in tracing the principal changes through which the laws of England have passed, the assignable causes of such changes, and the degree and manner in which, in comparison with the laws of Continental Europe, the laws of this kingdom have been affected by contact with the principles of Roman legislation. The method of Philosophical Analysis, on the other hand, is applied in investigating the doctrines of the foundation and classification of rights, the several parts and legitimate form of a complete code, the relation of Scientific Jurisprudence to other departments of Social Philosophy, and the means of improving the state of Positive Law as deducible from such considerations.

The subjects which a Course of Lectures on *Political Economy* must embrace are fewer and more definite than those classed under the less advanced and more complicated Science of Jurisprudence. It is the Professor's endeavour to illustrate the principles of Economic Science by the help of those practical applications which will be most interesting and useful in a large commercial town.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

General Class Examination at the end of the Session 1863–64.

January, 1864.

First Year Students.

The English Language.—*Examiner, Professor Craik.*

1. Explain the origin of the terms *English* and *England*, and state what is known as to the history of their employment to designate the people, the language, and the country of which they are now the only recognised names.

2. Explain what is the conclusive or insurmountable objection to the use of the terms *Saxons* and *Saxon* for the English people and language of the period before the Norman Conquest.

3. Enumerate in the order of time the successive languages which appear to have been introduced into the country now called England, and to have ever been native either to the whole or to a distinct portion of the population.

4. Give an account of the Indo-European Family of Languages; and note to which of its branches the several languages belong which appear to have been at any time native in England.

5. Give an account (not in a tabular form) of the languages composing the Celtic branch of the Indo-European Family.

6. Give a similar account of the Gothic branch of the Indo-European Family of Languages.

7. Explain the origin and application of the terms *French* and *Francic* (or *Frankish*); and give an account of the two great dialects into which the French language was formerly divided.

8. Give the history of the English language since the Norman Conquest, as commonly divided into the successive stages of Semi-Saxon, Early English, Middle English, and Modern English, explaining the relative position of the imported French in each of the first three.

9. Explain the only two real revolutions which the English language has undergone since its first introduction into Britain, and the scientific view of its history which we thence obtain.

10. Give Chaucer's equivalents for our present, *I*, *Ye* or *You*, *They*, *Them*, *Their*, *Her*, *He loved*, *We loved*, *To tell*, *Will*, *Would*, *Shall*, *Should*, *Can*, *Could*, *May*, *Might*, *To be*. *To have*.

11. Give an account of the peculiar orthography adopted by the author of the *Ormulum*.

12. As a specimen of English composition, every candidate will write a short essay on either

The Pleasures of Essay-Writing: or,
The Difficulties of Essay-Writing.

February.

Second Year Students.

Logic.—*Examiner, Professor M'Cosh.*

1. Specify the several notions in the following sentences. Say as to each, what sort of notion it is, and what sort of reality there is in it. "Memory is a faculty of the mind. The purposes served by it are most important. Children exercise it readily. It can be cultivated. Giulio Guidi could repeat thirty-six thousand names after once hearing them."

2. What notions can be logically defined? What is the essential thing

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General Class Examination.

in definition? How can general concrete notions be defined? Give the rules of definition. Examine the following by them, and amend :— "Apprehension is a logical operation." "Judgment compares notions." "Fallacy is an unsound mode of arguing."

3. "It is a duty to look to the future." What are the notions in that proposition? Are they distributed? Interpret the proposition both as to extension and comprehension. Convert it, and put it in the various forms of opposition.

4. "You see that men who are indifferent to all religion do not seek to compel others to believe as they do; and as this man does not seek to compel others to believe as he does, we may conclude that he is indifferent to religion." Put the above in correct form and examine it. Indicate the mood and figure. Give the special rules with reasons of that figure.

5. Define *conditional proposition* and *conditional argument*. Specify the antecedent, the consequent, the major premiss, the minor premiss, and the conclusion in the following; say also on what rule the reasoning proceeds and reduce it to categorical form :—"All our ideas are got from sensation and reflection, if Locke is right; but all our ideas are not got from sensation and reflection; therefore Locke is not right."

6. Define *dilemma*, and put the following in the form of a dilemma: "Whether the American war does or does not cease there will be a commercial crisis within the next two years." Designate the antecedents and consequent, the major and minor premises, and say whether the reasoning is constructive or destructive?

7. It is disputed whether any one has a right to compel a parent to educate his child in a different way from what he is doing, and it is proven conclusively that the parent is educating his child wrong. What fallacy is committed? Define that fallacy and refer it to its proper head.

8. Show precisely wherein the method followed in geometry differs from that employed in physical science, and give the rationale of the difference.

9. Specify and briefly describe the methods of prosecuting science condemned by Bacon, and give a sketch of his method as distinguished from these.

10. In the month of February an invalid took a walk on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and his malady was increased. He stayed in his room on Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, and was no worse. He concludes that the disease was increased by exposure to the cold air. Show how this inference is legitimized by the canons of the Methods of Difference and by Residues, and indicate how the reasoning may be put in syllogistic form.

11. On what principles does the comparative anatomist proceed in constructing the whole animal from a significant bone?

HONOR QUESTIONS.

α. Show exactly how it is that we think by means of language, and what advantages and disadvantages arise in consequence.

β. Suppose some one should maintain that we discover the truth of the three laws of motion by intuition, show how you would argue with him; and in doing so, state what is involved in intuition, and put the reasoning in syllogistic form, designating the mood and figure.

γ. What makes the inquiry into causes so difficult? What purposes are served by the Canons of Causes? Show that causes always imply more than one agent. Can there be a distinction drawn between agent and patient?

δ. There is a dispute in the present day as to whether we may expect

more from induction or deduction. State the exact question and what is involved in deduction. *Appendix, No. 8.*

ε. From the course gone over in the class, bring out briefly the tests which logic furnishes for trying the various kinds of truth. General Class Examination.

MARCH.

ZOOLOGY.—*Examiner, Professor Wyville Thomson.*

1. Name and describe the bones which enter into the floor of the skull in bony fishes.

2. Describe the mode of development, and final form and composition, of the occipital bone in man. Describe its articulation with the spinal column, and compare and contrast it in all respects with the homologous elements in birds, in reptiles, in batrachians, and in fishes.

3. What characters, derived from their structure and mode of insertion, distinguish the teeth of mammals, of reptiles, and of fishes?

4. Describe the dentition of the ferae, and contrast it with that of the ruminants.

5. Describe the modifications of the arm and hand in falco, in vespertilio, in raia, in gadus, in pterodactylus, in delphinus, and in ichthyosaurus.

6. Distinguish the horse from the ox by osteological characters.

7. Describe in detail the dentition of the hare, and distinguish it from that of the porcupine.

8. Describe the mode of origin, the structure, and the functions of the placenta, and define the differences between placental and aplacental mammals.

9. Give in detail and contrast the characters of the monotremata and of the marsupialia.

10. Describe the mode of formation of the amnion and the allantois in connexion with the mammalian ovum.

11. In which vertebrate classes is the amnion wanting?

12. Contrast the respiratory systems in batrachians with *permanent* and with *temporary* gills.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

LAW OF PROPERTY.—*Examiner, Professor Molyneux.*

1. In what particulars do the rules governing the transmission of *real* property of a deceased intestate to his issue differ from those regulating the transmission of his *personal* property to his issue, and in what respects are they identical?

2. What is the construction put upon a clause or limitation to the heirs of the testator or grantor by the statute for amending the law of inheritance; and what had been the construction of such instruments in that respect before the Act; and how does such difference of construction lead to different results in tracing descent?

3. A makes a lease to B for 25 years, from the 1st January, 1835. B enters into possession of the demised lands and pays rent for 10 years. B, in the year 1836, permits C to enter into possession of the demised lands as tenant-at-will, who continues in possession without payment of any rent, or giving any acknowledgment of title, down to the 1st of January, 1861; what are the rights of C (if any) against A and B respectively?

4. What personal property of the wife, which had been hers before marriage, passes to the representatives of the husband on his decease, and what survives to the wife?

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General Class Examination.

5. What interest does the husband take in the *real* property of the wife; and what interest in her *personal* property?

6. In what way, to what extent, and on what principle, do Courts of Equity modify marital rights in respect to the wife's property?

7. By what means can a husband now defeat the claims of his wife to dower?

8. What was the policy of the Irish Tithe Acts, and how was that policy carried out by those Acts?

9. In what respect does the law of judgments, as charges on land in *Ireland*, differ from that of *England*?

10. What is the scope and plan of the *Irish* Registry Acts; and in what respect are they superior to the Local Registry Acts in England?

11. To what extent are voluntary deeds valid, and in what instance shall they prevail against creditors?

12. What is the construction put upon the words to "A B and his issue," as a limitation in a deed; and what when used in a will?

13. How does a conveyance of land to a purchaser under the Court of Chancery differ from that under the "Landed Estates Court" as regards the purchaser?

14. Define a remainder.

15. Define an executory devise.

16. Define a conditional limitation.

17. What persons can alone take advantage of a condition at common law?

18. Define a reversion.

19. In what instance can a tenant in tail bar the remainders over without the intervention of a protector of the settlement?

20. What words are essential to create an estate tail in a deed?

21. Estate to A B for life, remainder to C D and his heirs, remainder to E F and the heirs of his body; what estates are hereby created?

22. How do the incidents of joint tenancy differ from those of tenancy in common?

23. What were the several forms of conveyance of freehold estates before the 8th and 9th Victoria?

24. In what instances does the Statute of Uses not operate?

25. In what way is an *implied* surrender of a lease effected?

26. What is the difference between a reversionary lease and a lease of the reversion?

27. State a case in which the same lease may operate in part as a lease of the reversion and in part as a lease in possession at different periods of the term.

28. State what modifications in real property are created in modern conveyances through the application of the Statute of Uses, which could not be effected in a common law conveyance.

Third Year Students.

Political Economy.—*Examiner, Professor Leslie.*

1. State and prove the economic theory of land rent.

2. Explain the causes which determine the average rate of wages.

3. Give examples of the different effects of different modes of expenditure of income upon the rate of wages.

4. Explain the causes which determine the average rate of profit.

5. What are the causes which diversify the rates of wages and profit in different employments?

6. What are the constituent elements of gross profit?
7. Give examples of the influence of each of the above constituent elements of profit upon its amount in different occupations.
8. Explain the terms *fixed* and *circulating* capital, and give examples of each.
9. Point out and prove the error of Mr. Senior's doctrine respecting the effect of English absenteeism on the rate of wages.
10. In what cases does the introduction of machinery tend, in the first instance, to lower the rate of wages?
11. In what cases does the introduction of machinery tend at once to raise the rate of wages?
12. Show how the prices of commodities are regulated by their cost of production.
13. How is the value of gold affected by its cost of production?
14. How does an addition to the stock of the precious metals affect the prices of different commodities and in different places?
15. Upon what circumstances will the price of the following commodities at the end of the present century depend :—

(*a*) Cotton Manufactures?
(*b*) Bread?
(*c*) Beef?

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—*Examiner, Professor Craik.*

1. Define Literature.
2. Explain the relation of diction to thought.
3. Give an account of the only two Revolutions which the English Language has undergone during the time over which our knowledge of it extends, explaining the nature and the cause of each.
4. Give an account of the English Language at the present day, in respect of :—first, its Vocabulary; secondly, its Grammatical Structure.
5. Compare the English Language as an instrument of expression with any other language, ancient or modern, with which you are acquainted.
6. Sketch rapidly so much of the life either of Chaucer, or of Shakespeare, or of Milton, as is independent of their literary productions.
7. Characterize the poetical genius of Chaucer.
8. Give an account of the manner in which Shakespeare has set before us any one of the leading characters in his *Julius Cæsar*.
9. Write a short criticism either on Milton's Lycidas, or on his L'Allegro, or on any two of his Sonnets.
10. Sketch the history of Poetry in England throughout the eighteenth century.
11. Give a short account of any English literary work of the present century, in prose or in verse, that you have read.
12. Estimate the genius of any living English poetical writer, noticing such of his works as you are acquainted with.

METAPHYSICS.—*Examiner, Dr. M'Cosh.*

1. How would you answer the following?—"It is preposterous to suppose that the objective world corresponds to our subjective perceptions. The pain is not in the tooth; colour is not in the rainbow; they must

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General Class Examination.

be in the mind. The quay seems to be moving to those who are leaving it in the ship."

2. What seem to be our original perceptions by the sense of sight? How do we come to ascertain distance by the eye? You may give historical notices of opinions.

3. Locke says we get our idea of time from reflexion. Examine this view, and show precisely how we get the idea in the concrete and in the abstract.

4. Give an analysis of the powers involved in the imagination. Brown represents imagination as the combination of conceptions or images according to the laws of suggestion. Is this account adequate? What seems to be wanting?

5. What are the faculties involved in the formation of the various kinds of notions, specially the general notion?

6. What seems to raise the feeling of the ludicrous? What of the sublime? Show how it so may happen that there is but one step from the sublime to the ludicrous.

7. To what class of mental powers would you refer wishes? Wherein does wish or desire differ from volition? Show how will may sway the judgment, and make its decisions morally good or evil.

8. How would you establish the identity of self; and how the identity of an external object, say of a particular mountain, or of a man tried at a criminal court?

9. Specify some intuitive principles falling under the head of quantity. Are mathematical axioms generalizations of sense? In what sense are they generalizations?

10. What more is there in cause and effect than invariable antecedence and consequence? You are invited to give historical notices of opinions.

11. What field does Bacon allot to Metaphysics? In answering this question, explain his phrases. Bacon declared his method to be applicable to mental science: how? In what respects were his views defective on this subject?

12. Where, and in what year, was Hobbes born? Name his most celebrated treatise. What place does he give to public force? In answering this question, say how public force may be limited.

13. Name some of the philosophic works of Descartes. State and examine his famous *Cogito ergo sum.*

14. What is Spinoza's definition of substance? What consequences did he draw from it? So explain what is involved in substance as to show that these consequences do not follow.

15. What are the subjects treated of in each of the books of Locke's Essay? Where does he treat of knowledge? What is his account of it? Examine it.

16. What is Samuel Clarke's view of space and time? What part did they act in his argument in favour of the Divine existence? Examine his views on this subject.

17. Some say that the moral power in man is a sentiment, others that it is an exercise of reason. Arrange the British moralists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries into two classes, according as they held one or other of these views, and indicate the peculiar opinions of each.

18. What is Kant's account of causation? of the internal principle and objective relation?

19. Reid says reason has two degrees. Explain this. What does he mean by common sense? What are his judgments of common sense relating to contingent truth? Do all of them seem intuitive?

20. What is Brown's division of emotions? What is his view of beauty? Wherein does it differ from that of Alison and Jeffrey?

HONOR QUESTIONS.

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General Class Examination.

α. Some say that philosophy depends on consciousness. Others say on common sense. Others on intuition. Show what truth there is in each of these statements. Can we construct a philosophy solely by means of consciousness or intuition?

β. How would you show mind and body to be substances, and separate substances? In answering this question give historical notices of opinions.

γ. What is the dynamical theory of matter? Examine it, and give historical notices of opinions.

δ. Examine the following:—"Consciousness necessarily implies distinction between one object and another. To be conscious, we must be conscious of something; and that something can only be known as that which it is, by being distinguished from that which it is not."

ϵ. What is the discussion as to the relativity of knowledge? Give historical notices of opinions.

α'. In what relation does intuition stand to the ordinary faculties? In what relation do metaphysics stand to psychology? You may give historical notices.

β'. Show in a general way how Kant met the scepticism of Hume. Was his method successful?

γ'. Show precisely the relation in which the philosophy of Fichte stood to that of Kant. How far was Kant responsible for the idealism of Fichte?

δ'. What are the views of Descartes and Cousin as to our idea of the infinite? You are invited to examine them, and to show what is involved in our idea and belief as to infinity.

ϵ'. What were the ends proposed respectively by Aristotle, Kant, and Cousin, in their categories? You are invited to offer comments.

GEOLOGY.—*Examiner, Professor Wyville Thomson.*

1. What are the component minerals of Granite? State generally their chemical composition.

2. Give in detail the distinctions between Granite, Syenite, and Gneiss?

3. A section consists in ascending order of a bed of Sandstone, a bed of Shale, a bed of Trap, a bed of Sandstone, and a bed of Shale; how would you determine the relative age of the Trap bed?

4. Describe a Geyser, and explain the theory of its phenomena.

5. Give a sketch of the principal modifications of the *Cephalopoda*, from the Lower Silurians up to the Chalk.

6. Give the characters of a volcanic ash.

7. Name three fossils specially characteristic of each of the following formations,—the Llandeilo flags; the upper Ludlow beds; the lower Carboniferous Limestone; the bone bed of the Trias, and the lower Greensand.

8. Sketch the Zoological and the Geological relations of the genus Trinucleus.

9. Name, and briefly describe, the principal genera of fossil plants characteristic of the coal measures.

10. How would you distinguish the skeleton of a pterodactyl from that of a bird?

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

ENGLISH LAW.—*Examiner, Professor Molyneux.*

PLEADING, EVIDENCE, WILLS, POWERS, &c.

1. A, under a power, appoints a fee simple estate to B and his heirs, to the use of C and his heirs. What estates, legal and equitable, do B and C respectively take?

2. What is a power appendant, and what a power in gross? To which class is to be referred the power to make leases reserved to tenants for life under settlements?

3. State, in general terms, the rule for determining how far a power is suspended or extinguished by any act of the donee of the power, having also an interest in the estate, affecting the estate the subject of the power.

4. Is there any instance in which a tenant for life having a power to charge the inheritance with a sum in gross for his own benefit, the estate can be so charged after the life estate has been aliened? and if so, state the instance.

5. The Inheritance Act, 3 and 4 William IV., ch. 106, sec. 3, provides, that where, after the statute, a testator devises to a person who is his heir, the heir takes by purchase and not by descent. What difference does that enactment make in tracing descent, as contrasted with the old law?

6. What alteration in the law is effected by the Statute of Wills, 1 Vict., in relation to the exercise of powers by will?

7. Testator devises an estate which he had contracted to purchase for £10,000, but which purchase had not been completed at the time of his death: his executors cannot realize more than half the price of the estate out of the testator's personal assets, and the purchase therefore fails. What, therefore, is the result, in point of right, as between the devisee and personal representatives?

8. Demonstrate how the reception of parol evidence, to explain a latent ambiguity in a written instrument, does not violate the general rule of evidence which excludes parol evidence in aid of the construction of written instruments.

9. What is the difference in administering assets, where legacies are charged on real estate, and where the personal estate is exonerated from payment of legacies?

10. What are legal and what equitable assets, and what difference is there in their distribution?

11. What is the nature of the limitation created by the operation of the 29th section of the Wills Act in relation to words importing failure of issue; and what was the construction put by the Courts before the statute on the words enumerated in that section?

12. Before the Statute altering the law of dower, A dies, seized of an estate in fee simple, which he devises to B, and also leaves a legacy to his wife. Is she put to her election between her dower and the bequest; and if not, why not?

13. In what instance is it competent for a married woman to make a will?

14. In what way does the different course of procedure in Courts of Law and Equity lead to different modes of pleading?

15. What object has been gained by the abolition of the general issue in assumpsit as regards the direction of proofs?

16. What advantage has the present proceeding in ejectment over other civil actions *in respect of parties to the suit*, which was suggested by the fiction adopted in the old proceeding?

17. What are the particulars in which a party may obtain a revision

of the decisions of a Judge at *Nisi Prius*, and what course must be pursued to obtain the judgment of the House of Lords as a matter of right upon the points of objection ?

18. To what matters is a writ of error limited in criminal cases, and subject to what condition is it attainable ?

19. By what process alone can cases of Treason or Felony become cognizable by the Court of Queen's Bench ?

20. What is the object of the proceeding by mandamus, and how has that proceeding been rendered more efficient in certain cases by the provisions of the "Common Law Procedure Act."

21. What proceedings are now within the jurisdiction of Courts of Law in the course of civil actions, which could formerly have been attainable solely through the ancillary jurisdiction of Courts of Equity ?

22. What was the former, and what is the present, mode of presenting matters of Scotch Law upon trials in our Courts ?

23. What is the exception to the general rule, that the judgments of foreign tribunals are not examinable in our Courts ?

24. What is the difference between estoppel and conclusive evidence ?

25. Give some instances in which hearsay is receivable in evidence.

26. State the rule and some of the exceptions with respect to the question—Upon what party the burden of proof lies *prima facie* ?

27. What are the two conditions under which *res judicata* is conclusive in civil actions, and which must be proved by the person pleading it ?

28. How is an ancient deed provable.

29. What is the anomaly as to proof in trials for High Treason ?

30. What are the relations and occasions which give rise to privileged communications, and on what presumption is the privilege based, and how may that presumption be rebutted and the privilege lost ?

31. What twofold alteration was effected by the Wills Act, 1 Vict., in relation to the doctrine of lapse ?

Common and Criminal Law.

1. What jurisdiction does the Court of Queen's Bench exercise in criminal matters ?

2. What changes have been effected in the law in relation to principals and accessories ?

3. How far are the decisions of the Judge presiding at a criminal trial subject to revision on a writ of error ?

4. What is the punishment for misdemeanour at Common Law.

5. What are the privileges conceded by statute to persons on trial for High Treason, which are not admissible on trials for Felony ?

6. Enumerate the several subjects upon which the Court of Queen's Bench exercises a controlling power over inferior tribunals and public officers.

7. What Court possesses exclusive jurisdiction in the action of "*Quare impedit ?*"

8. In what instance will an action at law lie against the vendor of an unsound horse at the suit of the vendee, where no warranty has been given ?

9. What is the extent of the responsibility of carriers at Common Law ?

10. In what class of cases does the Common Law recognise a moral consideration ?

11. What instance constitutes an exception to the Common Law principle that a *chose* in action is not assignable ?

12. What are the two modes by which title to land can be tried in a Common Law Court ?

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

13. In what respect is the liability to the consequences of slander of private persons more limited in a criminal Court than in a civil action?

14. What modification of the maxim—"*Actro personalis maritur cum persona*"—has been introduced into our law by statute?

15. A contracts with B, C, and D jointly. All the contractors die. Who must be the parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, to an action founded on the contract?

16. When does the right of "stoppage *in transitu*" determine?

17. In what instance are goods sold held by the vendor at his risk, although the contract is complete?

18. At whose suit is the rent of the wife's freehold lands to be recovered during coverture, where the rent had been reserved upon a letting by the wife's deceased ancestor?

19. What are the necessary incidents to render a guarantee binding?

20. In what instance is a vendor disentitled to a lien for the purchase-money on the sale of goods?

21. What dealing between the original parties deprives the creditor of his remedy against a surety?

22. On what legal ground is it that payment of a lesser sum, accepted in discharge of a greater, is not a good defence?

23. What facts are necessary to entitle the person holding an order for delivery of goods placed in store by the vendor, to recover in an action against the warehouseman for non-delivery of the goods?

24. What proofs are necessary to sustain an action by the indorsee against the drawer of a Bill of Exchange made payable to the order of the latter?

LOGIC.—*Examiner, Professor M'Cosh.*

1. State, explain, and examine Kant's definition, and also his division, of Logic. In what sense is Logic an *a priori* science?

2. What is the precise nature of the generalized concrete notion? Can such a notion be defined? If so, how?

3. What does every judgment declare, according to Aristotle? Explain the phrases employed by him. Unfold the nature of Thomson's two predicable classes, and give examples.

4. Mention the various ways in which we may obtain transposed propositions or immediate inferences.

5. Mention the principal forms in which eminent logicians have put the supreme canon of mediate reasoning. You may offer critical notices.

6. State and examine Mill's theory of the reasoning process.

7. Mention the more important points of the New Analytic of Logical Forms. Discuss the question whether there can be reasoning in comprehension, and, as you do so, give examples.

8. All stars are in the sky;
Some stars are all the planets;
All the planets are in the sky.

Indicate the mood and figure of the above, according to the New Analytic. Give the form in which the reasoning would be put in the Old Logic. You are invited to offer comments as to the two methods.

9. Mention some of the points of dispute between Whewell and Mill. Discuss the question, whether laws are in the mind or in nature.

10. What seem to be the original constituents of the physical universe? What is the nature of the obvious order resulting? What precise ends does science seek to accomplish?

11. Show fully that there are always more agents than one in every physical cause and in every physical effect. Explain and examine the distinctions between causes and occasions, causes and conditions, causes and circumstances, agent and patient.

12. Show what is involved in deduction, and what place it has in the various sciences.

13. What are the criteria of truth in the various departments of investigation?

HONOR QUESTIONS.

α. Does conditional reasoning differ in its nature and regulating principles from categorical?

β. Suppose that we hold that there may be an abstract notion which is not general, what change must this effect in the construction of the science of Logic?

LOGIC.—*Examiner, Professor M'Cosh.*

1. Name the principal philosophers of the Ionic and Eleatic Schools. Give some account of the speculations of the Eleatic School.

2. Show how Plato sought to reconcile the Ionic and Eleatic Schools, and specify his obligations to the Pythagorean School. How far does Plato's theory of ideas seem to you to be true, and how far unsatisfactory?

3. In what relation did Plato's doctrine of ideas stand to his view of beauty? Give a general account of his theory of beauty.

4. Specify some of the peculiar philosophic phrases of Aristotle; unfold their meaning, and explain the distinctions involved in them.

5. State and examine Locke's view of intuition.

6. When and where was Francis Hutcheson born? Name his principal works, and give an account of his views as to the senses, external and internal.

7. Give a brief account of Hume's system of the human mind. Show wherein it was sceptical, and indicate how it is to be met.

8. Show precisely how Reid met the scepticism of Hume, and in doing so, specify what is excellent and what is defective in his exposition of the principles of common sense.

9. What is Kant's classification of the theistic arguments? what his objections to them? Can they be answered?

10. What are the views of Leibnitz, of Sir W. Hamilton, and the younger Fichte, as to unconscious mental operations? Examine them.

11. Give some historical and critical notices of opinions as to the senses deceiving us.

HONOR QUESTIONS.

α. Can the doctrine of the correlation of the forces be carried out so as to embrace the operations of the human mind?

β. Discuss, with historical notices, the question of the relativity of knowledge.

APRIL.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—*Examiner, Dr. Redfern.*

[1st Year Students are required to answer questions 1, 2, 3; 2nd Year, 1, 2, 3, 4; 3rd and 4th Year, 3, 4, 5.]

1. State the chemical, physical, and vital properties of fibrous, muscular, and nervous tissues, and give illustrations by experiment.

2. State the size, by weight or measurement, or both, of the liver, kidney, pancreas, spleen, heart, lungs, salivary glands, and uterus.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

3. Describe the position and character of the capillary plexuses of the gastric tubular glands; of muscle, tendon, and cornea; of the lobules of the liver; the choroid membrane; pulmonary vesicles; solitary glands of the intestine; Malpighian corpuscles and convoluted tubes of the kidney.

4. State the properties and functions of the skin, and illustrate these by the effects of suppressed action, and the result of destruction and repair of skin in small and large portions.

5. In what parts of the body does the blood present marked differences of character and composition? What are these differences?

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—*Examiner, Dr. Redfern.*

[1st Year Students are required to answer questions 1, 2, 3, 4; 2nd Year, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; 3rd and 4th Year, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8.]

1. State the distinguishing characteristics of the male and female skeleton; of the 1st, 10th, 11th, and 12th dorsal vertebræ; and of the fibula, semilunar, astragalus, and external cuneiform bones of the left side of the body.

2. Describe and trace the synovial membranes of the carpal, elbow, and knee joints.

3. What movements occur at the radio-carpal joint, and by what muscles is each produced?

4. What branches of nerves supply the skin of the upper limb, from the shoulder downwards?

5. Name the nerve or nerves of the following muscles, and state at what part of the muscle each nerve enters:—Sterno-mastoid, Digastric, Buccinator, Thyro-hyoid, Crico-arytenoideus posticus, Arytenoideus, Pyriformis, Obturator internus, Pectineus, Rectus femoris, Extensor brevis digitorum.

6. Describe the method of exposing and examining each of the structures of the eye.

7. State the steps of a post-mortem examination of the thoracic viscera; name the parts in order, and state how each is to be exposed and examined.

8. The larynx being removed with the trachea and hyoid bone, state a method of dissection to expose all the parts of the larynx, and where each will be found.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—*Examiner, Professor Ferguson.*

1. Describe all the changes in the lung's substance induced by Pneumonia, the physical signs of each, and the indications of treatment.

2. Enumerate the chief causes of Tuberculosis. What form does it assume in the lung's substance? All the changes it undergoes, and the signs of each?

3. Give the differential diagnosis of Hysteria, Epilepsy, Chorea, and Catalepsy.

4. Describe the appearances presented in the brain from an attack of apoplexy; also the indications of treatment.

5. Enumerate all the auscultatory phenomena of the voice, and the condition of the lung that gives rise to each.

SURGERY.—*Examiner, Dr. Gordon.*

1. Describe the signs, treatment, and differential diagnosis of the fractures which implicate and occur in the immediate vicinity of the elbow joint.

2. Describe the structure, treatment, and differential diagnosis of the Chronic Mammary Tumour. *Appendix, No. 8.*

3. Describe the changes that occur in bones attacked with Scrofulous Ostitis, and the circumstances which indicate or contra-indicate operative interference. General Class Examination.

4. Describe the different forms of fracture of the Clavicle, the displacement that occurs, and the treatment.

5. Enumerate the diseases to which the maxillary bones are most subject, and describe briefly their diagnostic signs and treatment.

MATERIA MEDICA.—*Examiner, Dr. Reid.*

1. How are Emetic Medicines classified?

2. Mention one belonging to each class.

3. Write a prescription for the administration of each in a fluid form to an adult, and to a child aged two years.

4. Can Emetics be used with equal safety by the young and the aged, and why are they dangerous to one class?

5. Which alkali would you select when treating a case of Lithic Acid Diathesis, and why?

6. What amount of Potash, Soda, and Ammonia are respectively required to saturate 20 grains Citric Acid?

7. In what respect does the Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis of the British Pharmacopœia differ from the same medicine in former Pharmacopœias?

8. Write a prescription for the administration of the preparation of the British Pharmacopœia to an adult, stating the directions you would give to your patient, if you wished for its Diaphoretic or Diuretic action.

9. In what respect does the Infusion of Digitalis of the British Pharmacopœia differ from that formerly in use?

10. Write a prescription for its administration to an adult.

11. What have you to guard against whilst using it, and what are the indications that you should stop it?

12. Name the medicines on the table, and classify them therapeutically.

MIDWIFERY.—*Examiner, Dr. Burden.*

1. How would you ascertain the length of time a patient has been pregnant?

2. Describe the True Areola of the breast of pregnancy.

3. Describe the False Areola, and wherein it differs from the true.

4. Trace the progress of natural labour minutely, from beginning to end.

5. How would you treat a patient before, during, and subsequently to, labour, who, after every previous delivery, has had a flooding?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, Dr. Hodges.*

1. Describe Graham and Hofmann's process for the detection of strychnine in organic mixtures.

2. How is strychnine to be detected in the presence of morphine?

3. Mention the symptoms of poisoning by aconite, and the treatment required.

4. Describe the precautions to be observed in the application of the hydrostatic test in cases of supposed infanticide.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

5. State the rules to be followed in examining wounds on the bodies of persons found dead.

6. When lime has been administered as an antidote to oxalic acid, by what means is the poison to be separated from the contents of the stomach?

JUNE.

GREEK.—*Examiner, Professor MacDouall.*

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

I. Translate accurately the annexed extract from the *Cyropaedeia* of XENOPHON:—

ὅταν δὲ ἐξίῃ[1] *ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ θήραν, ἐξάγει μὲν τὲν ἡμίσειαν τῆς φυλακῆς τὰς δὲ ἡμισείας*[1] *φυλὰς καταλείπει· ποιεῖ δὲ τοῦτο πολλάκις τοῦ*[3] *μηνός.*[3] * * * * *ἐξέρχονται δὲ* [*οἱ ἔφηβοι*] *ἐπὶ τὴν θήραν ἄριστον*[2] *ἔχοντες πλεῖον μέν, ὡς τὸ εἰκός,*[1] *τῶν παίδων, τἄλλα*[1] *δὲ ὅμοιον. καὶ θηρῶντες μὲν οὐκ ἂν ἀριστήσαιεν,*[1] *ἢν δέ τι δεήσῃ*[1] *ἢ θηρίου ἕνεκα ἐπικαταμεῖναι*[1] *ἢ ἄλλως ἐθελήσωσι διατρῖψαι*[1] *περὶ τὴν θήραν, τὸ ἄριστον τοῦτο δειπνήσαντες τὴν*[3] *ὑστεραίαν*[3] *αὖ θηρῶσι μέχρι δείπνου, καὶ μίαν ἄμφω τούτω*[3] *τὼ*[3] *ἡμέρα*[3] *λογίζονται, ὅτι μιᾶς ἡμέρας σῖτον δαπανῶσι.*[1] *τοῦτο δὲ ποιοῦσι τοῦ ἐθίζεσθαι ἕνεκα, ἵνα, ἐάν τι καὶ ἐν πολέμῳ δεήσῃ, δύνωνται τοῦτο ποιεῖν. καὶ ὄψον*[2] *δὲ τοῦτο ἔχουσιν οἱ τηλικοῦτοι*[2] *ὅτι ἂν θηράσωσιν, εἰ δὲ μή, τὸ κάρδαμον. εἰ δέ τις αὐτοὺς οἴεται ἢ ἐσθίειν*[1] *ἀηδῶς,*[2] *ὅταν κάρδαμον μόνον ἔχωσιν ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ, ἢ πίνειν ἀηδῶς, ὅταν ὕδωρ πίνωσιν, ἀναμνησθήτω*[1] *πῶς*[3] *ἡδὺ*[3] *μὲν μᾶζα*[3] *καὶ ἄρτος πεινῶντι φαγεῖν,*[3] *πῶς δὲ ἡδὺ ὕδωρ πιεῖν*[1] *διψῶντι.*[1] *αἱ δ' αυ μένουσαι φυλαὶ διατρίβουσι*[3] *μελετῶσαι*[2] *τά τε ἄλλα ἃ παῖδες ὄντες ἔμαθον*[1] *καὶ τοξεύειν καὶ ἀκοντίζειν· καὶ διαγωνιζόμενοι*[3] *ταῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους διατελοῦσιν.*[3] *εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ δημόσιοι*[2] *τούτων ἀγῶνες καὶ ἆθλα*[3] *προτίθεται·*[3] *ἐν ᾗ δ' ἂν τῶν φυλῶν πλεῖστοι ὦσι δαημονέστατοι*[2] *καὶ ἀνδρικώτατοι καὶ εὐπιστότατοι,*[2] *ἐπαινοῦσιν*[1] *οἱ πολῖται καὶ τιμῶσιν οὐ μόνον τὸν νῦν ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅστις*[3] *αὐτοὺς παῖδας ὄντας ἐπαίδευσε. χρῶνται δὲ τοῖς*[3] *μένουσι*[3] *τῶν ἐφήβων*[2] *αἱ ἀρχαί, ἤν τι ἢ φρουρῆσαι*[2] *δεήσῃ ἢ κακούργους*[2] *ἐρευνῆσαι*[1] *ἢ λῃστὰς*[2] *ὑποδραμεῖν*[1] *ἢ καὶ ἄλλο*[3] *τι*[3] *ὅσα*[3] *ἰσχύος τε καὶ τάχους ἔργα ἐστί.*[3]

1. Parse fully and accurately the words thus numbered.
2. Derive or decompound the words thus numbered.
3. Explain the construction of the phrases thus numbered.
4. In regard to every verb in the subjunctive mode, whether in passing or in past time, account both for the use of the mode and for the presence or the absence of *ἄν*, assorting all the examples under their respective rules.

II. The sentences omitted above are to be now replaced from the following version:—

Those who go out must have each a bow with arrows in a quiver, a dirk or hanger in a sheath, a buckler, and also two javelins—the one to be discharged, the other (if occasion arise) to be used in close encounter. Now the reason why the chase is thus made a public institution,—in which the King takes an active part, leading and superintending just as in a campaign,—is, that this is considered to be the best training for war. For, since it habituates the youths to be early a-foot and to endure cold

and heat,—exercises them in long-continued and rapid movements,—and requiring them to bring down with their missiles whatever beast of prey may present itself, keeps their mental faculties on the alert: as they must be ready both to smite at close quarters and to repel a threatened attack, one can hardly fancy any military operation which is not practised in the chase.

Appendix, No. 8.
General Class Examination.

I.—Translate these lines from the *Hercules Furens* of EURIPIDES :—

ΛΥΚΟΣ. *σὺ μὲν λέγ' ἡμᾶς οἷς[3] πεπύργωσαι[4] λόγοις,[3]*
ἐγὼ δὲ δράσω σ' ἀντὶ τῶν λόγων κακῶς.
ἄγ' οἱ μὲν Ἑλικῶν' οἱ δὲ Παρνασοῦ πτύχας
τέμνειν ἄνωχθ'[1] ἑλθόντες ὑλουργοὺς[3] δρυὸς
κορμούς·[2] ἐπειδὰν δ' εἰσκομισθῶσιν[1] πόλει,
βωμὸν πέριξ νήσαντες[1] ἀμφήρη[3] ξύλα
ἐμπίπρατ'[1] αὐτῶν καὶ πυροῦτε σώματα
πάντων, ἵν' εἰδῶσ'[1] οὕνεκ'[4] οὐχ ὁ κατθανὼν
κρατεῖ χθονὸς τῆσδ', ἀλλ' ἐγὼ τὰ νῦν τάδε.
ὑμεῖς δέ, πρέσβεις![1] ταῖς ἐμαῖς ἐναντίοι
γνώμαις ἰόντες οὐ μόνον στενάξετε
τοὺς Ἡρακλείους παῖδας, ἀλλὰ καὶ δόμου
τύχας, ὅταν πάσχῃ τι, μεμνήσεσθε[1] δὲ
δοῦλοι γεγῶτες[3] τῆς[3] ἐμῆς τυραννίδος.

ΧΟΡΟΣ. *ὦ γῆς λοχεύμαθ',[2] οὓς Ἄρει σπείρει[4] ποτὲ*
Κάδμος δράκοντος ἐξερημώσας[4] γένυν!
οὐ σκῆπτρα χειρὸς δεξιᾶς ἐρείσματα[2]
ἀρεῖτε[1] καὶ τοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς ἀνόσιον κάρα[1]
καθαιματώσεθ', ὅστις οὐ Καδμεῖος ὢν
ἄρχει κάκιστος τῶν νέων ἐπηλύδων ;[2]
ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐμοῦ[3] γε δεσπόσεις χαίρων ποτέ,
οὐδ' ἀπόνησα[3] πολλ' ἐγὼ καμὼν χερὶ
ἔξεις· ἀπέρρων[2] δ' ἔνθεν[3] ἦλθες ἐνθάδε
ὕβριζ'· ἐμοῦ γὰρ ζῶντος οὐ κτενεῖς ποτε
τοὺς Ἡρακλείους παῖδας· οὐ τοσόνδε γῆς
ἔνερθ' ἐκεῖνος κρύπτεται λιπὼν τέκνα.
ἐπεὶ σὺ μὲν γῆν τήνδε διολέσας[3] ἔχεις,[3]
ὁ δ' ὠφελήσας ἀξίων οὐ τυγχάνει.
κἄπειτα πράσσω[4] πόλλ'[4] ἐγὼ φίλους ἐμοὺς
θανόντας εὖ ὁρῶν οὓς[3] φίλων μάλιστα δεῖ ;
ὦ δεξιὰ χείρ! ὡς ποθεῖς λαβεῖν δόρυ,
ἐν δ' ἀσθενείᾳ τὸν πόθον διώλεσας!

1. Parse the words thus numbered.
2. Derive or decompound the words thus numbered.
3. Explain the construction of the words thus numbered.
4. Point out whatever may be noticeable in the usage of the words or phrases thus numbered.
5. Note any trisyllabic feet which occur in these lines.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

II.—Translate either in iambic trimeters or in dactylic hexameters :—

Tell the story, tongue and tower!
England's Hope and Denmark's Flower—
Tell the tale! Their vows are plighted,
Hearts and hands and souls united.
Joy to all our new relations!
Peace and love among the nations!
Tell it—tell it, bells and voices!
Oh how the green old land rejoices!

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

I.—1. Translate accurately these lines from the *Odysseia*, Book XIII. :—

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·
"ὦ πόποι! ἦ μάλα δὴ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο
φθίσεσθαι κακὸν οἶτον ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔμελλον,
εἰ μή μοι σὺ ἕκαστα, θεά! κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες.
ἀλλ' ἄγε μῆτιν ὕφηνον, ὅπως ἀποτίσομαι αὐτούς·
πὰρ δέ μοι αὐτὴ στῆθι μένος πολυθαρσὲς ἐνεῖσα,
οἷον ὅτε Τροίης λύομεν λιπαρὰ κρήδεμνα.
καί κε τριηκοσίοισιν ἐγὼν ἄνδρεσσι μαχοίμην,
σὺν σοί, πότνα θεά! ὅτε μοι πρόφρασσ' ἐπαρήγοις."
τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
"καὶ λίην τοι ἔγω γε παρέσσομαι, οὐδέ με λήσεις,
ὁππότε κεν δὴ ταῦτα πενώμεθα· καί τιν' ὄΐω
αἵματί τ' ἐγκεφάλῳ τε παλαξέμεν ἄσπετον οὖδας
ἀνδρῶν μνηστήρων, οἵ τοι βίοτον κατέδουσιν.
ἀλλ' ἄγε σ' ἄγνωστον τεύξω πάντεσσι βροτοῖσιν.
κάρψω μὲν χρόα καλὸν ἐνὶ γναμπτοῖσι μέλεσσιν,
ξανθὰς δ' ἐκ κεφαλῆς ὀλέσω τρίχας, ἀμφὶ δὲ λαῖφος
ἕσσω, ὅ κε στυγέῃσι ἰδὼν ἄνθρωπος ἔχοντα,
κνυζώσω δέ τοι ὄσσε πάρος περικαλλέ' ἐόντε,
ὡς ἂν ἀεικέλιος πᾶσι μνηστῆρσι φανείης,
σῇ τ' ἀλόχῳ καὶ παιδί, τὸν ἐν μεγάροισιν ἔλειπες.
αὐτὸς δὲ πρώτιστα συβώτην εἰσαφικέσθαι,
ὅς τοι ὑῶν ἐπίουρος ὁμῶς σοί τ' ἤπια οἶδεν
παῖδά τε σὸν φιλέει καὶ ἐχέφρονα Πηνελόπειαν.
δήεις τόν γε σύεσσι παρήμενον· αἳ δὲ νέμονται
πὰρ Κόρακος πέτρῃ ἐπί τε κρήνῃ Ἀρεθούσης,
ἔσθουσαι βάλανον μενοεικέα καὶ μέλαν ὕδωρ
πίνουσαι, τά θ' ὕεσσι τρέφει τεθαλυῖαν ἀλοιφήν.
ἔνθα μένειν καὶ πάντα παρήμενος ἐξερέεσθαι,
ὄφρ' ἂν ἐγὼν ἔλθω Σπάρτην ἐς καλλιγύναικα
Τηλέμαχον καλέουσα τεὸν φίλον υἱόν, Ὀδυσσεῦ!
ὅς τοι ἐς εὐρύχορον Λακεδαίμονα πὰρ Μενέλαον
ᾤχετο πευσόμενος μετὰ σὸν κλέος, εἴ που ἔτ' εἴης."

2. Point out various *vocables* in this extract which are exclusively Homeric, referring them (when you can) to their *etyma*, and substituting equivalents in the Attic or common language.

3. Select some of the more noticeable *forms* of verbs, nouns, and pronouns, classifying them, elucidating their analogy, and annexing their Attic counterparts.

4. What do you remark upon the *construction* of ὅπως ἀποτίσομαι αὐτούς,—καὶ κε μαχοίμην, ὅτε μοι ἐπαρήγοις,—ἀλλ' ἄγε τεύξω,—ὅ κε στυγέῃσι ἰδὼν ἄνθρωπος ἔχοντα,—ὡς ἂν φανείης,—αὐτὸς δὲ εἰσαφικέσθαι,—σοί τ' ἤπια οἶδεν,—πευσόμενος μετὰ σὸν κλέος εἴ που ἔτ' εἴης?

I.—1. Translate the annexed extract from Herodotus, Book II. :—

Ἔθυον δὲ πάντα πρότερον οἱ Πελασγοὶ θεοῖσι ἐπευχόμενοι, ὡς ἐγὼ ἐν Δωδώνῃ οἶδα ἀκούσας, ἐπωνυμίην δὲ οὐδ' οὔνομα ἐποιεῦντο οὐδενὶ αὐτῶν· οὐ γὰρ ἀκηκόεσάν κω. θεοὺς δὲ προσουνόμασάν σφεας ἀπὸ τοῦ τοιούτου, ὅτι κόσμῳ θέντες τὰ πάντα πρήγματα καὶ πάσας νομὰς εἶχον· ἔπειτεν δέ, χρόνου πολλοῦ διεξελθόντος, ἐπύθοντο ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἀπικόμενα τὰ οὐνόματα τῶν θεῶν τῶν ἄλλων, Διονύσου δὲ ὕστερον πολλῷ ἐπύθοντο. καὶ μετὰ χρόνον ἐχρηστηριάζοντο περὶ τῶν οὐνομάτων ἐν Δωδώνῃ. τὸ γὰρ δὴ μαντήϊον τοῦτο νενόμισται ἀρχαιότατον τῶν ἐν Ἕλλησι χρηστηρίων εἶναι, καὶ ἦν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον μοῦνον. ἐπεὶ ὦν ἐχρηστηριάζοντο ἐν τῇ Δωδώνῃ οἱ Πελασγοί, εἰ ἀνέλωνται τὰ οὐνόματα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἥκοντα, ἀνεῖλε τὸ μαντήϊον χρᾶσθαι. ἀπὸ μὲν δὴ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου ἔθυον τοῖσι οὐνόμασι τῶν θεῶν χρεόμενοι· παρὰ δὲ Πελασγῶν Ἕλληνες ἐξεδέξαντο ὕστερον. ἔνθεν δὲ ἐγένετο ἕκαστος τῶν θεῶν, εἴ τε καὶ αἰεὶ ἦσαν πάντες, ὁκοῖοί τέ τινες τὰ εἴδεα, οὐκ ἠπιστέατο μέχρι οὗ πρώην τε καὶ χθές, ὡς εἰπεῖν λόγῳ. Ἡσίοδον γὰρ καὶ Ὅμηρον ἡλικίην τετρακοσίοισι ἔτεσι δοκέω μευ πρεσβυτέρους γενέσθαι καὶ οὐ πλέοσι· οὗτοι δέ εἰσι οἱ ποιήσαντες θεογονίην Ἕλλησι καὶ τοῖσι θεοῖσι τὰς ἐπωνυμίας δόντες καὶ τιμάς τε καὶ τέχνας διελόντες καὶ εἴδεα αὐτῶν σημήναντες. οἱ δὲ πρότερον ποιηταὶ λεγόμενοι τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν γενέσθαι ὕστερον, ἐμοί γε δοκέειν, ἐγένοντο. τούτων τὰ μὲν πρῶτα αἱ Δωδωνίδες ἱρήϊαι λέγουσι, τὰ δὲ ὕστερα τὰ ἐς Ἡσίοδόν τε καὶ Ὅμηρον ἔχοντα ἐγὼ λέγω.

2. Explain and briefly comment upon the theory of Hellenic theogony here suggested.

3. Point out the exact sense here attached to the terms οὐνόματα, ἐπωνυμίας, τιμάς, τέχνας, εἴδεα, ἔθυον, ἐχρηστηριάζοντο, χρᾶσθαι, ἀνεῖλε, ἀνέλωνται, κόσμῳ θέντες, πάσας νομὰς εἶχον, οἱ ποιήσαντες θεογονίην.

4. Elucidate the construction of εἰ ἀνέλωνται, of μέχρι οὗ πρώην τε καὶ χθές, and of any other phrase which may invite remark.

5. Give the Attic counterparts of such Ionic forms as are most noteworthy.

II.—Translate in either Attic or Herodotean Greek the following passage :—

The crocodile during the four most wintry months eats nothing. It is an amphibious quadruped, which lays and hatches its eggs on land, and spends the greater part of the day on the dry ground, but the whole night in the river, because the water is then warmer than the air and dew. Of all living things, with which we are acquainted, this from the smallest

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General Class Examination.

grows to be the largest: for its eggs when laid are little larger than those of a goose; and its young is at first in proportion to the egg, but growing up attains the length of seventeen cubits and even more. It has the eyes of a pig, and large projecting tusks proportionate to its body. It is the only animal which has no tongue, and which does not move the lower jaw but brings down the upper one. It has strong claws, and a hide covered with scales impenetrable upon the back.

STUDENTS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

I.—Translate perspicuously the following extract from the *Theaetetus*, of PLATON, varying the phraseology, so as to express in terms of modern arithmetic the statements about numbers with their roots and factors:—

ΘΕΑΙ. *ῥᾴδιον, ὦ Σώκρατες! νῦν γε οὕτω φαίνεται· ἀτὰρ κινδυνεύεις ἐρωτᾶν οἷον καὶ αὐτοῖς ἡμῖν ἔναγχος εἰσῆλθε διαλεγομένοις, ἐμοί τε καὶ τῷ σῷ ὁμωνύμῳ τούτῳ Σωκράτει.* ΣΩ. *τὸ ποῖον δή ὦ Θεαίτητε;* ΘΕΑΙ. *περὶ δυνάμεών τι ἡμῖν Θεόδωρος ὅδε ἔγραφε, τῆς τε τρίποδος πέρι καὶ πεντέποδος, ἀποφαίνων ὅτι μήκει οὐ ξύμμετροι τῇ ποδιαίᾳ, καὶ οὕτω κατὰ μίαν ἑκάστην προαιρούμενος μέχρι τῆς ἑπτακαιδεκάποδος· ἐν δὲ ταύτῃ πως ἐνέσχετο. ἡμῖν οὖν εἰσῆλθέ τι τοιοῦτον, ἐπειδὴ ἄπειροι τὸ πλῆθος αἱ δυνάμεις ἐφαίνοντο, πειραθῆναι ξυλλαβεῖν εἰς ἕν, ὅτῳ πάσας ταύτας προσαγορεύσομεν τὰς δυνάμεις.* ΣΩ. *ἦ καὶ εὕρετέ τι τοιοῦτον;* ΘΕΑΙ. *ἔμοιγε δοκοῦμεν. σκόπει δὲ καὶ σύ.* ΣΩ. *λέγε.* ΘΕΑΙ. *τὸν ἀριθμὸν πάντα δίχα διελάβομεν. τὸν μὲν δυνάμενον ἴσον ἰσάκις γίγνεσθαι τῷ τετραγώνῳ τὸ σχῆμα ἀπεικάσαντες τετράγωνόν τε καὶ ἰσόπλευρον προσείπομεν.* ΣΩ. *καὶ εὖ γε.* ΘΕΑΙ. *τὸν τοίνυν μεταξύ,—ὧν καὶ τὰ τρία καὶ τὰ πέντε καὶ πᾶς ὃς ἀδύνατος ἴσος ἰσάκις γενέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἢ πλείων ἐλαττονάκις ἢ ἐλάττων πλεονάκις γίγνεται, μείζων δὲ καὶ ἐλάττων ἀεὶ πλευρὰ αὐτὸν περιλαμβάνει,—τῷ προμήκει αὖ σχήματι ἀπεικάσαντες προμήκη ἀριθμὸν ἐκαλέσαμεν.* ΣΩ. *κάλλιστα. ἀλλὰ τί τὸ μετὰ τοῦτο;* ΘΕΑΙ. *ὅσαι μὲν γραμμαὶ τὸν ἰσόπλευρον καὶ ἐπίπεδον ἀριθμὸν τετραγωνίζουσι, μῆκος ὡρισάμεθα, ὅσαι δὲ τὸν ἑτερομήκη, δυνάμεις, ὡς μήκει μὲν οὐ ξυμμέτρους ἐκείναις, τοῖς δ' ἐπιπέδοις ἃ δύνανται. καὶ περὶ τὰ στερεὰ ἄλλο τοιοῦτον.* ΣΩ. *ἀριστά γ' ἀνθρώπων, ὦ παῖδες! ὥστε μοι δοκεῖ ὁ Θεόδωρος οὐκ ἔνοχος τοῖς ψευδομαρτυρίοις ἔσεσθαι.* ΘΕΑΙ. *καὶ μήν, ὦ Σώκρατες! ὅ γε ἐρωτᾷς περὶ ἐπιστήμης, οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην ἀποκρίνασθαι ὥσπερ περὶ τοῦ μήκους καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως. καίτοι σύ γέ μοι δοκεῖς τοιοῦτόν τι ζητεῖν. ὥστε πάλιν αὖ φαίνεται ψευδὴς ὁ Θεόδωρος.* ΣΩ. *τί δαί; εἴ σε πρὸς δρόμον ἐπαινῶν μηδενὶ οὕτω δρομικῷ ἔφη τῶν νέων ἐντετυχηκέναι, εἶτα διαθέων τοῦ ἀκμάζοντος καὶ ταχίστου ἡττήθης, ἧττόν τι ἂν οἴει ἀληθῆ τόνδ' ἐπαινέσαι;* ΘΕΑΙ. *οὐκ ἔγωγε.* ΣΩ. *ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐπιστήμην, ὥσπερ νῦν δὴ ἐγὼ ἔλεγον, σμικρόν τι οἴει εἶναι ἐξευρεῖν καὶ οὐ τῶν πάντῃ ἄκρων;* ΘΕΑΙ. *νὴ τὸν Δί' ἔγωγε καὶ μάλα γε τῶν ἀκροτάτων.* ΣΩ. *θάῤῥει τοίνυν περὶ σαυτῷ καὶ τὶ οἷου Θεόδωρον λέγειν, προθυμήθητι δὲ παντὶ τρόπῳ τῶν τε ἄλλων πέρι καὶ ἐπιστήμης λαβεῖν λόγον, τί ποτε τυγχάνει ὄν.* ΘΕΑΙ. *προθυμίας μὲν ἕνεκεν, ὦ Σώκρατες, φανεῖται.*

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General Class Examination.

(*a*) Explain succinctly why all numeral roots and factors are designated γραμμαὶ and πλευραί, rational roots μῆκος, surd roots δυνάμεις, the roots of 1, 3, 5, ποδιαία, τρίπους, πεντέπους; and why square numbers in general are called ἀριθμοὶ ἐπίπεδοι, those of one sort ἀ. τετράγωνοι καὶ ἰσόπλευροι, and those of another sort ἀ. προμήκεις and ἀ. ἑτερομήκεις. (*b*) Elucidate also the phrases ἴσος ἰσάκις, πλείων ἐλαττονάκις, ἐλάττων πλεονάκις, as applied to the products of equal or of unequal factors. And (*c*) account for the use—in antient (to a greater extent than in modern) arithmetic—of terms derived from the figures and operations of geometry.

Translate perspicuously the *parados* of the *Agamemnon* of Aeschylus:—

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

δέκατον μὲν ἔτος τόδ' ἐπεὶ Πριάμῳ
μεγάλ' ἀντίδικοι,
ἐιθρόνου Διόθεν καὶ δισκήπτρου
τιμῆς ὀχυρὸν ζεῦγος, Ἀτρεῖδαι
στόλον Ἀργείων χιλιοναύτην
τῆσδ' ἀπὸ χώρας
ἦραν στρατιῶτιν ἀρωγήν,
μέγαν ἐκ θυμοῦ κλάζοντες Ἄρη
τρόπον αἰγυπιῶν, οἵτ' ἐκπατίοις
ἄλγεσι παίδων ὕπατοι λεχέων
στροφοδινοῦνται
πτερύγων ἐρετμοῖσιν ἐρεσσόμενοι
δεμνιοτήρη
γόνον ὀρταλιχων ὀλέσαντες,
δαίμων δ' ἀΐων οἰωνόθροον
γόον ὀξυβόην τῶν ἐξοίκων
ὑστερόποινον
πέμπει παραβᾶσιν Ἐρινύν.
οὕτω δ' Ἀτρέως παῖδας ὁ κρείσσων
ἐπ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ πέμπει ξένιος
Ζεὺς πολυάνορος ἀμφὶ γυναικὸς
πολλά παλαίσματα καὶ γνιοβαρῆ
γόνατος κονίαις ἐνερειδομένου
διακναιομένης τ' ἐν προτελείοις
κάμακος θήσων
Δαναοῖσιν Τρωσί θ' ὁμοίως.
ἔστι δ' ὅπῃ νῦν ἔστι· τελεῖται δ'
ἐς τὸ πεπρωμένον· οὔθ' ὑποκαίων
οὔθ' ὑπολείβων [ἱκέτης μακάρων]
ὀργὰς ἀτενεῖς
ἀπύρων ἱερῶν διὰ θέλξει.
ἡμεῖς δ' ἀτίται σαρκὶ παλαιᾷ
τῆς τότ' ἀρωγῆς ὑπολειφθέντες
μίμνομεν ἰσχὺν
σκήπτροις ἰσόπαιδα νέμοντες.

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General Class Examination.

ὅ τε γὰρ νεαρὸς μυελὸς στέρνων
ἐντὸς ἀναίσσων
ἰσόπρεσβυς, Ἄρης δ' οὐκ ἐν ἀώροις,
ὅ θ' ὑπέργηρως, φυλλάδος ἤδη
κατακαρφομένης, τρίποδας μὲν ὁδοὺς
στείχει, παιδὸς δ' οὐδὲν ἀρείων
ὄναρ ἡμερόφαντον ἀλαίνει.
* * * * *
πάντων δὲ θεῶν τῶν ἀστυνόμων
τῶν τ' οὐρανίων καὶ ὑποχθονίων
βωμοὶ δώροισι φλέγονται·
ἄλλη δ' ἄλλοθεν οὐρανομήκης
λαμπὰς ἀνίσχει,
φαρμασσομένη χρίματος ἁγνοῦ
μαλακαῖς ἀδόλοισι παρηγορίαις,
* * * * *
πελάνῳ μυχόθεν βασιλείων.

1. Comment briefly upon such words, phrases, ideas, and allusions as seem most noteworthy in themselves or in connexion with the context or with the plot of the drama. Various readings also may be noticed.

2. State and exemplify the laws and characteristic features of anapaestic verse.

LATIN.—*Examiner, Rev. Dr. Reichel.*

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.—PASS.

Translate accurately the following passages into English :—

1. Nam vere dicam, Quirites, genus ipsum legis agrariae vituperare non possum. Venit enim mihi in mentem, duos clarissimos, ingeniosissimos, amantissimos plebi Romanae viros, Tib. et C. Gracchos, plebem in agris publicis constituisse, qui agri a privatis antea possidebantur. Non sum autem ego is consul, qui, ut plerique, nefas esse arbitrer Gracchos laudare : quorum consiliis, sapientia, legibus multas esse video reipublicae partes esse constitutas. Itaque, ut initio mihi designato consuli nunciabatur legem agrariam tribunos plebi designatos conscribere, cupiebam quid cogitarent cognoscere. Etenim arbitrabar, quoniam eodem anno gerendi nobis essent magistratus, esse aliquam oportere inter nos reipublicae bene administrandae societatem. Quum familiariter me in eorum sermonem insinuarem ac darem, celabar, excludebar, et quum ostenderem, si lex utilis plebi Romanae mihi videretur, auctorem me atque adjutorem futurum, tamen aspernabantur hanc liberalitatem meam : negabant me adduci posse ut illam largitionem probarem. Finem feri offerendi mei, ne forte mea sedulitas aut insidiosa aut impudens videretur. Interea non desistebant clam inter se convenire, privatos quosdam adhibere, ad suos coetus occultos noctem adjungere et solitudinem. Quibus in rebus quanto in metu fuerimus ex vestra sollicitudine, in qua illis temporibus fuistis, facile conjectura adsequi poteritis. Ineunt tandem magistratus tribuni plebis : contio tandem exspectata P. Rulli, quod et princeps erat agrariae legis et truculentius se gerebat quam caeteri. Jam designatus, alio vultu, alio vocis sono,

alio incessu esse meditabatur, vestitu obsoletiore, corpore inculto et horrido, capillatior quam antea barbaque majore : ut oculis et aspectu denunciare omnibus vim tribuniciam et minitari reipublicae videretur. Legem hominis contionemque exspectabam. Lex initio nulla proponitur : contionem in primis advocari jubet : summa cum exspectatione concurritur. Explicat orationem sane longam, et verbis valde bonis. Unum erat quod mihi vitiosum videbatur, quod tanta ex frequentia inveniri nemo potuit, qui intelligere posset quid diceret.—CICERO—*De Lege Agraria.*

2. Cum Saguntinis bellum nondum erat, ceterum jam belli causa certamina cum finitimis serebantur maxime Turdetanis. quibus cum adesset idem qui litis erat sator, nec certamen juris sed vim quaeri appareret, legati a Saguntinis Romam missi auxilium ad bellum jam haud dubie imminens orantes. consules tunc Romae erant P. Cornelius Scipio et Ti. Sempronius Longus, qui cum legatis in senatum introductis de republica rettulissent, placuissetque mitti legatos in Hispaniam ad res sociorum inspiciendas, quibus si videretur digna causa et Hannibali denuntiarent ut ab Saguntinis, sociis populi Romani, abstineret, et Carthaginem in Africam traicerent ac sociorum populi Romani querimonias deferrent,—hac legatione decreta necdum missa, omnium spe celerius Saguntum oppugnari adlatum est.—LIVY, Book 21.

QUESTIONS.

1. Define the nature of a *lex agraria.*
2. In what sense is the word *possideo* used in the first of the above extracts?
3. Give the dates of the beginning and ending of the Second Punic War.

FIRST YEAR.—HONORS.

Translate the following passages :—

I.—Galli occursant in ripam cum variis ululatibus cantuque moris sui quatientes scuta super capita vibrantesque dexteris tela, quanquam et ex adverso terrebat tanta vis navium cum ingenti sono fluminis et clamore vario nautarum militumque, et qui nitebantur perrumpere impetum fluminis, et qui ex altera ripa traicientes suos hortabantur. jam satis paventes adverso tumultu terribilior a tergo adortus clamor castris ab Hannone captis. mox et ipse aderat, ancepsque terror circumstabat et e navibus tanta vi armatorum in terram evadente et ab tergo improvisa premente acie. Galli postquam utroque vim facere conati pellebantur, qua patere maxime visum iter, perrumpunt, trepidique in vicos passim suos diffugiunt.—LIVY, Book 21.

II.—Sint igitur Xviri neque veris comitiis, hoc est, populi suffragiis, neque illis ad speciem atque ad usurpationem vetustatis per XXX lictores auspiciorum causa adumbratis constituti. Videte nunc eos, qui a vobis nihil potestatis acceperint, quanto majoribus ornamentis afficiat, quam omnis nos affecti sumus, quibus vos amplissimas potestates dedistis. Jubet auspicii coloniarum deducendarum causa decem viros habere pullarios. EODEM JURE, inquit, QUO HABUERUNT III VIRI LEGE SEMPRONIA. Audes, etiam, Rulle, mentionem facere legis Semproniae? Nec te ea lex ipsa commonet III viros illos XXXV tribuum suffragio creatos esse? Et, quum tu a Ti. Gracchi aequitate ac pudore longissime remotus sis, id, quod dissimillima ratione factum sit, eodem jure putas esse oportere? Dat praeterea potestatem verbo praetoriam, re vera regiam : definit in quinquennium, facit sempiternam : tantis enim confirmat opibus et copiis, ut invitis eripi nullo modo possit. Deinde ornat apparitoribus, scribis,

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librariis, praeconibus, architectis: praeterea mulis, tabernaculis, centunculis, supellectili: sumptum haurit ex aerario, suppeditat a sociis: finitores ex equestri loco ducentos in annos singulos stipatores corporis constituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis.—CICERO—*De Lege Agraria*, II.

(On Cicero.)

α. What are the *vera comitia*, and what are the *adumbrata comitia* Cicero speaks of?

β. How were the decemvirs to be appointed by Rullus' law?

γ. What is the lex Sempronia spoken of? Date?

δ. Specify the provisions of Rullus' law, in so far as they are mentioned by Cicero in this speech against it.

ε. What is the general nature of an agrarian law, and by whom was the first on record proposed?

III. Idibus in magni castus Jovis aede sacerdos
Semimaris flammis viscera libat ovis:
Redditaque immunis populo provincia nostro,
Et tuus Augusto nomine dictus avus.
Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras:
Contigerunt nulli nomina tanta viro.
Africa victorem de se vocat. alter Isauras
Aut Cretum domitas testificatur opes:
Hunc Numidae faciunt illum Messana superbum:
Ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam.
Et mortem et nomen Druso Germania fecit.
Me miserum, virtus quam brevis illa fuit.
Si petat a victis, tot sumat nomina Caesar,
Quot numero gentes maximus orbis habet.
Ex uno quidam celebres aut torquis adempti,
Aut corvi titulos auxiliaris habent.
Magne, tuum nomen rerum est mensura tuarum:
Sed, qui te vicit, nomine major erit.
Nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus:
Illa domus meritis Maxima dicta suis.
Sed tamen humanis celebrantur honoribus omnes:
Hic socium summo cum Jove nomen habet.
Sancta vocant augusta patres. augusta vocantur
Templa sacerdotum rite dicata manu.
Hujus et augurium dependet origine verbi,
Et quodcunque sua Juppiter auget ope.
Augeat imperium nostri ducis, augeat annos,
Protegat et vestras querna corona fores.
Auspicibusque deis tanti cognominis haeres
Omine suscipiat quo pater orbis onus.

Fasti.

1. The Ides of what month are spoken of?
2. What event is celebrated by Ovid in this passage? Its date?
3. Who is the person addressed in this passage?
4. Who are the persons alluded to by the reference to the *torques ademptus* and the *corvus auxiliaris*; and who is addressed by the name of *Magnus*?
5. What is the import of the *corona querna*?
6. What is the true etymology of the word *augurium*?
7. 13. E. EID. N.P. 14. F. Dies vitios: ex S. C. Explain this signature.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

1. Postridie senatus frequens et omnes consulares nihil Pompeio postulanti negarunt. Ille legatos quindecim quum postularet, me principem nominavit et ad omnia me alterum se fore dixit. Legem consules conscripserunt, qua Pompeio per quinquennium omnis potestas rei frumentariae toto orbe terrarum daretur: alteram Messius, qui omnis pecuniae dat potestatem et adiungit classem et exercitum et maius imperium in provinciis quam sit eorum qui eas obtineant. Illa nostra lex consularis nunc modesta videtur, haec Messii non ferenda. Pompeius illam se velle dicit, familiares hanc. Consulares duce Favonio fremunt, nos tacemus et eo magis, quod de domo nostra nihil adhuc pontifices responderunt. Qui si sustulerint religionem, aream praeclaram habebimus, superficiem consules ex Senatus consulto aestimabunt: sin aliter, demolientur, suo nomine locabunt, rem totam aestimabunt.

CICERO—*Ad Atticum.*

Translate and explain.

2. SI. Cur haec, tu ubi rescivisti ilico,
Celata me sunt? cur non *rescivi?* Ps. Eloquar:
Quia nolebam ex me morem progigni malum,
Erum ut suum servos criminaret apud erum.
SI. Iuberen tu hunc praecipitem in *pristinum* trahi?
CA. Numquid, Simo, peccatumst? SI. Immo maxime.
Ps. Desiste: recte ego meam rem sapio, Callipho.
Peccatane ea sunt? animum adverte nunc iam,
Quapropter gnati amore te expertem habuerim:
Quia mihi sciebam pristrinum *in mundo* fore.
SI. Non a me scibas pristrinum in mundo fore,
Quum ea *mussitabas?* Ps. Scibam. SI. Quin dictumst mihi?
Ps. Quia illut malum aderat, istuc aberat longius:
Illut erat praesens: huic erant *dieculae.*
SI. Quid nunc agetis? nam hinc quidem a me non potest
Argentum auferri, qui *praesertim* senserim.
Ne quisquam credat *numum,* iam edicam omnibus.
Ps. Nunquam edepol quoiquam supplicabo, dum quidem
Tu vivos vives: tu mi hercle argentum dabis:
Aps te equidem sumam. SI. Tu a me sumes Ps. Strenue.
SI. *Exlidito* mi hercle oculum si dedero. Ps. Dabis.
Iam dico ut a me caveas. SI. Certe edepol scio:
Si apstuleris, mirum et magnum facinus feceris.

PLAUTUS.

Translate, and parse and explain the words printed in italics.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.—PASS.

Translate accurately the following passages:—

1. MI. Ansculta paucis, nisi molestumst, Demea.
Principio, si id te mordet, sumptum filii
Quem faciunt, quaeso hoc facito tecum cogites:
Tu illos duo olim pro re tollebas tua
Quod satis putabas tua bono ambobus fore,
Et me tum uxorem credidisti scilicet
Ducturum: eandem illam rationem antiquam obtine:
Conserva, quaere, parce, fac quam plurimum

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

Illis relinquas ; gloriam tu istam obtine.
Mea, quae praeter spem evenere, utantur sine.
De summa nil decedet : quod hinc accesserit,
Id de lucro putato esse omne. haec si voles
In animo vere cogitare, Demea,
Et mi et tibi et illis dempseris molestiam.
De. Mitto rem : consuetudinem ipsorum. Mi. Mane :
Scio ; istuc ibam. Multa in homine, Demea,
Signa insunt, ex quibis conjectura facile fit
Duo quum idem faciunt, saepe ut possis dicere,
" Hoc licet impune facere huic, illi non licet,"
Non quo dissimilis res sit, sed quo is qui facit.
Quae ego inesse in illis video, ut confidam fore
Ita ut volumus. video eos sapere, intelligere, in loco
Vereri, inter se amare : scires liberum
Ingenium atque animum. quo vis illos tu die
Reducas. at enim metuas, ne ab re sint tamen
Omissiores paullo. o noster Demea,
Ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius :
Solum unum hoc vitium senectus fert hominibus,
Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, quam sat est :
Quod illos sat aetas acuet.

Adelphi.

2. Inter quae senatu ad infimas obtestationes procumbente, dixit forte Tiberius se, ut non toti reipublicae parem, ita quaecunque pars sibi mandaretur, ejus tutelam suscepturum. tum Asinius Gallus, Interrogo, inquit Cæsar, quam partem reipublicae mandari tibi velis. Perculsus improvisa interrogatione paulum reticuit : dein collecto animo respondit nequaquam decorum pudori suo legere aliquid aut evitare ex eo cui in universum excusari mallet. rursum Gallus, etenim vultu offensionem conjectaverat, non idcirco interrogatum ait, ut divideret quae separari nequirent, sed et sua confessione argueretur unum esse reipublicae corpus atque unius animo regendum. addidit laudem de Augusto Tiberiumque ipsum victoriarum suarum quaeque in toga per tot annos egregie fecisset admonuit. Nec ideo iram ejus lenivit, pridem invisus, tanquam ducta in matrimonium Vipsania M. Agrippae filia, quae quondam Tiberii uxor fuerat, plus quam civilia agitaret, Pollionisque Asinii patris ferociam retineret.—Tacitus.

Add brief notes in explanation and illustration, with special reference to points of grammar.

HONORS.

1. Ipsa dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna.
Felices operum : quintam fuge : pallidus Orcus
Eumenidesque satae : tum partu Terra nefando
Coeumque Iapetumque creat, saevumque Typhoea,
Et conjuratos coelum rescindere fratres.
Ter sunt conati inponere Pelio Ossam
Scilicet, atque Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum :
Ter pater exstructos disjecit fulmine montes.
Septuma post decumam felix et ponere vitem
Et prensos domitare boves et licia telae
Addere : nona fugae melior, contraria furtis.
Multa adeo gelida melius se nocte dedere,
Aut quum sole novo terras irrorat Eous.
Nocte leves melius stipulae, nocte arida prata

Tondentur: noctes lentus non deficit humor.
Et quidam seros hiberni ad luminis ignes
Pervigilat, ferroque faces inspicat acuto:
Interea longum cantu solata laborem
Arguto conjux percurrit pectine telas:
Aut dulcis musti Vulcano decoquit humorem,
Et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni.
At rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur aestu,
Et medio tostas aestu terit area fruges:
Nudus ava, sere nudus: hiems ignava colono.

Georgics.

2. Quamobrem hoc statuere, judices, debetis, Q. Caecilium, de quo nulla unquam opinio fuerit, nullaque in hoc ipso judicio futura sit, qui neque ut ante collectam famam conservet, neque uti reliqui temporis spem confirmet laborat, non nimis hanc causam severe, non nimis accurate, non nimis diligenter acturum. Habet enim nihil quod in offensione deperdat: ut turpissime flagitiosissimeque discedat, nihil de suis veteribus ornamentis requiret A nobis multos obsides habet populus Romanus, quos ut incolumes conservare, tueri, confirmare ac recuperare possimus, omni ratione erit dimicandum. Habet honorem quem petimus: habet spem quam propositam nobis habemus: habet existimationem, multo sudore labore vigiliisque collectam: ut, si in hac causa nostrum officium ac diligentiam probaverimus, haec quae dixi retinere per populum Romanum incolumia ac salva possimus: si tantulum offensum titubatumque sit, ut ea quae singillatim ac diu collecta sunt, uno tempore universa perdamus. Quapropter, judices, vestrum est deligere, quem existimatis facillime posse magnitudinem causae ac judicii sustinere fide, diligentia, consilio, auctoritate. Vos si mihi Q. Caecilium anteposueritis, ego me dignitate superatum non arbitrabor: populus Romanus ne tam honestam, tam severam diligentemque accusationem neque vobis placuisse neque ordini vestro placere, arbitretur, providete.—*Divinatio.*

3. Iidem consules, si appellandi sunt consules quos nemo est qui non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendos esse non putet, pacto jam foedere provinciarum, producti in circo Flaminio in concionem ab illa furia ac peste patriae, maximo cum gemitu vestro, illa omnia quae tum contra me contraque rempublicam dixerat voce ac sententia sua comprobaverunt. Iisdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus lata lex est ne auspicia valerent, ne quis obnuntiaret, ne quis legi intercederet, ut omnibus fastis diebus legem ferre liceret, ut lex Aelia lex Fufia ne valeret. Qua una rogatione, quis est qui non intelligat universam rempublicam esse deletam? Iisdem consulibus inspectantibus, servorum delectus habebatur pro tribunali Aurelio nomine collegiorum, quum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, ad vim ad manus ad caedem ad direptionem incitarentur. Iisdem consulibus arma in templum Castoris palam comportabantur, gradus ejusdem templi tollebantur, armati homines forum et conciones tenebant, caedes lapidationesque fiebant: nullus erat senatus, nihil reliqui magistratus: unus omnem omnium potestatem armis et latrociniis possidebat, non aliqua vi sua: sed quum duo consules a republica provinciarum foedere retraxisset, insultabat, dominabatur, aliis pollicebatur, terrore ac metu multos, plures etiam spe et promissis tenebat. —Pro Sestio.

Translate, and add brief notes in explanation and illustration of these passages; remarking on metrical peculiarities in the first of them.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.—HONOR CLASS.

Translate and explain fully the following passages, and the phrases marked in italics:—

Quod vero in extrema oratione quasi tuo iure sumpsisti oratorem in omnis sermonis disputatione copiosissime versari posse, id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, multisque *praeissem*, qui aut *interdicto tecum contenderent aut te ex iure manum consertum vocarent* quod in alienas possessiones tam temere irruisses.

Mihi qui sicut *unus paterfamilias* his de rebus loquor.

Ut concitato navigio cum remiges *inhibuerunt* retinet tamen ipsa navis motum.

Jactare se in caussis *centumviralibus*, in quibus *usucapionum tutelarem gentilitatum agnationum alluvionum circumluvionum nexorum mancipiorum parietum luminum stillicidiorum testamentorum* jura versantur.

Difference between *nexum* and *mancipium?*

Nam si quisque, ut in aliqua arte et facultate excellens aliam quoque artem sibi assumpserit, ita perficiet ut, quod praeterea sciat, id eius, in quo excellet, pars quaedam esse videatur; licet ista ratione dicamus *pila bene et duodecim scriptis ludere* proprium esse iuris civilis, quoniam utrumque eorum P. Mucius optime fecerit: eademque ratione dicantur et quos φυσικοὺς Graeci nominant iidem poetae, quoniam Empedocles physicus egregium poema fecerit.

Tanquam *in procinctu testamentum faceret sine libra et tabulis.*

Nam neque illud est mirandum, qui quibus verbis coemptio fiat nesciat, eundem eius mulieris quae coemtionem fecerit, caussam posse defendere: nec, si parvi navigii ac magn eadem est in gubernando scientia, idcirco qui quibus verbis *erctum cieri* oporteat nesciat, idem *erciscundae familiae causam* agere non possit.

Et, credo, in illa militis caussa, si tu aut heredem aut militem defendisses, ad Hostilianas te actiones, non ad tuam vim et oratoriam facultatem contulisses. Tu vero, vel si testamentum defenderes, sic ageres, ut omne omnium testamentorum jus in eo judicio positum videretur: vel si caussam ageres militis, patrem eius, ut soles, dicendo a mortuis excitasses: statuisses ante oculos: complexus esset filium flensque eum centumviris commendasset: lapides me Hercule omnes flere ac lamentari coegisset, ut totum illud *uti lingua nuncupassit* non in duodecim tabulis, sed magistri carmine scriptum videretur.

In verbis etiam illa sunt, quae aut ex *immutata oratione* ducuntur aut ex unius verbi *translatione* aut ex *inversione* verborum. Ex immutatione, ut olim Rusca cum legem ferret annalem, dissuasor M. Servilius, Dic mihi, inquit M. Pinari, num si contra te dixero, mihi male dicturus es, ut ceteris fecisti? – Ut sementem feceris, ita metes inquit. Ex translatione autem, ut, cum Scipio ille maior Corinthiis statuam pollicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum essent imperatorum, turmalis dixit displicere. Invertuntur autem verba, ut Crassus apud M. Perpernam iudicem pro Aculeone cum diceret, aderat contra Aculeonem Gratidiano L. Aelius Lamia, deformis, ut nostis: qui cum interpellaret odiose, Audiamus, inquit, pulchellum puerum, Crassus. Cum esset arrisum, non potui mihi, inquit Lamia, formam ipse fingere: ingenium potui. Tum hic, Audiamus, inquit, disertum. Multo etiam arrisum est vehementius.

Placet mihi illud etiam Scipionis illius qui Ti. Gracchum perculit. Cum ei M. Flaccus multis probris objectis P. Mucium iudicem tulisset, *ciero*, inquit: iniquus est. Cum esset admurmuratum, Ah, inquit, P. C., non

ego mihi illum iniquum eiero, verum omnibus. Ab hoc vero Crasso nihil facetius.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

English to be turned into Latin :—

Cicero recommended Pompey to the Romans for their general upon three accounts, as he was a man of courage, conduct, and good fortune. It was, perhaps, for the reasons above mentioned, namely, that a series of good fortune supposes a prudent management in the person whom it befalls, that not only Sulla the dictator, but several Roman emperors, as is still to be seen upon their medals, among their other titles, gave themselves that of Felix or fortunate. The heathens, indeed, seem to have valued a man for his good fortune more than for any other quality, which I think is very natural for those who have not a strong belief of another world. For how can I conceive a man crowned with any distinguished blessings, that has not some extraordinary fund of merit or perfection in him which is open to the Supreme eye, though perhaps it is not discovered by my observation? What is the reason Homer's and Virgil's heroes do not form a resolution or strike a blow without the conduct and direction of some deity? Doubtless, because the poets esteemed it the greatest honour to be favoured by the gods, and thought the best way of praising a man was, to recount those favours which naturally implied an extraordinary merit in the person on whom they descended.—*Spectator*, No. 293.

Translate, and briefly comment on the following passages when necessary :—

1. Quod super est, umore novo mare flumina fontes
semper abundare at latices manare perennis
nil opus est verbis : magnus decursus aquarum
undique declarat. sed primum quicquid aquaï
tollitur, in summaque fit ut nil umor abundet.
2. Nec nimio solis maior rota nec minor ardor
esse potest, nostris quam sensibus esse videtur.
nam quibis e spatüs cunque ignes lumina possunt
adicere et calidum membris adflare vaporem,
nil ea in his intervallis de corpore libant
flammarum, nil ad speciem est contractior ignis.
proinde, calor quoniam solis lumenque profusum
perveniunt nostros ad sensus et loca mulcent,
forma quoque hinc solis debet filumque videri,
nil adeo ut possis plus aut minus addere, vere.
lunaque sive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans,
sive suam proprio iactat de corpore lucem,
quidquid id est, nilo fertur maiore figura
quam, nostris oculis qua cernimus, esse videtur.
nam prius omnia, quae longe semota tuemur
aëra per multum, specie confusa videntur
quam minui filum. qua propter luna necesse est,
quandoquidem claram speciem certamque figuram
praebet, ut est oris extremis cunque notata
quantaque quanta est hinc nobis videatur in alto.
3. Fulmina gignier e crassis alteque putandum est
nubibus exstructis : nam coelo nulla sereno
nec leviter densis mittuntur nubibus unquam.
nam dubio procul hoc fieri manifesta docet res :
quod tum per totum concresunt aëra nubes,

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General Class Examination.

undique uti tenebras omnis Acherunta reamur
liquisse et magnas coeli complesse cavernas.
usque adeo tetra nimborum nocte coorta
impendent atrae formidinis ora superne,
cum commoliri tempestas fulmina coeptat.
praeterea persaepe niger quoque per mare nimbus,
ut picis e coelo demissum flumen, in undas
sic cadit effertus tenebris procul et trahit atram
fulminibus gravidam tempestatem atque procellis,
ignibus ac ventis cum primis ipse repletus,
in terra quoque ut horrescant ac tecta requirant.
sic igitur supera nostrum caput esse putandumst
tempestatem altam. neque enim caligine tanta
obruerent terras, nisi inaedificata superne
multa forent multis exempto nubila sole:
nec tanto possent venientes opprimere imbri,
flumina abundare ut facerent camposque natare,
si non exstructis foret alte nubibus aether.
hic igitur ventis atque ignibus omnia plena
sunt: ideo passim fremitus et fulgura fiunt.
quippe etenim supra docui permulta vaporis
semina habere cavas nubes, et multa necessest
concipere ex solis radiis ardoreque eorum.
hoc ubi ventus eas idem qui cogit in unum
forte locum quemvis, expressit multa vaporis
semina seque simul cum eo commiscuit igni,
insinuatus ibi vertex versatur in arto
et calidis acuit fulmen fornacibus intus:
nam duplici ratione accenditur, ipse sua cum
mobilitate calescit, et e contagibus ignis.
inde ubi percaluit gravida, aut vis ignis et acer
impetus incessit, maturum tum quasi fulmen
perscindit subito nubem, ferturque coruscis
omnia luminibus lustrans loca percitus ardor.

4. Saepius hanc ob rem minitatur terra ruinas
quam facit: inclinatur enim retroque recellit,
et recipit prolapsa suas in pondera sedes.
hac igitur ratione vacillant omnia tecta
summa magis mediis, media imis, ima perhilum.

5. Intellegit ibi vitium vas efficere ipsum.

LUCRETIUS.

QUESTIONS.

1. Mention peculiarities in the style of Lucretius, adducing examples in respect, α, of diction, Є, of versification.

2. Give an outline of the contents of the two last books.

3. Mention some words which Lachmann has introduced by probable emendation, not found in dictionaries.

4. With what limit does Lucretius use the contracted perfect, e.g., *superat* for *superavit*?

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.—*Examiner, Professor Craik.*

HISTORY.

1. Explain and illustrate *any one* of the special recommendations of the study of history as a mental gymnastic.

2. Explain with precision the distinction and opposition between history and such a science as statistics.

3. Give a true history of the doctrine of the cycle of forms of government, and point out the misstatements that have been made respecting it.

4. Give an account of the succession to the Empire down to the extinction of the Hohenstauffen dynasty.

5. Explain who the Emperor Charles V. was by birth, how he acquired his various dignities and dominions, and by whom he was succeeded in each of them.

6. Explain, in so many successive paragraphs, the claims to the throne of the Two Sicilies of the later Hohenstauffen emperors, of the kings of France, and of the kings of Aragon and of Spain.

7. Sketch the history of Fredegonda and Brunhilda.

8. Give an account of the succession to the throne of France from the death of Henry III. to the breaking out of the Revolution.

9. Sketch the history of the government in France throughout the last sixty years.

10. Enumerate and explain the several senses, geographical, historical, and political, in which the name *Burgundy* has been used.

11. Explain, in so many successive paragraphs, the following geographical, historical, and political names:—Lombardy, the Exarchate, the Pentapolis, the Romagna, the Marca d'Ancona, Apulia (with its modern form), Calabria, the Abruzzi, the Two Sicilies.

12. Recount succinctly the revolutions of Italy from the abolition to the restoration of the Western empire.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—*Examiner Dr. Frädersdorff.*

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

FRENCH.

Translate into English:—

Gustave Vasa, jeune homme descendu des anciens rois du pays, sortit du fond des forêts de la Dalécarlie, où il était caché, et vint délivrer la Suède. C'était une de ces grandes âmes que la nature forme si rarement, avec toutes les qualités nécessaires pour commander aux hommes. Sa taille avantageuse et son grand air lui faisaient des partisans dès qu'il se montrait; son éloquence, à qui sa bonne mine donnait de la force, était d'autant plus persuasive qu'elle etait sans art; son génie formait de ces enterprises que le vulgaire croit téméraires, et qui ne sont que hardies aux yeux des grands hommes; son courage infatigable les faisait réussir. Il était intrépide avec prudence, d'un naturel doux dans un siècle féroce, vertueux enfin, à ce que l'on dit, autant qu'un chef de parti peut l'être.

Gustave Vasa avait été otage de Christiern, et retenu prisonnier contre le droit des gens. Echappé de sa prison, il avait erré, déguisé en paysan, dans les montagnes et dans les bois de la Dalécarlie: là il s'était vu réduit à la nécessité de travailler aux mines de cuivre, pour vivre et pour se cacher. Enseveli dans ces souterrains, il osa songer à détrôner le tyran. Il se découvrit aux paysans; il leur parut un homme d'une nature supé-

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General Class Examination.

rieure, pour qui les hommes ordinaires croient sentir une soumission naturelle : il fit en peu de temps de ces sauvages des soldats aguerris. Il attaqua Christiern et l'archevêque, les vainquit souvent, les chassa tous deux de la Suède, et fut élu avec justice par les états roi du pays dont il était le libérateur.

Le printemps est la saison de la douce chaleur ; c'est alors que les arbres se couvrent de feuilles, que les jardins sont jolis à voir, et que les oiseaux recommencent leurs joyeuses chansons. Le laboureur, retenu dans sa chaumière pendant la mauvaise saison, va reprendre aux champs ses travaux utiles.

L'été est la saison des grandes chaleurs. Le soleil reste longtemps avec nous il se lève de bonne heure et se couche très tard. Les fruits mûrissent, et le blé, grand et jaune, est coupé par les moissonneurs. C'est alors que les pauvres glaneuses vont ramasser les épis dispersés dans les champs.

Pendant l'automne la chaleur diminue ; les fruits mûris par l'été sont recueillis et employés ; c'est en effet le temps de la vendange. Mais hélas ! les feuilles jaunissent, les arbres se dépouillent peu à peu, tout annonce le triste hiver.

L'hiver est le temps du froid, de la pluie, des brouillards. La terre est couverte de neige ; les petits ruisseaux sont glacés. La campagne est triste, plus de feuillage aux arbres et plus de nids dans les branches !

Restait cette redoutable infanterie de l'armée d'Espagne, dont les gros bataillons serrés, semblables à autant de tours, mais à des tours qui sauraient réparer leurs brèches, demeuraient inébranlables au milieu de tout le reste en déroute, et lançaient des feux de toutes parts. Trois fois le jeune vainqueur s'efforça de rompre ces intrépides combattants ; trois fois il fut repoussé par le valeureux comte de Fuentes qu'on voyait porté dans sa chaise, et malgré ses infirmités, montrer qu'une âme guerrière est maîtresse du corps qu'elle anime ; mais enfin il faut céder. C'est en vain qu'à travers des bois, avec sa cavalerie toute fraîche, Beck précipite sa marche pour tomber sur nos soldats épuisés : le prince l'a prévenu, les bataillons enfoncés demandent quartier ; mais la victoire va devenir plus terrible pour le duc d'Enghien que le combat.

Pendant qu'avec un air assuré il s'avance pour recevoir la parole de ces braves gens, ceux-ci, toujours en garde, craignent la surprise de quelque nouvelle attaque ; leur effroyable décharge met les nôtres en furie. On ne voit plus que carnage ; le sang enivre le soldat, jusqu'à ce que le grand prince, qui ne put voir égorger ces lions comme de timides brebis, calma les courages émus, et joignit au plaisir de vaincre celui de pardonner. Quel fut alors l'étonnement de ces vieilles troupes et de leurs braves officiers, lorsqu'ils virent qu'il n'y avait plus de salut pour eux que dans les bras du vainqueur ! De quels yeux regardèrent-ils le jeune prince, dont la victoire avait relevé la haute contenance, à qui la clémence ajoutait de nouvelles grâces.

Translate into French or German:—

Francis died at Rambouillet, on the last day of March, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the thirty-third of his reign. During twenty-eight years of that time, an avowed rivalship subsisted between him and the emperor, which involved not only their own dominions, but the greater part of Europe, in wars, which were prosecuted with more violent animosity, and drawn out to a greater length, than had been known in any

former period. Many circumstances contributed to this. Their animosity was founded in opposition of interest, heightened by personal emulation, and exasperated not only by mutual injuries, but by reciprocal insults. At the same time, whatever advantage one seemed to possess towards gaining the ascendant, was wonderfully balanced by some favourable circumstance peculiar to the other. The emperor's dominions were of greater extent, the French king's lay more compact; Francis governed his kingdom with absolute power; that of Charles was limited, but he supplied the want of authority by address: the troops of the former were more impetuous and enterprising; those of the latter better disciplined and more patient of fatigue. The talents and abilities of the two monarchs were as different as the advantages which they possessed, and contributed no less to prolong the contest between them.

Grammatical Questions.

FRENCH.

1. Give some nouns actually of *fem.* gender, that were at an earlier period *masc.*; in like manner, some nouns *masc.*, formerly of *fem.* gender.

2. Distinguish between the respective meanings conveyed by the following nouns, according to *gender* (*masc.* or *fem.*), viz.: *aune* (*aulne*, from "*alnus*"), *aide, capre, espace, guide, mémoire, rélâche, manœuvre, souris, tour.*

3. Make out a list of *nouns subst.* (denoting *male* individuals, occupations, or professions,) which retain the same termination in *fem.* Correct, if required, in the following sentence, the *masc.* termination preceded by the *indef. art.* (*fem.*), and translate:—"Excusez ma tendresse pour *une enfant*, dont je n'ai jamais eu le moindre sujet de plainte."

4. Add "*masc.*" and "*fem.*" respectively to the following nouns: *artifice, absinthe, abrégé, alcove, carrosse, courroie, equinoxe, ébène.*

5. Distinguish between the following *homonymic* expressions:—

boïte,	boïte.
bŏnd,	bŏn.
clāir,	clĕrc.
craînt,	crĭn.
faîte,	faïte.

6. Give the *pres.* and *imperf. indic.* and *subj.* of the verbs—*border, choisir, vendre, recevoir.*

7. Write out the 2*nd condit* of *s'en aller* (*interrog. negat.*); in like manner of *s'en repentir*, and *transl.*—1. Would he not have gone away, if you had not prevented him? 2. Would you not have repented *of it?*

8. Write out the *impf. subj.* of *sortir* and *venir*; *entendre* and *eteindre*; *connaître* and *naître*; *vendre* and *prendre.*

GERMAN.

1. Write out the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. (*pres.* and *imperf. indic.*) of flechten, ſchlagen, laſſen, leſen.

2. Give the sing. of *imperf. subj.* of the verbs befehlen, ſterben, helfen.

3. Which are the prepositions that govern (1) the *dative*, (2) the *accus.*, (3) the dative *and* the accus.; and upon what circumstance depends the government of the latter cases (*dat.* and *acc.*) respectively?

4. Give some verbs requiring the *accus.* of the *person* and the *dat.* of the *thing.*

5. By what *idiomatical locution* may you render in German an *English* phrase in which the verb occurs in the *passive* voice?

Translate: Der verlorne Schlüſſel hat ſich gefunden. Form some sentences *analogous* in construction.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

6. What is the proper mood required for *oblique narration* in German? Translate: (1) Er ſagt ſein Vater ſei beſchäftigt und könne nicht kommen.—(2) Er ſagte: „Mein Vater iſt beſchäftigt und kann nicht kommen."

7. Translate and remark on the following idiomatical locutions:—

(1) Er ſoll in Rom angekommen ſein.

(2) Sie will mich in Paris geſehen haben.

(3) Du dürfteſt dich wohl getäuſcht haben.

8. Explain the rules relative to the grammatical structure of sentences with separable verbs. Illustrate by examples, and give a list of *inseparable particles.*

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

Translate into English:—

Charlemagne songea à tenir le pouvoir de la noblesse dans ses limites, et à empêcher l'oppression du clergé et des hommes libres. Il mit un tel tempérament dans les ordres de l'état, qu'ils furent contrebalancés, et qu'il resta le maître. Tout fut uni par la force de son génie Il mena continuellement la noblesse d'expédition en expédition; il ne lui laissa pas le temps de former des desseins, et l'occupa tout entière à suivre les siens. L'empire se maintint par la grandeur du chef; le prince était grand, l'homme l'était davantage. Les rois, ses enfants, furent ses premiers sujets, les instruments de son pouvoir, et les modèles de l'obéissance. Il fit d'admirables règlements; il fit plus, il les fit exécuter. Son génie se répandit sur toutes les parties de l'empire. On voit, dans les lois de ce prince, un esprit de prévoyance qui comprend tout, et une certaine force qui entraîne tout. Les prétextes pour éluder les devoirs sont ôtés, les négligences corrigées, les abus réformés ou prévenus. Il savait punir; il savait encore mieux pardonner. Vaste dans ses desseins, simple dans l'exécution, personne n'eut à un plus haut degré l'art de faire les plus grandes choses avec facilité, les difficiles avec promptitude.

Il parcourait sans cesse son vaste empire, portant la main partout où il allait tomber. Ses affaires renaissaient de toutes parts, il les finissait de toutes parts. Jamais prince ne sut mieux braver les dangers, jamais prince ne les sut mieux éviter. Il se joua de tous les périls, et particulièrement de ceux qu'éprouvent presque toujours les grands conquérants, je veux dire les conspirations. Ce prince prodigieux était extrêmement modéré; son caractère était doux, ses manières étaient simples; il aimait à vivre avec les gens de sa cour. Il mit une règle admirable dans sa dépense: il fit valoir ses domaines avec sagesse, avec attention, avec économie; un père de famille pourrait apprendre dans ses lois à gouverner sa maison. On voit dans ses capitulaires la source pure et sacrée d'où il tira ses richesses. Je ne dirai plus qu'un mot: il ordonnait qu'on vendît les œufs des basses-cours de ses domaines et les herbes inutiles de ses jardins, et il avait distribué à ses peuples toutes les richesses des Lombards et les immenses trésors de ces Huns qui avaient dépouillé l'univers.—MONTESQUIEU, *Esprit des Lois.*

Que tu discernes mal le cœur d'avec la mine!
Dans l'ame il hait Félix et dédaigne Pauline;
Et, s'il l'aima jadis, il estime aujourd'hui
Les restes d'un rival trop indignes de lui.
Il parle en sa faveur, il me prie, il menace,
Et me perdra, dit-il, si je ne lui fais grace;
Tranchant du généreux, il croit m'épouvanter;

L'artifice est trop lourd pour ne pas l'éventer.
Je sais des gens de cour quelle est la politique,
J'en connois mieux que lui la plus fine pratique.
C'est en vain qu'il tempête et feint d'être en fureur :
Je vois ce qu'il prétend auprès de l'empereur.
De ce qu'il me demande il m'y feriot un crime ;
Epargnant son rival, je serois sa victime ;
Et, s'il avoit affaire à quelque maladroit,
Le piége est bien tendu, sans doute il le perdroit :
Mais un vieux courtisan est un peu moins crédule ;
Il voit quand on le joue, et quand on dissimule ;
Et moi j'en ai tant vu de toutes les façons,
Qu'à lui-même au besoin j'en ferois des leçons.

Translate into French or German :—

I reprobate no form of government merely upon abstract principles. There may be situations in which the purely democratic form will become necessary. There may be some where it would be clearly desirable. This I do not take to be the case of France, or of any other great country. Until now, we have seen no examples of considerable democracies. The ancients were better acquainted with them. Not being wholly unread in the authors, who had seen the most of those constitutions, and who best understood them, I cannot help concurring with their opinion, that an absolute democracy, no more than absolute monarchy, is to be reckoned among the legitimate forms of government. They think it rather the corruption and degeneracy, than the sound constitution of a republic. If I recollect rightly, Aristotle observes, that a democracy has many striking points of resemblance with a tyranny. Of this I am certain, that in a democracy, the majority of the citizens is capable of exercising the most cruel oppressions upon the minority, whenever strong divisions prevail in that kind of policy, as they often must ; and that opposition of the minority will extend to far greater numbers, and will be carried on with much greater fury, than can almost ever be apprehended from the dominion of a single sceptre.

Translate into English :—

Das Thal.

„Nein, zwischen diesen drohenden Felsenmassen führet kein Weg hindurch! Hier müssen wir bleiben oder umkehren!„ sagte ich zu meiner Gefährtin, als wir auf einer kleinen Reise uns in einem engen Thale, von unübersteiglichen Bergen umgeben, befanden, wo Nichts, als Felsen, theils schroff und kahl, theils mit finstern Wäldern bewachsen, sich unsern Augen zeigten, die vergebens nach einem Auswege forschten. Bald ward unsere Lage noch schlimmer; der schmale Steig, der uns führte, senkte sich in einiger Entfernung von uns in die Tiefe und verschwand dann gänzlich. Nirgends ein Pfad durch die schwarzen Kiefernwälder, die schon seit der Sündfluth da gestanden zu haben schienen; Nirgends ein betretener Weg, eine hütte oder nur eine lichtere Stelle im Walde! Wir ward bange, denn die gefürchtete Tiefe kam immer näher.

Aber wie angenehm erstaunten wir, als wir bei der nächsten Krümmung des Weges sahen, daß wir keinen jähen Absturz vor uns hatten, und der Grund sich nur allmählich senkte. Schon zeigte sich auf dem entgegengesetzten Hügel ein weißer Streifen, der sich im Walde verlor. Es war ein Weg. Wir folgten ihm; und sich, er wand sich über Hügel und Tiefen, durch Felsen und Wälder, zwischen zwei himmelansteigenden Bergen durch, die mir in der Ferne nur einer geschienen hatten, und brachte uns bald an einen bewohnten Ort und auf die große Fahrstraße.

O Vorsicht, die du unser Schicksal auf eine unbegreifliche Art leitest, wie konnte ich hier im Kleinen ein Bild deiner Führungen bewundern! Oft lässest du uns durch eigne

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

Schuld oder die Verkettung der Umstände in Lagen gerathen, wo wir Nichts, als langes Elend und unaufhörlichen Jammer vor uns zu sehen glauben; mit stummer Angst erwarten, wir den Todesstreich, der unser Schicksal entscheiden und jede Hoffnung auf Freude uns rauben soll. Aber siehe, da öffnet deine Mutterhand plötzlich eine heitere Aussicht vor unsern Blicken; du zeigst uns einen Pfad aus den Klippen, die uns umgeben, knüpfst manchen Faden unsers ehemaligen Glückes wieder an und führst uns neben Gefahren und Elend der frohen Rettung entgegen.

Car. Pichler.

Das Blümlein Wunderschön.

Graf.

Ich kenn' ein Blümlein wunderschön
Und trage darnach Verlangen.
Ich möchte es gerne zu suchen gehn,
Allein ich bin gefangen.
Die Schmerzen sind mir nicht gering;
Denn als ich in der Freiheit ging,
Da hatt' ich es in der Nähe.

Von diesem ringsum steilen Schloß
Laß ich die Augen schweifen
Und kann's von hohem Thurmgeschoß
Mit Blicken nicht ergreifen;
Und wer mir's vor die Augen brächt'
Es wäre Ritter oder Knecht,
Der sollte mein Trauter bleiben.

Rose.

Ich blühe schön und höre dies
Hier unter deinem Gitter.
Du meinest mich, die Rose, gewiß,
Du edler, armer Ritter!
Du hast gar einen hohen Sinn;
Es herrscht die Blumenkönigin
Gewiß auch in deinem Herzen.

Graf.

Dein Purpur ist aller Ehren werth,
Im grünen Ueberkleide,
Darob das Mädchen dein begehrt,
Wie Gold und edel Geschmeide.
Dein Kranz erhöht das schönste Gesicht:
Allein du bist das Blümchen nicht,
Das ich im Stillen verehre.

Göthe.

HONOR AND SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

*** Students of the Honor Class are expected to do one of the papers (French or German), and moreover engage upon the *second* paper. To Second Year Students *one* only of the papers is assigned.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

FRENCH.

1. Form the *plur.* of *compound subst.*, such as: *arc-enciel, tête-à-tête*, and others you may remember. Do grammarians agree among themselves respecting the formation of this *plur.*? Would you write *chefs-d'œuvre* or

chefs-d'œuvres (Acad.)? On what grounds does Lévizac prefer the first of the above two forms? *Appendix, No. 8.*

2. Form a group of *irreg. verbs* (2nd Conj.) in which the *characteristic* vowel of the *termination*, as well as the *final consonant* of the *root*, disappear in the 1st and 2nd *pers. pres. indic.*, but re-appear in the *prét. défin.* and *imp. subj.* General Class Examination.

3. In like manner, form a group of *irreg. verbs.* (4th *Conjug.*) in which the *radical d* is changed into *gn* in the *plur. pres. indic.*, *imperf.*, *prét déf.*, and *pres. & imperf. subj.*

4. Give the *fut.* and *cond.* of the verbs *prévoir* (*to foresee*) and *pourvoir* (*to provide*), also the *prét. déf.* and *imperf. subj.* of the same verbs.

5. Give the *imperf. subj.* and the *past partic.* of the verbs *coudre*, *moudre*, *résoudre*. Has any of the above verbs a varied form in any tense or mood? Remark on and translate: "Le soleil a *résous* le brouillard en pluie." "Il a *résolu* de changer de conduite."

6. "*Avoir affaire* de" (="*avoir besoin de*," *to be in need of*). May the following phrases convey a *different* meaning, when a latent notion of *dissatisfaction* or *contempt* is implied? Translate: J'ai bien *affaire de* cet homme-là. J'ai bien *affaire de* tout cela! Qu'-ai je *affaire du* trône et de la main d'un roi (*Corneille*).

7. Translate or explain the following idiomatic locutions: A brebis tondue Dieu mesure le vent. Un *tiens* vaut mieux que deux tu l'*auras*. Il sait lui tenir tête.

8. "Atteindre *un* certain age." Would you use, as above, the *régime direct* (acc.) also, in designating *tendency*? *Transl.*: To attain perfection. To attain the height of glory. *Retransl.* (from La Harpe's Cours de Littr.): "The bad writers of Rome felt that it was easier to avoid the inflated style of the orators of Asia than to *attain* the elegant simplicity of Demosthenes."

9. Distinguish between *aider* (with *rég. direct*) and *à* (*rég. indir.*), and *transl.*: Assist my memory a little. Assist this person paying his debts. When my exercise (*thême*) was finished, I assisted him doing his (*J. J. Rousseau.*)

Which of the following two phrases is to be preferred (accord. to the *Fr. Accad.*) "On doit s'aider *les uns les autres*,"—or, "les uns *aux* autres" (*Bossuet*).

GERMAN.

1. Define and exemplify (after Dr. Becker's system) the *ancient* and *modern* declension of substantives and adjectives.

2. Decline any substantive of the *ancient* form with an adjective in the *modern* form.

3. Give some instances of verbs in which the e of the termination must be retained before the final characteristic radical, and when it may be rejected in the 2nd and 3rd *pers. sing.*

4. Give the 2nd and 3rd *pers. pres. indic.*, and the *imperf. indic.* and *subj.* of the verbs fechten, rathen, ſterben, laufen, helfen.

5. Form some sentences with prepositions governing *different* cases according to the place assigned to the *noun* before or after the preposition.

6. Form some *primary nouns subst.* from verbs of the *ancient* form, changing the radical vowel.

7. Explain and exemplify Dr. Becker's theory respective to *derivative substantives* of the so-termed "mittelform."

8. Form some sentences to illustrate the rules of grammatical *transposition* and *inversion* respectively.

Appendix, No. 8.

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

General Class Examination.

Translate into English :—

A Rome, l'on ne trouve guerre que les débris des monuments publics, et ces monuments ne retracent que l'histoire politique des siècles écoulés ; mais à Pompéi, c'est la vie privée des anciens qui s'offre à vous telle qu'elle était. Le volcan qui a couvert cette ville de cendres, l'a préservée des outrages du temps. Jamais des édifices exposés à l'air ne se seraient ainsi maintenus, et ce souvenir enfoui s'est retrouvé tout entier. Les peintures, les bronzes, étaient encore dans leur beauté première, et tout ce qui peut servir aux usages domestiques, est conservé d'une manière effrayante. Les amphores sont encore préparées pour le festin du jour suivant ; la farine qui allait être pétrie est encore là ; les restes d'une femme sont encore ornés des parures qu'elle portait dans le jour de fête que le volcan a troublé, et ses bras desséchés ne remplissent plus le bracelet de pierreries qui les entoure encore. On ne peut voir nulle part une image aussi frappante de l'interruption subite de la vie. Le sillon des roues est visiblement marqué sur les pavés dans les rues, et les pierres qui bordent les puits, portent la trace des cordes qui les ont creusées peu à peu. On voit encore sur les murs d'un corps de garde les caractères mal formés, les figures grossièrement esquissées, que les soldats traçaient pour passer le temps, tandis que ce temps avançait pour les engloutir.

Quand on se place au milieu du carrefour des rues, d'où l'on voit de tous les côtes la ville, qui subsiste encore presqu'en entier, il semble qu'on attende quelqu'un, que le maître soit prêt à venir ; et l'apparence même de vie qu'offre ce séjour fait sentir plus tristement son éternel silence. C'est avec des morceaux de lave petrifiée que sont bâties la plupart de ces maisons qui ont été ensevelies par d'autres laves. Ainsi, ruines sur ruines, et tombeaux sur tombeaux ! Cette histoire du monde, où les époques se comptent de débris en débris, cette vie humaine, dont la trace se suit à la lueur des volcans qui l'ont consumée, remplissent le cœur d'une profonde mélancolie. Qu'il y a longtemps que l'homme existe ! Qu'il y a longtemps qu'il vit, qu'il souffre, et qu'il périt ! Où peut-on retrouver ses sentiments et ses pensées ? L'air qu'on respire dans ces ruines en est-il encore empreint, ou sont-elles pour jamais déposées dans le ciel, où règne l'immortalité ? Quelques feuilles brûlées des manuscrits qui ont été trouvés à Herculanum et à Pompei, et que l'on essaie de derouler à Portici, sont tout ce qui nous reste pour interpréter les malheureuses victimes que le volcan, la foudre de la terre, a dévorées. Mais en passant près de ces cendres, que l'art parvient à ranimer, on tremble de respirer, de peur qu'un souffle n'enleve cette poussière, où de nobles idées sont peut-être encore empreintes.

Josabet. Je sais que, près de vous en secret assemblé,
Par vos soins prèvoyants leur nombre est redoublé ;
Que pleins d'amour pour vous, d'horreur pour Athalie,
Un serment solemnel par avance les lie
A ce fils de David qu'on leur doit révéler.
Mais, quelque noble ardeur dont ils puissent brûler,
Peuvent-ils de leur roi venger seuls la querelle?
Pour un si grand ouvrage est-ce assez de leur zèle ?
Doutez-vous qu'Athalie, au premier bruit semé
Qu'un fils d'Ochozias est ici renfermé,
De ses fiers étrangers assemblant les cohortes,
N'environne le temple, et n'en brise les portes ?
Suffira-t-il contre eux de vos ministres saints,

Qui levant au Seigneur leurs innocentes mains,
Ne savent que gémir et prier pour nos crimes,
Et n'ont jamais versé que le sang des victimes?
Peut-être dans leurs bras Joas percé de coups—
Joad. Et comptez-vous pour rien Dieu qui combat pour nous?
Dieu, qui de l'orphelin protège l'innocence,
Et fait dans la faiblesse éclater sa puissance;
Dieu, qui hait les tyrans, et qui dans Jezraël
Jura d'exterminer Achab et Jezabel;
Dieu, qui, frappant Joram le mari de leur fille,
A jusques sur son fils poursuivi leur famille;
Dieu dont le bras vengeur, pour un temps suspendu,
Sur cette race impie est toujours étendu?
Josabet. Et c'est sur tous ces rois sa justice sévère
Que je crains pour le fils de mon malheureux frère.
Qui sait si cet enfant, par leur crime entraîné,
Avec eux en naissant ne fut pas condamné?
Si Dieu, le séparant d'une odieuse race,
En faveur de David voudra lui faire grace?
Hélas! l'état horrible où le ciel me l'offrit
Revient à tout moment effrayer mon esprit.
De princes égorges la chambre était remplie:
Un poignard à la main l'implacable Athalie
Au carnage animait ses barbares soldats,
Et poursuivait le cours de ses assassinats.

Translate into Italian, German, or French:—

In the predilection of the Florentines for Giuliano (de' Medici) historians are agreed. Even Machiavelli allows, that he possessed all the humanity and liberality that could be wished for in one born to such an elevated station, and that his funeral was honoured by the tears of his fellow-citizens. Tall of stature, strong in his person, his breast prominent, his limbs full and muscular, dark eyes, a lively look, an olive complexion, loose black hair turned back from his forehead; such is the portrait given of Giuliano by his intimate associate Politian, who to these particulars has further added, that he excelled in active exercises, in horsemanship, in wrestling, in throwing the spear; that he was habituated to thirst and to hunger, and frequently passed a day in voluntary abstinence; possessed of great courage, of unshaken fortitude, a friend to religion and order, an admirer of painting, music, and other elegant arts.

Translate into English:—

Wer dächte nicht mit innigem Entzücken an jene glücklichen Tage und Stunden, in denen sein mährchenlustiges Kindergemüth zum ersten Male von der Geschichte und den seltsamen Abenteuern des auf eine wüste Insel verschlagenen, Robinson hörte? Es überkommt uns in dieser Erinnerung unwillkürlich wieder ein Stück Jugendleben. Jenes Gefühl taucht in uns auf, von dem der Dichter sagt:

Aus der Jugendzeit, aus der Jugendzeit
Klingt ein Lied mir immerdar,
O wie liegt so weit, o wie liegt so weit,
Was mein einst war.

Gewöhnlich lesen wir den Robinson nur in jenen selig unbefangenen Jahren, in denen wir ein Kunstwerk wie ein Naturwerk betrachten. Genug, daß es da ist, daß es uns entzückt und alle unsere Sinne gefangen nimmt; was fragen wir da weiter, woher es kommt, durch wen und unter welchen Umständen es entstanden ist. Und später, wenn uns die zunehmende Erfahrung um diese glücklich harmlose Stimmung gebracht hat, da

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

haben wir längst auch den Robinson bei Seite gelegt, und nur sehr Wenige finden dann noch Neigung und Muße, wieder einmal das ihnen einst so liebe Kinderbuch in die Hand zu nehmen.

Davids Harfe.

Eines Tages saß David, der König von Israel, auf der Höhe von Sion; seine Harfe ruhte vor ihm, und er lehnte sein Haupt auf die Harfe. Da trat der Prophet Gad zu ihm und sprach: „Wem sinnest du nach, mein König?"—David antwortete und sprach: „Meinem ewig wechselnden Schicksal! Wie viele Dank- und Freudengesänge, aber auch wie viele Trauer- und Klagelieder habe ich dieser Harfe gesungen!—" —„Sei du gleich der Harfe!" sagte der Prophet. „Wie meinst du?" fragte der König.—„Siehe," antwortete der Mann Gottes, „dein Schmerz wie deine Freude entlockte der Harfe himmlische Töne und beseelte die Saiten. So bilde Leid und Freude dein Herz und Leben zur himmlischen Harfe."

Da erhob sich David und griff in die Saiten.

Krummacher.

Nacht.

Im Windsgeräusch, in stiller Nacht
Geht dort ein Wandersmann;
Er seufzt und weint und schleicht so sacht
Und ruft die Sterne an:
„Mein Busen pocht, mein Herz ist schwer;
In stiller Einsamkeit,
Mir unbekannt, wohin, woher,
Durchwandl ich Freud' und Leid.
Ihr kleinen, goldnen Sterne,
Ihr bleibt mir ewig ferne!
Ferne, ferne—
Und ach, ich vertraut' euch so gerne!"
Da klingt es plötzlich um ihn her,
Und heller wird die Nacht,
Schon fühlt er nicht sein Herz so schwer,
Er dünkt sich neu erwacht:
„O Mensch! du bist uns fern und nah,
Doch einsam bist du nicht:
Vertrau' uns nur! Dein Auge sah
Oft unser stilles Licht.
Wir kleinen, goldnen Sterne
Sind dir nicht ewig ferne!
Gerne, gerne
Gedenken ja deiner die Sterne!"

Tieck.

MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Professor Purser.*

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

ALGEBRA.

1. Multiply $2x^2-7x-15$ by x^2-x-6, and divide the result by $x^2-3x-10$.

2. Find the sum of the series

$10+12\frac{1}{2}+15+17\frac{1}{2}$ to 101 terms.
$1-x+x^2-$ &c. to n terms.
$1+x+2x^2+3x^3$ *ad inf.*, when $x<1$.

3. Solve the following equations:

$$\frac{x-3}{2(x-7)}=\frac{x-4}{2x-5} \quad \ldots\ldots (\alpha)$$

$$3x^2-14x+17=9 \quad \ldots\ldots (\beta)$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned}17x+20y&=-11\\4x+5y&=2\end{aligned}\right\} \quad \ldots\ldots (\gamma)$$

4. Solve

$$x^2+\tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+x-1}=\frac{3}{2}-x \quad \ldots\ldots (\alpha)$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned}x^2+xy&=176\\xy-y^2&=30\end{aligned}\right\} \quad \ldots\ldots (\beta)$$

5. What is meant by a convergent series and a divergent series? Show that the following series are convergent:

$1+\frac{n}{1}x+\frac{n.n-1}{1.2}x^2+$ &c., when $x<1$.

$1+\frac{y}{1}+\frac{y^2}{1.2}$ &c. always.

$1+\frac{a\cos\beta}{1}+\frac{a^2\cos 2\beta}{1.2}+$ &c., always.

6. Prove that if $e=1+\frac{1}{1}+\frac{1}{1.2}+$ &c.

$e^x=1+\frac{x}{1}+\frac{x^2}{1.2}+$ &c.

Sum the series $1+\frac{x^2}{1.2}+\frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4}$ &c.

7. If α and β be the roots of the equation $x^2-px-q=0$, prove

$$\log\left(1-\frac{p}{x}-\frac{q}{x^2}\right)=-\left\{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{x}+\frac{\alpha^2+\beta^2}{2x^2}+\frac{\alpha^3+\beta^3}{3x^3}\right. \text{ &c.}$$

Hence express $\alpha^m+\beta^m$ in terms of p and q and $\alpha^m+\frac{1}{\alpha^m}$ in terms of $\alpha+\frac{1}{\alpha}$.

8. If $\frac{p}{q}, \frac{p'}{q'}$ are two consecutive convergents to a continued fraction, prove that $pq'-p'q=\pm 1$, and that the error induced by stopping at the convergent $\frac{p}{q}$ is less than $\frac{1}{qq'}$.

Express $\sqrt{29}$ as a continued fraction, and calculate the first 5 convergents.

9. A community numbering n individuals is divided upon a certain question, two-thirds holding one view and one-third another. A stranger coming amongst them finds the first three persons he speaks to all on the same side, which he concludes to be the side of the majority, prove that the probability that he is right is $4.\frac{2n-3}{n-6}:1$

10. Investigate Cardan's solution of the cubic

$$x^3-qx-r=0$$

and apply it to $x^3-12x-8=0$.

11. Assuming the truth of the binomial theorem when the index is integer and positive, prove it when the index is fractional or negative; find the coefficient of x^6 in $(1+3x^2-x^3)^5$ and of x^r in $(1+ax-bx^2)^n$.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

12. Resolve

$$\frac{3x^2-7x+1}{x(x-2)^2}$$ into partial fractions.

13. Eliminate x between

$$\left.\begin{aligned} Ax^3+Bx^2+D&=0 \\ A'x^3+B'x^2+D'&=0 \end{aligned}\right\}.$$

TRIGONOMETRY AND GEOMETRY.

1. If a right line be divided equally and unequally, the rectangle under the unequal segments, together with the square of the intermediate segment, is equal to the square of half the line.

2. The right line bisecting the vertical angle of a triangle divides the base into segments proportional to the coterminous sides.

3. Given base and (m) times the square of one side, together with (n) times the square of the other, find locus of vertex.

Find a point such that the sum of the squares of its distances from three given points is a minimum.

4. If a tangent be drawn at any point (P) of an ellipse intersecting the directrix in Z, PZ subtends a right angle at the focus.

5. A variable tangent to an ellipse intersects two fixed tangents, prove that the segment cut off on the variable tangent subtends a constant angle at the focus.

6. Prove the radius of the circle of curvature at any point on a parabola $=\frac{2r^2}{p}$

where $r=$ line joining point to focus

$p=$ perpendicular from focus on tangent.

7. Define the circular measure of an angle. Given that π, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter $=3.14159$, find the angle whose circular measure is 3.

8. Prove the formula

$$\cos(A+B)=\cos A\cos B-\sin A\sin B$$

when A and B are each less than 90°; and that

$$\sin^2 A-\sin^2 B=\sin(A+B)\sin(A-B).$$

9. Prove

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}A=\sqrt{\frac{s-b.s-c}{b.c}}$$

$$\frac{\tan\frac{1}{2}(A-B)}{\tan\frac{1}{2}(A+B)}=\frac{a-b}{a+b}.$$

10. Show that, in any triangle, $\tan B=\frac{b\sin A}{c-b\cos A}$;

and hence that

$$B=\frac{b}{c}\sin A+\frac{b^2}{2c^2}\sin 2A+\frac{b^3}{3c^3}\sin 3A+, \text{ \&c.}$$

Prove this series convergent if $b<c$.

11. Demonstrate De Moivre's theorem,

$$(\cos\theta+\sqrt{-1}\sin\theta)^n=\cos n\theta+\sqrt{-1}\sin n\theta$$

for all indices.

12. Assuming the exponential values of sine and cosine, prove that

$$1+a\cos x+\frac{a^2}{1.2}\cos 2x+, \text{ \&c., } ad\ inf. \quad =e^{a\cos x}\cos(a\sin x)$$

and that

$$\log(1-\sin 2\beta.\cos x)=2\log\cos\beta-2\{\tan\beta\cos x+\tfrac{1}{2}\tan^2\beta.\cos 2x+\tfrac{1}{3}\tan^3\beta\cos 3x+, \text{ \&c.}\}$$

13. If $\cos x=\dfrac{\cos a-\cos b\cos c}{\sin b\sin c}$ then $\dfrac{\sin\frac{x}{2}}{\sin\frac{a}{2}}=\dfrac{2\sqrt{\sin s.\sin s-a\sin s-b\sin s-c}}{\sin a.\sin b.\sin c}$

where $s=\dfrac{a+b+c}{2}$.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.

[N.B.—The last three questions are to be solved geometrically.]

1. Prove that any right line may be represented by an equation of the first degree x and y, and that if (p) be the perpendicular from the origin, and (a) the angle which this perpendicular makes with the axis of x, the equation may be written $x\cos a+y\sin a=p$.

2. The co-ordinates of the vertices of a triangle are x_1y_1, x_2y_2, x_3y_3, find the equations of the perpendiculars from the angles on the opposite sides, and prove from the form of the equations that the three perpendiculars meet in a point.

3. Find the equation of the circle described on the line joining x_1y_1 x_2y_2 as diameters.

Write down in a form involving one arbitrary parameter the general equation of all circles passing through these two points.

4. If the equation $ax^2+2hxy+by^2+2gx+2fy+c=0$ represent a pair of right lines, prove that the angle ϕ at which they intersect is given by the equation

$$\tan\phi=\frac{\sqrt{h^2-ab}}{a+b}$$

Hence show that the locus of a point at which the ellipse $\dfrac{x^2}{a}+\dfrac{y^2}{b^2}=1$, and the circle $x^2+y^2=\dfrac{a^2+b^2}{2}$ subtend equal angles, is the equilateral hyperbola $x^2-y^2=\dfrac{a^2-b^2}{2}$.

5. Investigate the equation of the pair of tangents from the origin to the conic represented by the general equation, and the condition that these tangents coincide.

6. Find the locus of the intersection of perpendiculars of the triangle formed by a variable point on the ellipse and the two foci.

7. Given the equation of a conic referred to the tangent and normal, $ax^2+2hxy+by^2+2fy=0$, prove that the equation of the osculating circle at the origin is $x^2+y^2+2\dfrac{f}{a}y=0$. The equation of the parabola which has contact of the third order with the ellipse $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2}+\dfrac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ at the point $x'y'$ may be written in the form

$$\frac{(xy'-yx')^2}{a^2b^2}+2\left(\frac{xx'}{a^2}+\frac{yy'}{b^2}-1\right\}=0.$$

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

8. Two vertices of a given triangle move along fixed right lines, find the locus of the third.

9. Find the condition that the line $\frac{x}{m}+\frac{y}{n}=1$ touch the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$.

10. The line joining the intersection of two tangents to an ellipse to the focus bisects the angle between the focal radii to the points of contact.

11. If a circle intersect an ellipse, the chords of intersection make equal angles with the transverse axis. Hence construct the chord in which the osculating circle at any point intersects the ellipse.

12. If a right cone be cut by a plane, the curve of section is a conic whose eccentricity $=\frac{\sec \alpha}{\sec \beta}$

where α=semiangle of cone

β=angle which the plane makes with its axis.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS, &c.

1. Differentiate the following expressions :—

$$\log(a+bx^n) \qquad e^{\tan^{-1}x}+\tan^{-1}(e^x) \qquad \frac{(x^2-a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(x^2+a^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

2. If $\frac{d}{dx}\,\phi(x)=\psi(x)$ then $\frac{d}{dx}\,\phi^{-1}x=\frac{1}{\psi\phi^{-1}(x)}$.

3. Prove that if $f(x)$ and $f'(x)$ are continuous between x and $x+h$

$$f(x+h)=f(x)+f'(x)\frac{h}{1}+f''(x+\theta h)\frac{h^2}{1.2}$$

where θ lies between 0 and 1.

4. Expand $\sin x$ and $\tan x$, the latter as far as the fifth power of (x) by Maclaurin's theorem.

5. A boat's crew find that they can row up a certain reach on a river against the stream with least fatigue by keeping up a speed of six miles an hour. Supposing the fatigue to vary as the cube of their speed through the water multiplied by the duration of the row, find the rate the river flows.

Find the maximum and minimum values of $\frac{x^2-x+1}{x^2+x-1}$.

6. Find the limiting value of $\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{\log(1+x)}$ when $x=0$.

The curve $y=\frac{1-\cos x}{\log(1+x)}$ passes through the origin, find the direction of the tangent to the curve at that point.

7. Change the independent variable from x to y in the equation—

$$\cos x.\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}+\sin x\frac{du}{dx}+\cot^3 x=0$$

where $y=\sin x$.

Express $\frac{d^3x}{dy^3}$ in terms of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$

8. If $u=x^3+y^3-3axy$ prove that when $x=a$ $y=a$, u is a minimum if (a) be positive and a maximum if (a) be negative.

9. Prove the expression for the radius of curvature $R=r\frac{dr}{dp}$ where r=radius vector and p=perpendicular on tangent; and hence show that in the parabola $R=\frac{2r^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{m}}$ in the ellipse $R=\frac{(2a-r)^{\frac{3}{2}}r^{\frac{3}{2}}}{ab}$ the focus in each case being taken as origin.

10. Eliminate by differentiation the arbitrary constants from the equation $y=e^x(cx+c')$ and the arbitrary functions from

$$z=\phi(x+ay)+\psi(x-ay).$$

11. Determine the following integrals :—

$$\int\frac{dx}{1+x+x^2} \qquad \int\frac{du}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

Explain clearly in what sense $\int_b^a f(x)dx$ may be regarded as a sum.

12. Prove that $\int udv=uv-\int vdu$ and apply this formula to the following

$$\int\tan^{-1}x\,.\,dx \qquad \int xe^x dx \qquad \int x^3\cos x dx.$$

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Examiner, Dr. Stevelly.*

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

1. A rigid body is capable of turning freely in every direction round one point of it (A) which is fixed to its place; two forces, P and Q, are applied at points whose linear distances from A are respectively p and q. State and prove the conditions which are necessary and sufficient to secure equilibrium.

2. How are couples measured? Define the *arm* and the axis of a couple. Prove that the efficacy of a couple is not changed if we transfer it to act on the same rigid body in any plane which is parallel to its own plane.

3. Define the centre of gravity of a heavy body. Explain how the centre of gravity of a flat plate of uniform density, but of any shape whatever, can be experimentally determined; and state by what experimental test you can prove that the point you have thus arrived at is truly the centre of gravity of the plate.

4. Explain how the pressure of a heavy and totally incompressible fluid increases as the depth beneath the upper or free surface is increased. Also, how that increase of pressure is modified if the fluid be compressible. Also, the law of the increase, if the compressible fluid obey Boyle's or Marriotte's law of compressibility.

5. State and give the experimental proof of the law which governs the velocity of efflux of a heavy fluid spouting from an orifice beneath the free surface. Describe Barker's centrifugal mill, and explain the cause of its motion.

6. Explain how the specific gravity of mercury is obtained. Describe the Hydrometer, and its use in taking the specific gravity of liquids.

7. Explain clearly what opticians mean by the angle of Incidence, the angle of Reflexion, the angle of Refraction, and the angle of Deviation, when a ray of light is incident on a surface bounding two media.

8. Enumerate the six varieties of lenses. Distinguish them into two classes by the difference of their actions on pencils of light. Define the centre and the principal geometrical focus of a lens.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

9. Describe the essential parts of a transit instrument; its principal adjustments; and use in taking the Right Ascensions of heavenly objects.

10. Enunciate Kepler's three laws of planetary motions; and state the most important of the deductions obtained from each.

11. State clearly the laws which govern the mutual actions of permanent magnets on each other. State in what respects these differ from the mutual actions of a permanent magnet and a bar of soft iron.

12. Describe the Electrophorus; and state how you would experimentally determine whether its metallic plate, when raised, is charged with free electricity, positive or negative.

13. Describe exactly Œrsted's fundamental experiment of the influence of a wire conveying a galvanic current upon a freely suspended magnetic needle.

14. Explain what is meant by latent heat; exemplify in the transition of ice into liquid water, and water into steam, and explain how its amount is determined.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

1. Two horses, one on each side of a canal, tow a boat along it. The ropes by which they are attached to it are each 70 feet long; and the shortest distance of the two tow-paths is 70 feet: each strains the rope by which he draws with a force of 200 lb. State and prove the direction and magnitude of the tractive force they unitedly exert on the boat.

2. The points at which two forces are applied to the perfectly hard and smooth faces of a rigid triangle are given; assign the directions in which alone these forces can be resisted by the triangle; and assign the point in the third face at which a similar force should be applied, in order to equilibrate with the two former. Also state the proportions and other relations of these forces when they equilibrate.

3. Let a be the diameter of a homogeneous sphere of heavy matter; remove eccentrically a lesser sphere of the matter whose diameter is b; and let the distance between the centres of these two spheres be d: find the position of the centre of gravity of the remaining eccentric shell of matter. Also, when the removed sphere (b) is made to touch internally the large sphere (a) find the distance of the centre of gravity from the centre of the large sphere.

4. A weight, P, is attached by a light and perfectly flexible string passing over a perfectly free pulley at the top of a smooth inclined plane, whose length is l, and whose height is h, to a lesser weight, Q, which rests on the plane. P is allowed to descend vertically, by gravity, so as to accelerate Q up the plane. Find the distance from the point at which P begins to move, at which a stage must be placed to stop the further action of P, so that Q may just reach the top of the plane by the velocity it has acquired.

5. Prove the formula $f=\frac{4\pi^2 r}{P^2}$ which relates to the centrifugal (or centripetal) force of a revolving inert mass; and explain clearly what the symbols f, r, P, and π mean; and especially f.

6. Two circular cylinders accurately fitted with pistons are portions of a vessel containing an incompressible fluid; the lesser piston is one inch in diameter, the larger eleven inches; the lesser piston is urged inwards with a force of 28 lbs. Calculate the resistance that must be applied to the larger piston to equilibrate the action exerted on it through the fluid; and give the proof of what you assert.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

7. Two immiscible heavy fluids of different specific gravities, are contained in a vessel, find the form of the common or separating surface; and if a heavy body, lighter than the heavier fluid but heavier than the lighter, swim partly immersed in each, find the proportion of the volumes of the portions of it which are in each. Also, if the lighter fluid were removed, which would the swimming body be more or less immersed in the heavier fluid?

8. Show how the time is calculated which a cylindric or prismatic shaped vessel filled with a heavy fluid would take to empty itself down to an orifice opened beneath the surface of the fluid.

9. Enunciate each of the Pneumatic laws, and give the technical names by which they are known, whereby we calculate the increased elastic force of any air or vapour, if we either increase the density of it in any proportion, or add any number of degrees to its temperature.

10. If r be the radius of a CONCAVE spherical reflector and v and v' the respective distances of a radiant point and its conjugate geometric forces from the vertex of the incident pencil, prove the formula $\frac{1}{v'}+\frac{1}{v}=\frac{2}{r}$ and show what change is requisite in its symbols to make it applicable to the reflexion of a pencil by a CONVEX spherical reflector.

11. Give the argument for the sphericity of the earth derived from the fact, that the altitude of the elevated celestial pole is increased proportionally to the measured distance the observer changes his place along the surface on the meridian towards the point of the horizon of the same name. Explain how from this the magnitude of the earth is obtained.

12. Explain what Astronomers mean by "Parallax." Show how the horizontal parallax of a planet or other comparatively near celestial object is obtained; and how from thence its distance and magnitude.

THIRD YEAR ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY APPLIED.

1. A man weighs 160 lbs., he ascends a tower 64 feet high. Find the number of units of work he has performed. Explain the principle, and define the terms used in your determination.

2. The ram of a pile engine which weighs one ton is moving at the rate of $32\frac{1}{6}$ feet at the instant it strikes the pile. Find the total work it has expended on the pile during the stroke which brings it to rest.

3. Two horses, of average strength and activity, raise coal from a pit 160 fathoms deep. Find the number of tons they can raise per hour, by the aid of a winding machine whose modulus is 0·75.

4. A rectangular block of granite is 10 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 8 feet deep; the s. g. of the granite is 2·63. Find the work expended in raising it up until it will turn over to rest on one of its ends. Also find the ratio of that work to the work expended in raising it until it will turn to sit on either of its sides from the other side.

5. Enumerate the moving powers which man has at his command to perform work. Write down the formula which expresses the law by which fluids in motion act upon plane surfaces which they encounter as they move.

6. State and explain the leading circumstances which distinguish the action of gravity from that of other forces when they act dynamically.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

7. A sliding heavy body set gently into motion moves without changing its velocity down a rough plane, whose horizontal base is b, and whose height is h'. Find the expression for the force which accelerates that body down a plane of the same material elevated from the same base (b) to a greater height, h. Also find the expression for the time it would take to move from rest down the entire length, l, of that latter plane.

8. The water as it runs through the sluice which delivers it into the buckets of an overshot water-wheel, has a depth of 2 feet, a breadth of 3 feet, and an average velocity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, the wheel is 35 feet high. Find the gross horse-power. Also explain how you would proceed to determine the modulus.

9. A train which weighs 60 tons is moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour up an incline of 1 in 100 at the instant the steam is shut off. Find how much farther it would move before it was brought to rest, the friction on the rails being supposed as usual; and the resistance of the air being neglected.

10. Suppose it to have been ascertained that a certain steamer experienced a resistance of 33 lbs. when moving steadily at the rate of one mile in the hour. Find the number of effective horses-power which an engine should exert upon her to keep her moving at 10 miles an hour.

11. Explain why steam used expansively is more economical than when it is not so worked. Explain also what limits the expansion which can be allowed in any given engine performing any given work.

12. State and prove the velocity ratio in contact motions, and find the expression for the ratio of the sliding to the angular motion round the centre of the driving piece.

NATURAL HISTORY.—*Examiner, Professor Wyville Thomson.*

BOTANY.

1. Describe the structure of the Ovule and of the Seed in the Natural Order Cruciferæ.

2. Give the distinctions between the Achene, the Drupe, the Samara, and the Caryopsis.

3. Describe minutely the fruit in the Umbelliferæ, the Compositæ, and the Leguminosæ.

4. State what is known with regard to the circulation of the Sap in Exogens.

5. Describe the mode of germination of one of the ordinary Dicotyledons, and of a Grass.

6. What are the characters of the Natural Orders Rosaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Compositæ, and Umbelliferæ?

7. Distinguish the Liliaceæ from the Amaryllidaceæ, the Iridaceæ, and Orchidaceæ.

8. Describe the *Prothallium* of a Fern and the organs which are developed upon it.

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Dr. M'Crea.*

CHEMISTRY.

1. Some water is introduced into the Torricellian vacuum, and the tube is surrounded by a bath, which is gradually heated to 230° F. Describe the effects observed. What relation do these effects bear to the quantity of liquid introduced?

2. Convert 10° C., 8° R., and −32° C. into degrees F. Convert 40° F., 32° F., and −15° F. into degrees C.

3. What is latent heat? What are its relations to HO? Describe the apparatus employed by Dr. Andrews to measure the latent heat of vapours.

4. 100 cubic inches of dry air at 60° F., and under a pressure of 30 inches of mercury, weigh 31 grains. At what temperature does the same volume of dry air under a pressure of 29 inches weigh 25 grains?

5. What is meant by "the mechanical equivalent of heat"? Point out the distinguishing feature of the modern theory on this subject.

6. How would you analyze a mixture of hydrogen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and oxygen?

7. What are the effects of strong nitric acid on copper, sulphur, gold, mercury, iron, and starch?

8. What are the impurities most commonly present in commercial sulphuric acid? How may each be detected and removed?

9. How is phosphorus prepared? What is the effect of a high temperature on it, (*a*) when in an atmosphere of oxygen, (*b*) when in an atmosphere of carbonic acid?

10. Show how the "theoretical density of vapour" of carbon is deduced. What are the *most characteristic* properties of carbonic acid? What common gas resembles it most closely in chemical characters?

11. What is the composition by volume of ammonia; how may it be experimentally determined?

12. Describe the preparation and leading properties of nitric anhydride.

13. How is solution of potash usually prepared? How would you purify the product of this process?

14. Complete the following equations:—

$$SbS_3+3HCl=$$
$$4(KO, CO_2)+S_{10}=$$
$$Sn_3+2(NO_5, HO)=$$
$$C_4H_6O_2+O_2=$$

15. Give a short description of the preparation of carbonate of soda from chloride of sodium.

16. What characteristics connect the bodies known as the "alums"? Write the formulae of a few of them.

17. Write the formulae of the oxides and sulphides of arsenic. Give their scientific and trivial names.

18. Define "homologous," "metameric," "polymeric," and isomeric." Give examples illustrative of each definition.

19. What are the chief characters that distinguish cane and grape sugars from each other?

20. 4·6 grains of an organic substance consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, yielded, on combustion with oxide of copper, 8·76 grains of carbonic acid, and 5·44 grains of water. What was it?

21. Describe what you consider the best process for preparing ether. What is the simplest formula that represents the composition of this substance? What reasons are there for altering this formula?

22. Describe the plate electrical machine, and explain the principles of its construction.

23. How does a condenser of electricity act? Describe any apparatus of this kind.

24. What is the structure of a cell of Bunsen's battery? State clearly the uses of the different parts of it.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. What are the effects observed on adding ammonia to solutions of the salts of lime, magnesia, iron, nickel, lead, and copper?

2. How would you analyze a mixture of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of copper, and oxide of zinc?

3. Explain the process of the British Pharmacopoeia for the preparation of pure chloride of zinc.

4. Describe Reinsch's test for arsenic.

5. State carefully the effects observed on the addition of sulphide of ammonium to solutions of the salts of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, teroxide of antimony, and protoxide of lead.

6. A precipitate weighing 90 grains was obtained by adding nitrate of silver in excess to solution of hydrochloric acid. How much hydrochloric acid was present? The atomic weight of silver is 108.

7. How is morphia prepared?

8. What are the characters on which you would rely for the detection of cystine?

9. What are the characters of urate of ammonia?

10. How would you analyze a mixture of ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, phosphate of lime, and oxalate of lime?

11. What are the tests of hydrocyanic acid?

12. What are the appearances produced in solutions of the protosalts and persalts of iron by the yellow and the red prussiates of potash?

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—*Examiner, Professor James Thomson.*

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

[NOTE.—Students trying for Prizes are recommended not to spend time in working the questions to which the word PASS is prefixed; unless after answering all they can do of the others.]

1. (*Pass.*) Make neat hand-sketches of the two small pieces of a steam-engine submitted to you, noting in full their dimensions numerically in inches.

2. (*Pass.*) In Descriptive Geometry:—Given the projections of a straight line, to find its traces.

3. (*Pass.*) Given the traces of two planes, to find the projections of the common section of the planes.

4. Explain without a diagram the principle on which to draw, through a given point, a straight line which shall meet two given straight lines.

5. Explain without a diagram the principle on which to draw a plane through three given points.

6. Explain without a diagram the principle on which to find the point of intersection of three given planes.

7. Two lines being taken as given for the major and minor axes of an oval, approximately an ellipse; the shorter line being not less than two-thirds of the longer; describe the oval, making its circumference of four circular quadrant arcs of two radii, described from four centres.

8. Give a demonstration of the reason of your construction in the foregoing question.

9. (*Of special importance for Honors.*) Explain briefly the several methods of drawing in perspective, taught in the course of the present session.

10. Given a sphere by its projections, and given a point on the surface of the upper half of the sphere, by its horizontal projection, it is required to find the traces of the plane which touches the sphere in the given point.

11. Give sketches of the eight regular mouldings of Classical Architecture, with their names.

12. (*Pass.*) Make an isometrical drawing of a block of stone which consists of a rectangular parallelepiped 2 ft. 9 ins. long, 1 ft. broad, and 14 ins. high, with a pyramid 3 ins. in height, standing on the top of it as base, the vertex of the pyramid being situated centrally with respect to each pair of opposite vertical faces of the parallelepiped. The drawing is to be on the isometrical scale, corresponding to a natural one of one inch to a foot. Your construction is to be accompanied by explanations.

13. Explain the principle of the method of finding the isometric scale, from the natural scale, or the reverse, by means of a triangle having one angle of 15° and another of 45°.

14. If two straight lines, indefinite as to length, be given by their projections, how may it be found whether the straight lines intersect or not.

15. From a given point, to draw a line perpendicular to a given plane, and then to determine its length between the given point and plane. Explanation without a diagram will suffice.

16. Using a common foot rule or measure of inches, construct a scale by which to make measurements in metres and decimetres from a British drawing on a scale of one inch to a foot: the metre being equal to 3·28 British feet approximately.

[Note.—In the following questions on shadows, the light is to be taken as falling in the direction usually adopted, and specified as being in the direction of the diagonal of a cube which has two faces parallel to the two planes of projection, and being downwards, and forwards from the observer towards the vertical plane of projection, and from his left to right.]

17. A given horizontal flat thin circular disc, 1 inch in diameter, casts its shadow on the vertical plane of projection. Required the shadow.

18. A straight horizontal edge of an object is perpendicular to the vertical plane of projection. Its extremities are given by their projections. It casts its shadow on a vertical wall with vertical mouldings. How may the vertical projection of the shadow of the edge be found, and what special character will it have? Extend your answer regarding the special character of the vertical projection of the shadow, to the case of the shadow falling on mouldings or surfaces of any form whatever, whether vertical or not.

19. A circular cylinder terminated by flat faces perpendicular to its length, having its length $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its diameter 1 inch, stands on the horizontal plane of projection, and its shadow falls wholly on that plane, the vertical plane of projection being taken so far off as not to receive any of it. Required the shadow.

20. Let the data of the foregoing question be changed merely by the addition of a hemisphere, having the same diameter as the cylinder, placed on the top of the cylinder like a dome. Required the shadow.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Explain how in a theodolite an image is formed of an object towards which the telescope is directed; and how the cross wires of the instrument are used in respect to the image so formed.

2. What is meant by the optical centre of the object-glass of a theodolite or levelling instrument?

3. Prove that in Gravatt's level, the method of adjustment usually prescribed for the line of collimation is needless, and also nugatory; and show what is the adjustment really required between any of the four parts following:—namely; 1st. *The object-glass, together with the portion of the telescope tube which bears it*:—2nd. *The portion of the telescope tube which*

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

bears the diaphragm ring with cross wires:—3rd. *The diaphragm ring with cross wires* :—4th. *The longitudinal bubble tube.* In giving your answer, show whether, for sights on objects at different distances, the line of collimation in this instrument is necessarily, in principle, strictly a fixed line, relatively to the telescope tube bearing the object-glass considered as held at rest.

4. Show how to reduce areas given in Irish acres, roods, and perches, to statute measure.

5. State the usual formula for computing the area of a triangle when its three sides are given.

6. How may areas of lands usually be obtained by measurements from a map?

7. Describe the nature and uses of contour surveys and maps; and explain how a survey may be conducted for close contours such as those of two feet, three feet, or four feet apart.

8. How may the content of a pyramid be computed from the measurements usually most readily obtained?

9. What are the quantities expressed by the two distinct sets of numbers (one coloured, and the other plain), given in Bidder's Table of Earthwork?

10. Give reasons to show that the common opinion is fallacious, according to which it is said, that, for computing the contents of railway earthworks, the method of "*mean areas*" gives too much, that of "*mean heights*" too little; and that the ordinary "*prismoidal method*," giving an intermediate quantity, best represents the truth. Show, on the contrary, that all three give ordinarily too little, but that the method of mean areas comes nearest up towards the truth on the average of a whole cutting through a hill.

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1. How do curvature of the earth and atmospheric refraction bear upon levelling with the levelling instrument?

2. In the transit theodolite, explain how to test and adjust the line of collimation, so as to ensure that it shall be perpendicular to the axis on which the telescope turns in altitude. Also give reason why accuracy in this adjustment is of essential importance, or what kinds of erroneous indications would be given if the adjustment were imperfect.

3. The V theodolite has no means for the adjustment referred to in the foregoing question; can you show reason why such adjustment is not very essential in it?

4. Explain the sextant, and demonstrate its fundamental principle.

5. Explain how the sextant is used for determining stations at sea, and how the stations so determined may be plotted on a chart.

6. Give explanations of the principles according to which it is shown that, for measurements of heights of places by the barometer, the difference of levels of two stations should be proportional to the difference of the logarithms of the heights of the mercurial columns at the two stations, if the air throughout from station to station, as also the two barometers themselves, be at one uniform temperature.

7. Give such further information as you can respecting the principles and methods of measuring heights by means of the barometer.

8. Name the five orders of Classical Architecture, and describe some of the chief points of distinction among them.

9. Show by sketches the eight regular mouldings of Classical Architecture, and give their respective names.

10. Name and distinguish the divisions or parts of a column, and those of an entablature.

THIRD YEAR ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

1. In oblique bridges, according to the methods of Buck, what is the nature of the curved surface of the coursing beds, or how may it be generated? Also, how is it that the end edges of the stones, situated at the meeting of the heading and coursing faces, are straight lines perpendicular to the cylindric axis of the arch?

2. In those bridges, what is meant by the focus of the joints in the face of the arch?

3. State some of the principal provisions which are usually proper to be made in a specification for a contract for supplying large cast-iron pipes for town water-works, or some of the chief particulars which ought to be specified.

4. Give some brief explanations of the "Boulton & Watt Single Acting Pumping Engine," and the "Cornish Pumping Engine," distinguishing between the two, and showing reason for the superiority of the latter in "*duty*." Also, state what is a good or a high rate of duty for a Cornish Engine.

5. What is meant in Hydraulics by a *virtual fall* of a particle of water, as distinguished from an actual fall in elevation?

6. Explain what is meant by the *hydraulic mean depth*, and *wetted perimeter*, of a pipe or canal for conveying water.

7. Explain the contraction of the vein in water issuing from an orifice.

8. How may the quantity of air discharged by a certain orifice, under a certain pressure which is so slight as to admit of our neglecting the diminution of volume due to that impelling pressure, be determined, if the quantity of water which would flow per second by the same orifice under the same pressure be known, fluid friction being left out of account in both cases, and the densities of water and air being understood to be known?

9. If the flow of one fluid in a long pipe for a certain virtual fall be given, is it possible to deduce the flow of another fluid in the same pipe with the same virtual fall if we know the densities of the two? Give a short reason for your answer taken in connexion with the subject of the question immediately preceding.

10. Give a demonstration, or a sketch of a demonstration, to prove that in respect to the discharge of water from still pools by different orifices, similar in form, and similarly situated, relatively to the still water surface, the quantity flowing per unit of time must, on the supposition of the water being a perfect fluid, be proportional to the $\frac{5}{2}$ power of the lineal dimensions.

11. Give reason why the same may be expected to hold good approximately, even when fluid friction is taken into account, except for the case of very small orifices and low velocities.

12. Taking for granted the principle stated in question 10 (whether you have answered that question or not), prove that the Lowell formula for the flow of water in rectangular notches, empirically arrived at by Mr. Francis, is, when taken without regard to the exact amounts of its numerical coefficients, strictly correct for water regarded as a perfect fluid.

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1. In brick arch bridges built in coaxial laminae, or "rings" without bond between them, the laminae are generally found not to separate, but to remain in close contact. Give reasons for this in contrast with the fact that a vertical wall built in laminae without cross bond would split.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

2. Explain why, in cast iron or stone arch bridges, the pressures or stresses are indeterminate, and are variable from time to time.

3. In the model braced beam placed before you, show that the system of bracing is perfect for a load applied at the centre, but not for loads at other points in the length.

4. Name the five orders of Classical Architecture, and by written descriptions or sketches, or by both, give distinctions among them by which they might be severally recognised.

5. Give information respecting the several styles of English Gothic Architecture.

6. Prove that the stiffness of a beam to resist transverse flexure is proportional to the moment of inertia of its cross-section round the neutral axis of the section, and to its modulus of elasticity; or proportional to their product I E.

7. Prove that the strength of rectangular beams to resist set or fracture is proportional to the breadth into the square of the depth, and inversely to the length.

8. Prove that for different beams of the same material and same cross-section, but of different lengths, when fixed at one end and loaded at the other, the deflexions within limits of elasticity are proportional to the cubes of the lengths.

9. State and demonstrate a formula for giving the stiffness of shafts to resist torsion, through any given angle within the range of their elasticity, in terms of their length and diameter, using a letter as a coefficient, dependent on the elasticity of the material.

10. State, according to Hodgkinson's experimental results, how the strength of long columns of cast iron varies with the diameter and length of the column.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

OFFICE AND FIELD WORK.

Note.—Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, are for Second Year Students only.

1. Explain modes of setting out a perpendicular to a chain line for a long offset.

2. Explain a process (practised in the field in the present Session) for ranging a straight line between two distant points not visible from one another nor from any point in the line between them.

3. Find how many square feet there are in 460 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches, statute measure, and how many in the same number of acres, roods, and perches, Irish.

4. Compute the offset areas shown surveyed in the accompanying field notes.

5. Explain the chief steps in the process of ranging a railway curve by angles at the circumference in cases in which a transversal is used.

6. Explain some of the usual modes of establishing permanent reference marks for the course and levels of a railway line, which will be available after excavations and fillings in the line have been proceeded with.

Note.—The following set of questions, from 7 to 12 inclusive, are for both Second and Third Year Students:—

7. Give a formula for checking the measurements of the three sides of a triangle by means of a split line, and the segments of the side which it divides.

8. If a levelling instrument be out of adjustment, its line of collimation

pointing slightly downwards from the instrument, how will levels, taken up a steep hill by it, be affected by the error of the instrument? To answer this, show whether the height of the hill, deduced as if the instrument were correct, will come out too much or too little.

9. How may the area within the great polygon of a closed traverse survey be computed by the method of making out a "traverse table"?

10. State some of the best modes of plotting a traverse survey.

11. Find, by Sir John Macneill's Tables, and also by Bidder's Table, the quantity of earth in a cutting, of which the length is one chain of 66 feet; base, 30 feet; slopes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; and the end heights are 18 feet and 22 feet.

12. In the ranging of railway curves, how may the process in any of the ordinary cases be slightly modified, so as to effect the easing off of the transition from the straight line into the curve of the required radius?

Note.—The questions following in this paper are for Third Year Students only:—

13. In drawing a building in perspective, how would you proceed to draw the shadows truly, the direction of the light being given relatively to the building?

14. Having the formula given to you

$$P = \tfrac{2}{3} K' . \frac{bh^2}{l}$$

for the breaking weight P pounds *at middle* of a rectangular beam of length l, breadth b, and depth h, all in inches, and taking K' for Memel fir to be 16,000; compute the breaking load uniformly spread over a floor joist having a span of 26 feet, and having its cross section 14 inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

15. From Weisbach's formula as to the flow of water in round pipes

$$h = \left(\cdot 0144 + \frac{\cdot 0172}{\sqrt{v}} \right) \frac{l}{d} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

with the notation of which you are supposed to be acquainted; deduce a corresponding formula as to the flow in pipes of rectangular internal cross-section, with sides denoted by a and b.

16. For gauging a stream flowing from a collecting ground of 640 acres, and running the full quantity of water of a rain-fall of half-an-inch per 24 hours, (that is, with deduction or alteration from the actual rain-fall for evaporation, absorption into the ground, or springs from the ground,) what would be the exact width required for an ordinary rectangular notch in a flat board, in order that the water flowing from a still pool might have a depth, from the crest of the notch to the still water level, of 1 foot 3 inches; the Lowell formula being given

$$Q = 3 \cdot 33 \left(L - \tfrac{1}{10} nH \right) H^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

in which Q is in cub. ft. per sec. and dimensions are in ft.

17. If the same flow of water as in the foregoing questions were to be gauged in an ordinary right angled V notch, what would be the depth of water from the vertex to the still water level; the formula being given to you

$$Q = \cdot 305 \, H^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

in which Q is to be recollected as the quantity per *minute*, and H as stated in *inches?*

Appendix, No. 8.

Matriculation Examination.

Matriculation Examination.—October, 1864.

Mathematics.—*Examiner, Professor Purser.*

Arithmetic.

1. It is a common rule to calculate the rate in miles per hour at which a railway train is moving, to double the number of telegraph posts passed in a minute. If this rule is accurate, calculate the distance between the posts.

2. What rate per cent. will a person receive on his capital who invests in the 3 per cents. at $87\frac{3}{4}$?

3. State and prove the rule for the division of decimals.

Divide to three places of decimals ·349 by 2·51 and 5·07 by ·0034.

4. Calculate to three places of decimals

$$\frac{\sqrt{11}+\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{11}-\sqrt{7}}$$

5. What is the rent of 107 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches, at £2 7*s.* 6*d.* an acre? 40 perches=1 rood; 4 roods=1 acre.

6. Find the value of $\frac{4}{9}-\frac{2}{5}+\frac{9}{20}-\frac{11}{36}$ and $\frac{\frac{7}{20}-\frac{6}{21}}{\frac{9}{28}-\frac{4}{15}}$.

Euclid.

1. If the angles at the base of a triangle are equal, the triangle is isosceles.

2. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior remote angles.

3. In an obtuse-angled triangle the square of the side opposite the obtuse angle exceeds the sum of the squares of the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle under either of them and the interval between the obtuse angle and the foot of the perpendicular let fall upon that side from the opposite angle.

Algebra.

1. Multiply together $x-a$, $x-b$, $x-c$, arranging the result according to powers of x.

2. Divide $x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz$ by $x+y+z$.

3. Reduce to their simplest forms

$$\frac{x^4-y^4}{(x+y)(x^2+y^2)} \text{ and } \frac{1}{x+y+z}\left\{\frac{1}{yz}+\frac{1}{zx}+\frac{1}{xy}\right\}$$

4. Solve the following simple equations:—

$$(\alpha.)\ \frac{8x-10}{3}+\frac{2(x-7)}{5}=\frac{x}{2}-1$$

$$(\beta.)\ \frac{80}{3x+2}=\frac{28}{5x-23}$$

$$(\gamma.)\ \frac{5}{x}+1=\frac{3}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{x}+1\right)$$

$$(\delta.)\ \sqrt{x+5}+\sqrt{x-4}=1.$$

PEEL PRIZES IN GEOMETRY.—*Examiner, Professor Purser.*

Appendix, No. 8.

Peel Prizes.

1. Triangles upon the same base and between the same parallels are to one another as their bases.

2. Describe a rectilinear figure equal to one given rectilinear figure and similar to another.

3. Draw a line through a given point across the legs of a given angle, so that the product of its segments may be a minimum.

4. Find the locus of a point the square of whose distance from a fixed point bears a constant ratio to its distance from a fixed line.

5. Perpendiculars are dropped from any point in the circumference of a circle upon the sides of an inscribed quadrilateral; prove that the product of the perpendiculars on one pair of opposite sides = the product of the perpendiculars on the other pair.

6. Given base of a triangle and ratio of sides, find locus of vertex.

7. Prove that three times the difference of the squares of two sides of a triangle = four times the difference of the squares of the lines drawn to bisect them from the opposite angles.

8. If the vertices of one triangle lie inside another triangle the perimeter of the first is less than the perimeter of the second.

9. Describe a circle to pass through a given point, to touch a given line, and to touch a given circle.

10. Find the locus of a point such that if perpendiculars be dropped from it on the sides of an equilateral triangle the sum of their squares shall be constant.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.—OCTOBER, 1864.

Scholarship Examinations.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS.—FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

GREEK.—*Examiner, Professor MacDouall.*

I.—Translate accurately and perspicuously the annexed extract from XENOPHON'S *Anabasis* :—

οὗτος προσήλασεν ἱππέας ἔχων, καὶ προπέμψας ἑρμηνέα εἶπεν ὅτι βούλοιτο διαλεχθῆναι[1] τοῖς ἄρχουσι. τοῖς δὲ στρατηγοῖς ἔδοξεν ἀκοῦσαι· καὶ προσελθόντες εἰς ἐπήκοον[3] ἠρώτων[1] τί θέλοι.[2] ὁ δὲ εἶπεν ὅτι σπείσασθαι[1] βούλοιτο,[2] ἐφ' ᾧ μήτε αὐτὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἀδικεῖν μήτε ἐκείνους καίειν τὰς οἰκίας λαμβάνειν τε τἀπιτήδεια[3] ὅσων δέοιντο.[2] ἔδοξε ταῦτα τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, καὶ ἐσπείσαντο ἐπὶ τούτοις. . . . . στρατοπεδευομένων δ' αὐτῶν γίγνεται τῆς νυκτὸς χιὼν πολλή· καὶ ἔωθεν[3] ἔδοξε[1] διασκηνῆσαι[1] τὰς τάξεις κατὰ τὰς κώμας·[3] οὐ γὰρ ἑώρων[1] πολέμιον οὐδένα καὶ ἀσφαλὲς[3] ἐδόκει[1] εἶναι διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῆς χιόνος. ἐνταῦθα εἶχον πάντα ὅσα ἐστὶν ἀγαθά, ἱερεῖα,[3] σῖτον, οἴνους παλαιοὺς εὐώδεις,[3] ἀσταφίδας, ὄσπρια παντοδαπά.[3] τῶν δὲ ἀποσκεδαννυμένων[1] τινὲς ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου[3] ἔλεγον ὅτι κατίδοιεν[2] στράτευμα καὶ νύκτωρ[3] πολλὰ πυρὰ φαίνοιτο.[2] ἐδόκει δὴ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι διασκηνοῦν,[1] ἀλλὰ συναγαγεῖν[3] τὸ στράτευμα πάλιν. ἐντεῦθεν[3] συνῆλθον· καὶ γὰρ ἐδόκει διαθριάζειν. νυκτερευόντων[3] δ' αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθα[3] ἐπιπίπτει χιὼν ἄπλετος,[3] ὥστε ἀπέκρυψε καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους κατακειμένους καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια[3] συνεπόδισεν[2] ἡ χιών. καὶ πολὺς ὄκνος ἦν ἀνίστασθαι·[1] κατακειμένων γὰρ ἀλεεινὸν[3] ἦν ἡ χιὼν ἐπιπεπτωκυῖα,[1] ὅτῳ μὴ παραῤῥυείη.[2] ἐπεὶ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἐτόλμησε[3] γυμνὸς ἀναστὰς σχίζειν ξύλα,[3]

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

τάχα ἀναστάς[1] *τις καὶ ἄλλος ἐκείνου ἀφελόμενος*[1] *ἔσχιζεν·*[1] *ἐκ δὲ τούτου καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀναστάντες πῦρ ἔκαιον καὶ ἐχρίοντο·*[1] *πολὺ γὰρ ἐνταῦθα εὕρισκον χρῖσμα,*[3] *ᾧ ἐχρῶντο ἀντ' ἐλαίου, σούσινον*[3] *καὶ σησάμινον*[3] *καὶ ἀμυγδάλινον*[3] *ἐκ τῶν πικρῶν καὶ τερεβίνθινον.*[3] *ἐκ δὲ τῶν αὐτῶν τούτων καὶ μύρον εὑρίσκετο. μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδόκει πάλιν διασκηνητέον*[3] *εἶναι εἰς τὰς κώμας. ἔνθα δὴ οἱ στρατιῶται σὺν πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ ἡδονῇ ἦεσαν ἐπὶ τὰς στέγας καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὅσοι δέ, ὅτε τὸ πρότερον ἀπῆεσαν,*[1] *τὰς οἰκίας ἐνέπρησαν,*[1] *ὑπὸ τῆς αἰθρίας*[3] *δίκην ἐδίδοσαν*[1] *κακῶς σκηνοῦντες. ἐντεῦθεν ἔπεμψαν νυκτὸς Δημοκράτην Τεμενίτην ἄνδρας δόντες ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη ἔνθα ἔφασαν*[1] *οἱ ἀποσκεδαννύμενοι καθορᾶν τὰ πυρά· οὗτος γὰρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρότερον πολλὰ ἤδη ἀληθεῦσαι*[3] *τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὄντα τε ὡς ὄντα καὶ τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς οὐκ ὄντα.*

II.—1. Parse the words to which the figure ([1]) is attached, and explain the choice between the active and reflexive voices, and also the choice between the aorist, imperfect, and perfect states, which you recognise in each instance.

2. Parse the verbs to which the figure ([2]) is attached, account for the use of the past subjunctive in every case, and translate each verb in both Latin and English—noting the differences of idiom so exemplified.

3. (*a*) Derive or decompound the words to which the figure ([3]) is attached, noticing the class of derivatives exemplified in each instance. (*b*) Distinguish between *ἀληθεῦσαι* and *ἀληθεύσαι*,—between *κώμη*, *κῶμος*, *κῶμα*, giving derivatives from each,—between *ὅπλον* and *ὁπλή*,—between *πυρᾶ* and *πυρᾷ*, associating with each its dative singular and plural,—also between *πῦρός*, *πῡρός*, *πυρρός*,—between *ἄπλετος*, *ἅπλατος* (or *ἄπλητος*), *ἄπλαστος*.

4. Elucidate the idioms exemplified in these combinations: *ἐκ τῶν πικρῶν*,—*ἔφασαν καθορᾶν*,—*ὅσων δέοιντο*,—*ἀλεεινὸν ἦν ἡ χιὼν ὅτῳ μὴ παραρρυείη*,—*ἡ χιὼν ἐπιπεπτωκυῖα* (explaining the position of the article),—*τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς οὐκ ὄντα*, (distinguishing the powers of *μὴ* and *οὐκ*),—*ἐφ' ᾧ μήτε αὐτὸς ἀδικεῖν μήτε ἐκείνους καίειν λαμβάνειν τε* (remarking upon three distinct peculiarities).

N.B.—Over *α*, *ι*, *υ*, in whatever words you have occasion to write out, be careful to mark the quantity.

III.—Translate also the following passage from Xenophon's *Hellenica* :—

ἀξίαν δὲ καὶ ὅλην τὴν πόλιν ἐν ᾗ ἦν θέας ἐποίησεν· ἥ τε γὰρ ἀγορὰ ἦν μεστὴ παντοδαπῶν καὶ ἵππων καὶ ὅπλων ὠνίων, οἵ τε χαλκοτύποι καὶ οἱ τέκτονες καὶ οἱ χαλκεῖς καὶ οἱ σκυτοτόμοι καὶ οἱ ζωγράφοι πάντες πολεμικὰ ὅπλα κατεσκεύαζον, ὥστε τὴν πόλιν ὄντως οἴεσθαι πολέμου ἐργαστήριον εἶναι. ἐπερρώσθη δ' ἄν τις καὶ ἐκεῖνο ἰδών, Ἀγησίλαον μὲν πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτας ἐστεφανωμένους ἀπὸ τῶν γυμνασίων ἀπιόντας καὶ ἀνατιθέντας τοὺς στεφάνους τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι. ὅπου γὰρ ἄνδρες θεοὺς μὲν σέβοιντο, τὰ δὲ πολεμικὰ ἀσκοῖεν, πειθαρχεῖν δὲ μελετῷεν, πῶς οὐκ εἰκὸς ἐνταῦθα πάντα μεστὰ ἐλπίδων ἀγαθῶν εἶναι; ἡγούμενος δὲ καὶ τὸ καταφρονεῖν τῶν πολεμίων ῥώμην τινὰ ἐμβάλλειν πρὸς τὸ μάχεσθαι, προεῖπε τοῖς κήρυξι τοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν λῃστῶν ἁλισκομένους βαρβάρους γυμνοὺς πωλεῖν. ὁρῶντες οὖν οἱ στρατιῶται λευκοὺς μὲν διὰ τὸ μηδέποτε ἐκδύεσθαι, μαλακοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀπόνους διὰ τὸ ἀεὶ ἐπ' ὀχημάτων εἶναι, ἐνόμισαν οὐδὲν διοίσειν τὸν πόλεμον ἢ εἰ γυναιξὶ δέοι μάχεσθαι.

I.—Translate accurately and perspicuously these lines from the Second Book of the *Ilias* :— *Appendix, No. 8.*

Scholarship Examinations.

καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν[1] Ἀχιλεύς τε μαχησάμεθ'[1] εἵνεκα[1] κούρης[1]
ἀντιβίοις ἐπέεσσιν,[1] ἐγὼ δ' ἦρχον χαλεπαίνων·
εἰ δέ ποτ' αὖτε[1] μίαν βουλεύσομεν, οὐκέτ' ἔπειτα
Τρωσὶν ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἔσσεται[1] οὐδ' ἠβαιόν.[1]
νῦν δ' ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον,[2] ἵνα ξυνάγωμεν Ἄρηα.
εὖ μέν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω, εὖ δ' ἀσπίδα θέσθω,
εὖ δέ τις ἵπποισιν δεῖπνον δότω ὠκυπόδεσσιν,[1]
εὖ δέ τις ἅρματος ἀμφὶ ἰδὼν πολέμοιο μεδέσθω,
ὥς κε πανημέριοι στυγερῷ κρινώμεθ' Ἄρηι.[1]
οὐ γὰρ παυσωλή γε μετέσσεται[1] οὐδ' ἠβαιόν,
εἰ μὴ νὺξ ἐλθοῦσα διακρινέει[1] μένος ἀνδρῶν.
ἱδρώσει μέν τευ[1] τελαμὼν[2] ἀμφὶ στήθεσσιν
ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότης,[1] περὶ δ' ἔγχεϊ χεῖρα καμεῖται·
ἱδρώσει δέ τευ ἵππος ἐύξοον ἅρμα τιταίνων.[1]
ὃν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε[1] μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω
μιμνάζειν[1] παρὰ νηυσὶ[1] κορωνίσιν,[2] οὔ οἱ ἔπειτα
ἄρκιον[2] ἐκφυγέειν ἔσεται κύνας ἠδ' οἰωνούς.
ὣς ἔφατ'· Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἴαχον, ὡς ὅτε κῦμα
ἀκτῇ ἐφ' ὑψηλῇ, ὅτε κινήσῃ Νότος ἐλθών,
προβλῆτι σκοπέλῳ· τὸν δ' οὔ ποτε κύματα λείπει
* * * * *
παντοίων ἀνέμων, ὅτ' ἂν ἔνθ' ἢ ἔνθα γένωνται.
ἀνστάντες[1] δ' ὀρέοντο[1] κεδασθέντες[1] κατὰ νῆας,
κάπνισσάν τε κατὰ κλισίας καὶ δεῖπνον ἕλοντο.
ἄλλος δ' ἄλλῳ ἔρεζε[2] θεῶν αἰειγενετάων[1]
εὐχόμενος θάνατόν τε φυγεῖν καὶ μῶλον Ἄρηος.
* * * * *
βοῦν δὲ περίστησάν[1] τε καὶ οὐλοχύτας[2] ἀνέλοντο.[1]
τοῖσιν δ' εὐχόμενος μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·
"Ζεῦ κύδιστε, μέγιστε, κελαινεφές,[2] αἰθέρι ναίων!
μὴ πρὶν ὑπ' ἠέλιον[1] δῦναι καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἐλθεῖν,
πρίν με κατὰ πρηνὲς βαλέειν Πριάμοιο μέλαθρον
αἰθαλόεν, πρῆσαι δὲ πυρὸς δηίοιο[1] θύρετρα,
Ἕκτόρεον δὲ χιτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαΐξαι
χαλκῷ ῥωγαλέον· πολέες[1] δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖροι
πρηνέες[1] ἐν κονίῃσιν[1] ὀδὰξ λαζοίατο[1] γαῖαν[1]!"
ὣς ἔφατ'[1]· οὐδ' ἄρα πώ οἱ ἐπεκραίαινε[1] Κρονίων,
ἀλλ' ὅ γ' ἔδεκτο[1] μὲν ἱρά, πόνον δ' ἀμέγαρτον[2] ὄφελλεν.[2]

II.—1. Give the Attic form of every word to which the figure ([1]) is attached.

2. (*a*) Discuss concisely the sense or the derivation of every word to which the figure ([2]) is attached. (*b*) Replace by Attic synonymes all words including particles) and phrases, the use of which you believe to be confined to epic or lyric poetry.

3. Note the usage of τις in the 6th line or of τευ in the 12th,—of οἱ in

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the 16th,—of *τὸν* in the 20th,—or of *ὅ γε* in the last, and discriminate it from the usage in Attic.

4. Point out all the examples of *tmesis* found in the extract.

5. Elucidate the contraction of *ἦρχον χαλεπαίνων* (distinguishing *ἠρχόμην χ.*),—of *μίαν βουλεύσομεν* (or, as in the ordinary text, *ἐς μίαν β.*),—of *ὡς ὅτε κῦμα*,—of *ὅτε κινήσῃ*,—of *τοῖσιν μετέφη*,—of *πρῆσαι πυρός*,—of *μὴ πρὶν δῦναι πρὶν βαλέειν*, varied in the subsequent clause *πολέες δὲ λαζοίατο*.

6. How would you seek to obviate any illicit *hiatus* or other metrical difficulty which you may meet with in these lines?

III.—Translate in idiomatic Attic as many of the following sentences as you can, marking the accentuation :—

1. Many fall through not looking forward to what is before them. 2. The king rejoiced in being easy of access. 3. The human being, while young, has his upper limbs larger than his lower ones. 4. We compel each other to do what is just, but we do not choose to do it ourselves. 5. I am desirous to become a pupil of yours. 6. He lent five hundred *drachmae* to his friend upon these slaves. 7. Our city was the first to enact laws and establish a polity. 8. It is time not for deliberating further, but for having done with deliberation. 9. The difficulty of obtaining one's livelihood both breaks off intimacies and turns relationships into hostility. 10. This lady gives out that she is ill spoken of by her neighbour. 11. Private men may contract their expenses as they please, but for despots this is impossible. 11. He would order some one of his principal favourites to take the property of whoever did not repair to court, giving out that he was taking his own.

LATIN.—*Examiner, Professor Nesbitt.*

Translate :—

I.—CICERO—*Pro Milone*, v.

Sequitur illud, quod a Milonis inimicis saepissime dicitur, caedem, in qua P. Clodius occisus est, senatum judicasse contra rem publicam esse factam. Illam vero senatus non sententiis suis solum, sed etiam studiis comprobavit. Quotiens enim est illa causa a nobis acta in senatu! quibus adsensionibus universi ordinis, quam nec tacitis nec occultis! Quando enim frequentissimo senatu quattuor aut summum quinque sunt inventi qui Milonis causam non probarent? Declarant huius ambusti tribuni plebis illae intermortuae contiones, quibus cotidie meam potentiam invidiose criminabatur, quum diceret senatum non quod sentiret, sed quod ego vellem decernere. Quae quidem si potentia est appellanda potius quam aut propter magna in rem publicam merita mediocris in bonis causis auctoritas aut propter hos officiosos labores meos non nulla apud bonos gratia, appelletur ita sane, dum modo ea nos utamur pro salute bonorum contra amentiam perditorum. Hanc vero quaestionem, etsi non est iniqua, numquam tamen senatus constituendam putavit. Erant enim leges, erant quaestiones vel de caede vel de vi, nec tantum maerorem ac luctum senatui mors P. Clodii adferebat, ut nova quaestio constitueretur. Cuius enim de illo incesto stupro iudicium decernendi senatui potestas esset erepta, de eius interitu quis potest credere senatum iudicium novum constituendum putasse?

(*a.*) Explain the allusions in "*ambusti tribuni—contiones*," and "*de illo incesto stupro*."

(*b.*) Give a brief statement of the facts necessary to an understanding of this oration. Under what law was Milo arraigned? What deviation was made from the ordinary mode of procedure? *Appendix, No. 8.*

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II.—Cicero—*Cato Major*, xv.

Venio nunc ad voluptates agricolarum quibus ego incredibiliter delector, quae nec ulla impediuntur senectute et mihi ad sapientis vitam proxime videntur accedere. Habent enim rationem cum terra, quae numquam recusat imperium nec umquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore plerumque maiore cum fenore. Quamquam me quidem non fructus modo, sed etiam ipsius terrae vis ac natura delectat. Quae quum gremio mollito ac subacto sparsum semen excepit, primum id occaecatum cohibet, ex quo 'occatio' quae hoc efficit nominata est, deinde tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffindit et elicit herbescentem ex eo viriditatem, quae nixa fibris stirpium sensim adolescit culmoque erecta geniculato vaginis iam quasi pubescens includitur, e quibus quum emersit, fundit frugem spici ordine structam et contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum. Quid ego vitium ortus, satus, incrementa commemorem? Satiari delectatione non possum, ut meae senectutis requietem oblectamentumque noscatis. Omitto enim vim ipsam omnium, quae generantur e terra, quae ex fici tantulo grano aut ex acini vinaceo aut ex caeterarum frugum ac stirpium minutissimis seminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreet: malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, viviradices, propagines nonne ea efficiunt, ut quemvis cum admiratione delectent?

III.—Livy, xxv., 33.

Hasdrubal postquam animadvertit exiguum Romanum exercitum in castris et spem omnem in Celtiberorum auxiliis esse, peritus omnis barbaricae et praecipue omnium earum gentium, in quibus per tot annos militabat, perfidiae, facili linguae commercio, cum utraque castra plena Hispanorum essent, per occulta colloquia paciscitur magna mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant. nec atrox visum facinus; non enim ut in Romanos verterent arma agebatur; et merces, quanta vel pro bello satis esset, dabatur, ne bellum gererent; et cum quies ipsa tum reditus domum fructusque videndi suos suaque grata vulgo erant. itaque non ducibus facilius quam multitudini persuasum est. simul ne metus quidem ab Romanis erat, quippe tam paucis, si vi retinerent. id quidem cavendum semper Romanis ducibus erit exemplaque haec vere pro documentis habenda, ne ita externis credant auxiliis, ut non plus sui roboris suarumque proprie virium in castris habeant. signis repente sublatis Celtiberi abeunt, nihil aliud quaerentibus causam obtestantibusque, ut manerent, Romanis respondentes quam domestico se avocari bello.

Describe briefly the constitution of the Roman army in the earlier and the later times of the Republic.

Translate into Latin prose:—

Nothing was to be seen within the walls but consternation and despair. The temples of the gods were filled with supplicants; the plebeians themselves pressed the senate to make peace with the terrible Coriolanus. Meantime the enemy advanced to the very gates of the city; and at length the senate agreed to send five men, chiefs among the patricians, to turn away the anger of their countryman. He received them with the utmost sternness;—said that he was now General of the Volscians, and

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must do what was best for his new friends; that if they wished for peace, they must restore all the lands and places that had been taken from the Volscians, and must admit the people to an equal league, and put them on an equal footing with the Latins. The deputies could not accept these terms, so they returned to Rome. The senate sent them back to ask for milder terms; but the haughty exile would not suffer them to enter his camp.

Translate:—

I.—Horace—*Epodes*, xvi., 39, *sqq.*

Vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,
Etrusca praeter et volate litora!
Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus: arva, beata
Petamus arva divites et insulas,
Reddit ubi cererem tellus inarata quotannis
Et imputata floret usque vinea,
Germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivae
Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem,
Mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis
Levis crepante lympha desilit pede.
Illic iniussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae
Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera,
Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile,
Neque intumescit alta viperis humus.
Pluraque felices mirabimur, ut neque largis
Aquosus Eurus arva radat imbribus,
Pinguia nec siccis urantur semina glebis,
Utrumque rege temperante coelitum.
Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus,
Neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem;
Non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautae
Laboriosa nec cohors Ulixei.
Nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri
Gregem aestuosa torret impotentia.
Iuppiter illa piae secrevit litora genti,
Ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum,
Aere, dehinc ferro duravit saecula, quorum
Piis secunda vate me datur fuga.

Write brief notes where you deem it necessary. What is the metre of the epode?

II.—Virgil—*Bucol.*, iv., 34–59.

Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quae vehat Argo
Delectos heroas; erunt etiam altera bella,
Atque iterum ad Troiam magnus mittetur Achilles.
Hinc, ubi iam firmata virum te fecerit aetas,
Cedet et ipse mari vector, nec nautica pinus
Mutabit merces: omnis feret omnia tellus.
Non rastros patietur humus, non vinea falcem;
Robustus quoque iam tauris iuga solvet arator;
Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores,
Ipse sed in pratis aries iam suave rubenti
Murice, iam croceo mutabit vellera luto;
Sponte sua sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos.

"Talia saecla," suis dixerunt, "currite," fusis
Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcae.
Aggredere o magnos—aderit iam tempus—honores,
Cara deûm suboles, magnum Iovis incrementum!
Adspice convexo nutantem pondere mundum,
Terrasque tractusque maris coelumque profundum,
Adspice, venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo!
O mihi tam longae maneat pars ultima vitae,
Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facta:
Non me carminibus vincet nec Thracius Orpheus
Nec Linus; huic mater quamvis atque huic pater adsit,
Orphei Calliopea, Lino formosus Apollo.
Pan etiam, Arcadia mecum si iudice certet,
Pan etiam Arcadia dicat se iudice victum.

Write brief notes on the following expressions;—

(*a.*) *Alter erit Tiphys.*
(*b.*) *Mentiri colores.*
(*c.*) *Jovis incrementum.*
(*d.*) *Convexo nutantem pondere mundum.*
(*e.*) *Huic—atque huic.*

III.—Virgil—*Æneid*, viii., 704–729.

Actius haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo
Desuper: omnis eo terrore Aegyptus et Indi,
Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabaei;
Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis
Vela dare, et laxos iam iamque immittere funes.
Illam inter caedes pallentem morte futura
Fecerat ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri
Contra autem magno maerentem corpore Nilum,
Pandentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem
Caeruleum in gremium latebrosaque flumina victos.
At Caesar, triplici invectus Romana triumpho
Moenia, dîs Italis votum immortale sacrabat,
Maxima tercentum totam delubra per Urbem.
Laetitia ludisque viae plausuque fremebant;
Omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus arae;
Ante aras terram caesi stravere iuvenci.
Ipse, sedens niveo candentes limine Phoebi,
Dona recognoscit populorum, aptatque superbis
Postibus: incedunt victae longo ordine gentes,
Quam variae linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.
Hic Nomadum genus et discinctos Mulciber Afros,
Hic Lelegas Carasque sagittiferosque Gelonos
Finxerat; Euphrates ibat iam mollior undis,
Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis,
Indomitique Dahae, et pontem indignatus Araxes.

(*a.*) What probably suggested the image in the first line?
(*b.*) What were the occasions of Augustus' *triple* triumph?
(*c.*) Explain the geographical and historical allusions in the last sentence.

Give a brief sketch of the life of Virgil, fixing, so far as they have been ascertained, the dates of his several works.

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GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Distinguish the meaning of the following words when used in the singular, and when used in the plural:—*ædes, aqua, carcer, gratia, rostrum, tabula.*

2. Form phrases illustrating the use of the following words:—*dicis, derisui, infitias, venum.*

3. Give examples of the various forms of the genitive case of the fifth declension.

4. Enumerate the nouns which change wholly or partially in the plural the gender which they have in the singular.

5. Distinguish *uter, uterque, utervis; alter, alius, cæteri; quisquam, quisnam, quivis, quicunque.*

6. Give the Latin notation for the numbers from 100 to 10,000. Express in Latin—"Cæsar took 5,304 Gauls;" and, "These events took place in 1864."

7. Give the principal tenses of *desino* (inflect the perfect), *ferveo, pango, indulgeo, scindo, arcesso, meto, coalesco, resipisco, lino, sero;* noting cases where diversity of form indicates diversity of meaning, and marking the quantity of doubtful syllables.

8. There are two classes of inchoative verbs: give examples of each.

9. What are neuter-passive and impersonal verbs, and why so called? Give instances of each.

HISTORY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—*Examiner, Professor Craik.*

ENGLISH.

1. Describe briefly, but clearly, what we owe:—1. To Speech; 2. To Writing; 3. To Printing.

2. Compare the Grammar of the English language, in its general character, with that of either the Latin or the Greek.

3. Give an account of the modern system of Spelling in English, illustrating its peculiarities by examples.

4. Explain the use and importance of Punctuation.

5. Relate the story of the Conquest of England by William the Norman.

6. Sketch rapidly, but distinctly, *any one* of the following battles:—Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis, Plataea, the Granicus (not forgetting the date).

N.B.—Every Answer must be so expressed as to be a complete statement in itself, or intelligible without reference to the Question; and Punctuation, as well as Spelling and Grammar, must be carefully attended to throughout.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

GREEK.—*Examiner, Professor MacDouall.*

I.—Translate clearly and elegantly these lines from the XIXth Book of the *Ilias*:—

"Ὦ φίλοι ἥρωες Δαναοί, θεράποντες Ἄρηος!
ἑσταότος μὲν καλὸν ἀκουέμεν, οὐδὲ ἔοικεν
ὑββάλλειν· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπισταμένῳ περ ἐόντι.
ἀνδρῶν δ' ἐν πολλῷ ὁμάδῳ πῶς κέν τις ἀκούσαι
ἢ εἴποι; βλάβεται δὲ λιγύς περ ἐὼν ἀγορητής.

Πηλείδῃ μὲν ἐγὼν ἐνδείξομαι· αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι
σύνθεσθ' Ἀργεῖοι, μῦθόν τ' εὖ γνῶτε ἕκαστος.
πολλάκι δή μοι τοῦτον Ἀχαιοὶ μῦθον ἔειπον,
καί τέ[1] με νεικείεσκον·[1] ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ αἴτιός εἰμι,
ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς καὶ Μοῖρα καὶ ἠεροφοῖτις Ἐρινύς,
οἵ τε[1] μοι εἰν ἀγορῇ φρεσὶν ἔμβαλον ἄγριον ἄτην
ἤματι[1] τῷ ὅτ' Ἀχιλλῆος γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπηύρων.[1]
ἀλλὰ τί κε ῥέξαιμι ;[1] θεὸς διὰ πάντα τελευτᾷ
πρέσβα[1] Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἄτη, ἣ πάντας ἀᾶται,[1]
οὐλομένη.[1] τῆς μέν θ'[1] ἁπαλοὶ πόδες· οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' οὔδει
πίλναται,[1] ἀλλ' αὖτη γε κατ' ἀνδρῶν κράατα[1] βαίνει
καὶ γὰρ δή νύ ποτε Ζῆν'[1] ἄσατο,[1] τόν[1] περ ἄριστον[1]
ἀνδρῶν ἠδὲ[1] θεῶν φάσ' ἔμμεναι·[1] ἀλλ' ἄρα καὶ τὸν[1]
Ἥρη θῆλυς ἐοῦσα δολοφροσύνῃς[1] ἀπάτησεν
ἤματι τῷ ὅτ' ἔμελλε βίην Ἡρακληείην[1]
Ἀλκμήνη τέξεσθαι ἐϋστεφάνῳ ἐνὶ Θήβῃ.
ἦ τοι ὅγ' εὐχόμενος μετέφη πάντεσσι[1] θεοῖσιν·
'κέκλυτέ[1] μευ, πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσαί τε θέαιναι !
ὡς εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀνώγει.
σήμερον ἄνδρα φάυσδε[1] μογοστόκος Εἰλείθυια
ἐκφανεῖ, ὃς πάντεσσι περικτιόνεσσι ἀνάξει.
τῶν ἀνδρῶν γενεῆς οἵθ' αἵματος ἐξ ἐμεῦ εἰσίν.'
τὸν δὲ δολοφρονέουσα προσηύδα[1] πότνια[1] Ἥρη.
'ψεύστης εἶς,[1] οὐδ' αὖτε τέλος μύθῳ ἐπιθήσεις.
εἰ δ', ἄγε νῦν μοι ὄμοσσον,[1] Ὀλύμπιε ! καρτερὸν[1] ὅρκον,
ἦ μὴν τὸν πάντεσσι περικτιόνεσσι ἀνάξειν,
ὅς κεν ἐπ' ἤματι τῷδε πέσῃ μετὰ ποσσὶ γυναικός,
τῶν ἀνδρῶν γενεῆς οἵ θ' αἵματος ἐκ σέθεν[1] εἰσίν.'"

II.—1. Parse fully and accurately the words thus numbered, and give the Attic form or else the Attic representative of each.

2. Restore in case of every illicit *hiatus*, such letters as *F*, σ, λ, which still belonged to certain words in the Homeric age.

3. Point out any constructions which are inadmissible in Attic.

4. Discuss the word ἄτη with its cognates, and also the ideas involved in it.

III.—Translate also the following epigram :—

ποίην τις βιότοιο τάμῃ τρίβον ; εἰν ἀγορῇ μὲν
νείκεα καὶ χαλεπαὶ πρήξιες, ἐν δὲ δόμοις
φροντίδες, ἐν δ' ἀγροῖς καμάτων ἅλις, ἐν δὲ θαλάσσῃ,
τάρβος, ἐπὶ ξείνης δ', ἢν μὲν ἔχῃς τι, δέος,
ἢν δ' ἀπορῇς ἀνιηρόν. ἔχεις γάμον ; οὐκ ἀμέριμνος
ἔσσεαι· οὐ γαμέεις ; ζήσῃ ἐρημότερος.
τέκνα πόνοι· πήρωσις ἅπαις βίος. αἱ νεότητες
ἄφρονες, αἱ πολιαὶ δ' ἔμπαλιν ἀδρανέες.
ἦν ἄρα τοῖνδε δυοῖν ἑνὸς αἵρεσις, ἢ τὸ γενέσθαι
μηδέποτ' ἢ τὸ θανεῖν αὐτίκα τικτόμενον.

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Scholarship Examinations.

I.—Translate perspicuously the following extract from the *Phaedon* of PLATON :—

"Πέπεισμαι τοίνυν," ἦ δ' ὅς, "ἐγώ, ὡς πρῶτον μέν, εἰ ἔστιν [ἡ γῆ] ἐν μέσῳ τῷ οὐρανῷ περιφερὴς οὖσα, μηδὲν αὐτῇ δεῖν μήτε ἀέρος πρὸς τὸ μὴ πεσεῖν μήτε ἄλλης ἀνάγκης μηδεμιᾶς τοιαύτης, ἀλλὰ ἱκανὴν εἶναι αὐτὴν ἴσχειν τὴν ὁμοιότητα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ αὐτοῦ ἑαυτῷ πάντῃ καὶ τῆς γῆς αὐτῆς τὴν ἰσόῤῥοπίαν· ἰσόῤῥοπον γάρ πρᾶγμα ὁμοίου τινὸς ἐν μέσῳ τεθὲν οὐχ ἕξει μᾶλλον οὐδ' ἧττον οὐδαμόσε κλιθῆναι, ὁμοίως δ' ἔχον ἀκλινὲς μενεῖ. πρῶτον μὲν τοίνυν," ἦ δ' ὅς "τοῦτο πέπεισμαι." "καὶ ὀρθῶς γε," ἔφη ὁ Σιμίας. "ἔτι τοίνυν," ἔφη, "πάμμεγά τι εἶναι αὐτό, καὶ ἡμᾶς οἰκεῖν τοὺς μέχρι Ηρακλείων Στηλῶν ἀπὸ Φάσιδος ἐν σμικρῷ τινι μορίῳ, ὥςπερ περὶ τέλμα βατράχους ἢ μύρμηκας, περὶ τὴν θάλατταν οἰκοῦντας, καὶ ἄλλους ἄλλοθι πολλοὺς ἐν πολλοῖς τοιούτοις τόποις οἰκεῖν. εἶναι γὰρ πανταχῇ περὶ τὴν γῆν πολλὰ κοῖλα καὶ παντοδαπὰ καὶ τὰς ἰδέας καὶ τὰ μεγέθη, εἰς ἃ ξυνερῥυηκέναι τό τε ὕδωρ καὶ τὴν ὁμίχλην καὶ τὸν ἀέρα· αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν γῆν καθαρὰν ἐν καθαρῷ κεῖσθαι τῷ οὐρανῷ, ἐν ᾧπερ ἔστι τὰ ἄστρα, ὃν δὴ 'αἰθέρα' ὀνομάζειν τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα εἰωθότων λέγειν· οὗ δὴ ὑποστάθμην ταῦτα εἶναι καὶ ξυῤῥεῖν ἀεὶ εἰς τὰ κοῖλα τῆς γῆς. ἡμᾶς οὖν οἰκοῦντας ἐν τοῖς κοίλοις αὐτῆς λεληθέναι καὶ οἴεσθαι ἄνω ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς οἰκεῖν, ὥςπερ ἂν εἴ τις ἐν μέσῳ τῷ πυθμένι τοῦ πελάγους οἰκῶν οἴοιτό τε ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης οἰκεῖν καὶ διὰ τοῦ ὕδατος ὁρῶν τὸν ἥλιον καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἄστρα τὴν θάλατταν ἡγοῖτο οὐρανὸν εἶναι, διὰ δὲ βραδυτῆτά τε καὶ ἀσθένειαν μηδεπώποτε ἐπὶ τὰ ἄκρα τῆς θαλάττης ἀφιγμένος μηδὲ ἑωρακὼς εἴη, ἐκδὺς καὶ ἀνακύψας ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης εἰς τὸν ἐνθάδε τόπον, ὅσῳ καθαρώτερος καὶ καλλίων τυγχάνει ὢν τοῦ παρὰ σφίσι, μηδὲ ἄλλου ἀκηκοὼς εἴη τοῦ ἑωρακότος. ταὐτὸν δὴ τοῦτο καὶ ἡμᾶς πεπονθέναι· οἰκοῦντας γὰρ ἔν τινι κοίλῳ τῆς γῆς οἴεσθαι ἐπάνω αὐτῆς οἰκεῖν, καὶ τὸν ἀέρα 'οὐρανὸν' καλεῖν, ὡς διὰ τούτου οὐρανοῦ ὄντος τὰ ἄστρα χωροῦντα, ὑπ' ἀσθενείας δὲ καὶ βραδυτῆτος οὐχ οἵους τε εἶναι ἡμᾶς διεξελθεῖν ἐπ' ἔσχατον τὸν ἀέρα· ἐπεί, εἴ τις αὐτοῦ ἐπ' ἄκρα ἔλθοι ἢ πτηνὸς γενόμενος ἀνάπτοιτο, κατιδεῖν ἂν ἀνακύψαντα, ὥςπερ ἐνθάδε οἱ ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἰχθύες ἀνακύπτοντες ὁρῶσι τὰ ἐνθάδε, οὕτως ἄν τινα καὶ τὰ ἐκεῖ κατιδεῖν, καί, εἰ ἡ φύσις ἱκανὴ εἴη ἀνέχεσθαι θεωροῦσα, γνῶναι ἄν, ὅτι ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν ὁ ἀληθῶς οὐρανὸς καὶ τὸ ἀληθῶς φῶς καὶ ἡ ὡς ἀληθῶς γῆ. ἥδε μὲν γαρ ἡ γῆ καὶ οἱ λίθοι καὶ ἅπας ὁ τόπος ὁ ἐνθάδε διεφθαρμένα ἐστὶ καὶ κατα-βεβρωμένα, ὥςπερ τὰ ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ ὑπὸ τῆς ἅλμης. καὶ οὔτε φύεται οὐδὲν ἄξιον λόγου ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ, οὔτε τέλειον (ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν) οὐδὲν ἐστι, σήραγγες δὲ καὶ ἄμμος καὶ πηλὸς ἀμήχανος καὶ βόρβοροί εἰσιν, ὅπου ἂν καὶ γῆ ᾖ, καὶ πρὸς τὰ παρ' ἡμῖν κάλλη κρίνεσθαι οὐδ' ὁπωστιοῦν ἄξια. ἐκεῖνα δὲ αὖ τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν πολὺ ἂν ἔτι πλέον φανείη διαφέρειν."

II. 1. Point out and correct various *anakolouthα*—incongruities of construction and redundancies of expression—in the above sentences.

2. Notice such early cosmical speculations as are recognisable in the passage; especially in reference to the centre of the Universe—whether the Earth or some other body, and whether rotatory or immovable.

3. Notice also early geognostic views; especially in reference to various sea-basins, the relation of the Mediterranean Sea to the Ocean-stream, the western and eastern boundaries of the Mediterranean, the number and names of the Continents, &c.

4. You may likewise discuss historically the sense attached, by different writers, or in different schools, to such terms as *οὐρανός, αἰθηρ, ὄλυμπος, κόσμος, ἡ οἰκουμένη.*

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

III.—Retranslate these sentences from the *Cyropaedeia*:—

All these nations did Cyrus control though differing in speech both from him and from each other. And over such an extent of territory reached the terror of his name, so that all were overawed and no one stirred against him: such was the desire of conciliating him which he was able to inspire, so that all were eager to be regulated in every matter by his will: so many tribes did he reduce to dependence in every direction from his court—East and West, North and South. Him then, being well fitted to excite admiration, we made an object of study, inquiring what was his lineage, what his natural endowments, and what his education, that he was so distinguished in the art of governing men. And the facts which we ascertained and the conclusions at which we have arrived respecting him we shall now attempt to set forth.

LATIN.—*Examiner, Professor Nesbitt.*

Translate:—

I.—CICERO—*De Lege Agraria*, ii. 34.

Et quoniam Bruti atque illius temporis feci mentionem, commemorabo id, quod egomet vidi, quum venissem Capuam, coloniam deductam L. Considio et Sex. Saltio, quem ad modum ipsi loquebantur, praetoribus: ut intelligatis quantam locus ipse adferat superbiam, quae paucis diebus, quibus illa colonia deducta est, perspici atque intelligi potuit. Nam primum, id quod dixi, quum caeteris in coloniis duumviri appellentur, hi se praetores appellari volebant. Quibus primus annus hanc cupiditatem attulisset, nonne arbitramini paucis annis fuisse consulum nomen appetituros? Deinde anteibant lictores, non cum baculis, sed, ut hic praetoribus urbanis anteeunt, cum fascibus duobus. Erant hostiae maiores in foro constitutae, quae ab his praetoribus de tribunali, sicut a nobis consulibus, de consilii sententia probatae, ad praeconem et ad tibicinem immolabantur. Deinde patres conscripti vocabantur. Iam vero vultum Considii videre ferundum vix erat. Quem hominem vegrandi macie torridum, Romae contemptum, abiectum videbamus, hunc Capuae Campano supercilio ac regio spiritu quum videremus, Blossios mihi videbar illos videre ac Iubellios. Iam vero qui metus erat tunicatorum illorum? et in Albana et Seplasia quae concursatio percunctantium quid praetor edixisset, ubi coenaret, quo denunciasset. Nos autem, qui hinc Roma veneramus, iam non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae nominabamur.

A.—(*a.*) The assumption of state by the duumviri of Capua is illustrated by a similar case mentioned by Horace: cite the passage. A various reading has been based upon it?

(*b.*) Write brief notes on the following expressions:—*de consilii sententia—hostiæ majores—ad præconem et ad tibicinem—vegrandi macie.*

(B.)—Describe briefly the system of Roman colonization. Explain accurately the terms, *assignatio* and *possessio*. Enumerate with dates, the principal agrarian laws proposed under the republic; state what was common to them all; and mention the provisions of the law of Rullus, against which Cicero's orations *De Lege Agraria* were delivered.

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

II.—Livy, xxii., 54.

Romam ne has quidem reliquias superesse civium sociorumque, sed occidione occisum consulem utrumque cum duobus exercitibus deletasque omnes copias adlatum fuerat. numquam salva urbe tantum pavoris tumultusque intra moenia Romana fuit. itaque succumbam oneri, neque adgrediar narrare quae edissertando minora vero faciam. consule exercituque ad Trasumennum priore anno amisso non vulnus super vulnus, sed multiplex clades—cum duobus consulibus duo consulares exercitus amissi nuntiabantur, nec ulla iam castra Romana nec ducem nec militem esse, Hannibalis Apuliam Samnium ac iam prope totam Italiam factam. nulla profecto alia gens tanta mole cladis non obruta esset. compares cladem ad Aegates insulas Carthaginiensium proelio navali acceptam, qua fracti Sicilia ac Sardinia cessere, inde vectigalis ac stipendiarios fieri se passi sunt; aut pugnam adversam in Africa, cui postea hic ipse Hannibal succubuit: nulla ex parte comparandae sunt, nisi quod minore animo latae sunt.

(*a.*) Distinguish between *vectigales* and *stipendiarii*. Explain, with dates, the historical allusions.

(*b.*) Trace the course of Hannibal's march from New Carthage to Cannæ, describing the events by which it was marked. What effect had the battle of Cannæ on the inhabitants of Southern Italy?

Translate into Latin prose:—

In far different plight and with far other feelings then they had entered the pass of Caudium, did the Roman army issue out from it again on the plain of Campania. Defeated and disarmed, they knew not what reception they might meet with from their Campanian allies: it was possible that Capua might shut her gates against them, and go over to the victorious enemy. But the Campanians behaved faithfully and generously; they sent supplies of arms, of clothing, and of provisions to meet the Romans before they arrived at Capua; they sent new cloaks, and the lictors and fasces of their own magistrates, to enable the consuls to resume their fitting state; and when the army approached their city, the senate and people went out to meet them, and welcomed them both individually and publicly with the greatest kindness. No attention, however, could soothe the wounded pride of the Romans: they could not bear to raise their eyes from the ground nor to speak to any one: full of shame they continued their march to Rome; when they came near to it, all those soldiers who had a home in the country dispersed and escaped to their several houses singly and silently; while those who lived in Rome lingered without the walls till the sun was set, and stole to their houses under cover of the darkness. The consuls were obliged to enter the city publicly and in the light of the day, but they looked upon themselves as no longer worthy to be the chief magistrates of Rome, and they shut themselves up at home in privacy.—Arnold.

Translate:—

I.—Horace—*Epistles*, i., 12.

Fructibus Agrippae Siculis, quos colligis, Icci,
Si recte frueris, non est ut copia maior
Ab Iove donari possit tibi. Tolle querelas:
Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus.
Si ventri bene, si lateri est pedibusque tuis, nil
Divitiae poterunt regales addere maius.

Si forte, in medio positorum abstemius, herbis
Vivis et urtica, sic vives protinus, ut te
Confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret,
Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit,
Vel quia cuncta putas una virtute minora.
Miramur, si Democriti pecus edit agellos
Cultaque, dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox;
Cum tu inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri
Nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures:
Quae mare compescant causae, quid temperet annum,
Stellae sponte sua iussaene vagentur et errent,
Quid premat obscurum Lunae, quid proferat orbem,
Quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors,
Empedocles an Stertinium deliret acumen?
Verum seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas,
Utere Pompeio Grospho et, si quid petet, ultro
Defer: nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et aequum.
Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest.
Ne tamen ignores, quo sit Romana loco res;
Cantaber Agrippae, Claudi virtute Neronis
Armenius cecidit; ius imperiumque Phraates
Caesaris accepit genibus minor; aurea fruges
Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu.

(*a.*) The scholiasts have identified the person here addressed with the Iccius to whom one of the Odes is ascribed; cite the first verse of the Ode.

(*b.*) Illustrate the following expressions:—*non est ut—in medio positorum—nil parvum sapias—sublimia cures—Stertinium acumen.*

(*c.*) Point out the logical connexion in the passage "*miramur . . . cures;*" and give the meaning of the proverb, "*vilis amicorum, etc.*" *Ut te . . inauret*"—Horace has elsewhere placed this image in the same context with an allusion to the Pythagorean philosophy.

(*d.*) Explain the allusion in "*concordia discors;*" and paraphrase the verse "*Empedocles . . . acumen.*"

(*e.*) Explain the historical allusions in the last passage.

II.—Porrum et cepe nefas violare ac frangere morsu.
O sanctas gentes, quibus haec nascuntur in hortis
Numina! lanatis animalibus abstinet omnis
Mensa, nefas illic fetum iugulare capellae:
Carnibus humanis vesci licet. Attonito quum
Tale super coenam facinus narraret Ulixes
Alcinoo, bilem aut risum fortasse quibusdam
Moverat, ut mendax aretalogus. In mare nemo
Hunc abicit, saeva dignum veraque Charybdi,
Fingentem immanes Laestrygonas et Cyclopas?
Nam citius Scyllam vel concurrentia saxa
Cyaneis, plenos et tempestatibus utres
Crediderim, aut tenui percussum verbere Circes
Et cum remigibus grunnisse Elpenora porcis.

From what author is this passage taken? Explain briefly the mythical allusions.

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Scholarship Examinations.

III.—Ovid—*Fasti*, i., 559–585.

Servata male parte boum Jove natus abibas:
Mugitum rauco furta dedere sono.
Accipio revocamen, ait; vocemque secutus
Impia per sylvas ultor ad antra venit.
Ille aditum fracti præstruxerat objice montis:
Vix juga movissent quinque bis illud opus.
Nititur hic humeris (cœlum quoque sederat illis)
Et vastum motu collabefactat onus.
Quod simul evulsum est, fragor æthera terruit ipsum;
Ictaque subsedit pondere molis humus.
Prima movet Cacus collata prælia dextra;
Remque ferox saxis stipitibusque gerit.
Quis ubi nil agitur; patrias male fortis ad artes
Confugit, et flammas ore sonante vomit.
Quas quoties proflat, spirare Typhoëa credas,
Et rapidum Ætnæo fulgur ab igne jaci.
Occupat Alcides, adductaque clava trinodis
Ter quater adversi sedit in ore viri.
Ille cadit, mixtosque vomit cum sanguine fumos,
Et lato moriens pectore plangit humum.
Immolat ex illis taurum tibi, Jupiter, unum
Victor, et Evandrum ruricolasque vocat:
Constituitque sibi, quæ Maxima dicitur, aram,
Hic ubi pars Urbis de bove nomen habet.
Nec tacet Evandri mater, prope tempus adesse,
Hercule quo tellus sit satis usa suo.
At felix vates, ut Dis gratissima vixit,
Possidet hunc Jani sic Dea mense diem.

(*a.*) With what Grecian legend is the story of Cacus obviously connected? Point out any forms of expression which recall Virgil's description. Explain the topographical allusion in the verse—"*Hic ubi,*" etc.

(*b.*) "Quem tamen esse Deum te dicam, Jane biformis?
Nam tibi par nullum Græcia numen habet."

Mention other Latin deities who have no counterpart in the Greek mythology.

History and English Literature.—*Examiner, Professor Craik.*

ENGLISH.

1. When and by whom was the English Language imported into Britain?

2. To what family of languages, to what branch, and to what subdivision of the branch, does it belong?

3. What do we find the character of its grammar and the constitution of its vocabulary to have been in its original form (or the earliest in which we have any knowledge of it)?

4. Passing over any partial modification it may have received from the settlement of the Danes in some parts of the country, what was the *first* general revolution which it underwent, and when and how was it brought about?

5. What was the *second* revolution which it underwent, and when and how was that brought about?

6. *Every* competitor will write a short but careful Essay on *any one* of the following subjects :— *Appendix, No 8.*

How a language is usually converted from one form into another;
The only way in which one language can, in a particular population, take the place of another (as, for instance, English of Irish);
The pleasure derived from verse;
An account of an English book which the writer has read. Scholarship Examinations.

N.B.—Every Answer must be so expressed as to be a complete statement in itself, or intelligible without reference to the Question; and Punctuation, as well as Spelling and Grammar, must be carefully attended to throughout.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—*Examiner, Professor Frädersdorff.*

SENIOR AND JUNIOR STUDENTS.

*** Senior Scholarship Students are expected to do one of the papers fully (French or German), and moreover engage upon the *second*. To *Junior Scholarship* Students the choice is left between either paper.

PHILOLOGICAL AND LITERARY QUESTIONS.

FRENCH.

1. Name the most eminent *French prose authors* of the eighteenth century.
2. What are the chief characteristics of the prose writings of Voltaire?
3. As a critic, did he exercise any influence, and if so, what influence, over the literature of his countrymen? What was his private character?
4. What is the most celebrated work of Montesquieu?
5. How has French literature been affected by his writings? What is the characteristic feature of his style?
6. What are the general philosophical views represented in the "Maximes" of Rochefoucauld?
7. How has French literature been affected by the publication of that work?
8. When did he die?

GERMAN.

1. Show (on principles of *comparative philology*) the *etymological identity* between certain *Italian, French, German*, and *English* "*substantive notions*" (ſubſtantive Begriffe), such as: (Ital.) *guanc*-ia, (Germ.) *Wang*-e; (Fr.) *guêp-e*, (Germ.) *Wesp*-e, (Eng.) *wasp*; (Fr.) *guind*-er, (Germ.) *wind*-en, (Engl.) *to wind*; (Fr.) *guerr*-e, (Germ.) *Wehr*, implying the notion of *defence*, (hence Engl. *war*); (Fr.) *guise*, (high Germ.) *Weise*, (low Sax.) *wiis*, (Engl.) *wise*, *i.e.*, *fashion*; *e.g.*, "Chacun à sa *guise*" (*Every one after his own fashion*); (Fr.) *guich*-et, (Engl.) *wick*-et. Add other instances in *Italian, French, German*, and *English*, comparatively.
2. Show, on principles of *comparative grammar*, the analogy observable in the formation of the German word "Schlacht" (from ſchlagen), and the English "*slaught*" (retained in "*on-slaught*," from *slay*, *y=g*).
3. State what you know of the "Niebelungen."
4. Name some of the works of *Wieland*. When did he write? What is the school called to which he belonged?
5. Give such notes respecting *Winckelmann* as you may have gathered from your readings of *Lessing's* "Laokoon."
6. What is meant in German by the *Romantic School*? Name some of the writers belonging to that school.
7. Trace the general characteristic features of *Goethe's* "Faust."

*** Students who have attended *Danish lectures* may give some *general etymologies* relating to the *Scandinavian* and *Teutonic* branches.

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

*** Senior *Scholarship* Students are expected to engage upon the papers in *any two* of the following languages (*French*, *German*, *Italian*). To Junior Scholarship Students the *French* and *German* portions only are assigned.

Translate into English :—

La Gaule soumise par Jules César se vit associée aux destinées de l'empire. Déchirée jusqu'alors par les rivalités sanglantes de ses peuples divers, elle connut pour la première fois l'unité et le calme d'un gouvernement régulier. Si la conquête avait été atroce, l'administration fut d'abord équitable. César semblait avoir donné Rome aux Gaulois plutôt que la Gaule à Rome : les légions, le sénat même s'ouvrirent pour ces nouveaux sujets de l'empire. " Le droit civil se rapprochant de plus en plus de l'équité naturelle, et par conséquent du sens commun des nations, devint le plus fort lien de l'empire et la compensation de la tyrannie politique.

L'activité inquiète des Gaulois se tourna du côté des lettres : mais ils en embrassèrent surtout la partie lucrative et pratique. Les Gaulois comptèrent peu de philosophes, beaucoup de grammairiens et d'avocats. Le premier rhéteur qui s'établit à Rome fut le Gaulois Gniphon. L'un des orateurs les plus puissants fut aussi un Gaulois, Domitius Afer, accusateur plein d'énergie et courtisan déhonté de Caligula. La Gaule latine produisit des poëtes érudits comme Valérius Caton et Varron d'Atax (de l'Aude), puis des écrivains dont l'élégance égale la corruption, comme le romancier Pétrone. En général toute cette littérature n'est point gauloise, mais romaine : elle reproduit les mœurs et les idées des vainqueurs ; mais, étrangère et venue trop tard, elle n'a pu saisir dans le cœur même de Rome le sentiment inspirateur qui a fait l'originalité de la littérature latine, le fier et sublime patriotisme de ces dominateurs du monde ; elle a remplacé par les artifices du langage la simplicité sérieuse de la poésie et de l'éloquence.

Cependant la Gaule souffrait du mal universel de l'empire. La puissance romaine avait pour base l'esclavage : or, l'esclavage, que la guerre ne recrutait plus, devenait stérile par la cruauté des maîtres, comme la liberté par leur infâme corruption. La dépopulation des campagnes était effrayante ; les arts déclinaient rapidement : la fiscalité impériale augmentait d'exigence à mesure que les malheureuses provinces étaient moins capables de la satisfaire. Les forces manquaient aux laboureurs, les champs restaient deserts ; les cultures se changeaient en forêts. Alors les cultivateurs, désespérés par la misère, coururent aux armes, et formèrent, sous le nom de Bagaudes, des troupes de vagabonds qui pillaient et brûlaient les campagnes. L'empereur Maximien écrasa ces malheureux, mais le massacre augmenta encore la solitude : le désert s'étendait chaque jour. Le peuple maudissait cette puissance romaine qui ne manifestait plus son action que par des rapines légales. Il tournait avec anxiété ses yeux vers le Nord et invoquait de tous ses vœux les barbares, libérateurs terribles. " Il appelle l'ennemi, disent les auteurs du temps ; il ambitionne la captivité !"

Les barbares en effet devaient sauver les provinces, mais en détruisant l'empire. Il fallait qu'une dissolution universelle fît naître de nouvelles mœurs, de nouvelles institutions. Ici, comme dans toute organisation, une vie nouvelle ne pouvait être achetée qu'au prix de la mort et de toutes ses douleurs.

Clytemnestre. J'ai voulu sur mon sort et sur vos intérêts
Vous dévoiler enfin mes sentimens secrets.
Je rends grâce au destin, dont la rigueur utile
De mon second époux rendit l'hymen stérile,

Et qui n'a pas formé dans ce funeste flanc
Un sang que j'aurais vu l'ennemi de mon sang.
Peut-être que je touche aux bornes de ma vie ;
Et les chagrins secrets dont je fus poursuivie,
Dont toujours à vos yeux j'ai dérobé le cours,
Pourront précipiter le terme de mes jours.
Mes filles devant moi ne sont point étrangères ;
Même en dépit d'Egisthe elles m'ont été chères :
Je n'ai point étouffé mes premiers sentimens ;
Et, malgré la fureur de ses emportemens,
Electre, dont l'enfance a consolé sa mère
Du sort d'Iphigénie et des rigueurs d'un père,
Electre qui m'outrage, et qui brave mes lois,
Dans le fond de mon cœur n'a point perdu ses droits.
Electre. Qui ! vous, Madame, ô Ciel ! vous m'aimeriez encore ?
Quoi ! vous n'oubliez point ce sang qu'on déshonore ?
Ah ! si vous conservez des sentimens si chers,
Observez cette tombe, et regardez mes fers.
Clytemnestre. Vous me faites frémir ; votre esprit inflexible
Se plaît à m'accabler d'un souvenir horrible ;
Vous portez le poignard dans ce cœur agité ;
Vous frappez une mère, et je l'ai mérité.
Electre. Eh bien ! vous désarmez une fille éperdue.
La nature en mon cœur est toujours entendue.
Ma mère, s'il le faut, je condamne à vos pieds
Ces reproches sanglans trop long-temps essuyés.
Aux fers de mon tyran par vous-même livrée,
D'Egisthe dans mon cœur je vous ai séparée.
Ce sang que je vous dois ne saurait vous trahir :
J'ai pleuré sur ma mère, et n'ai pu vous haïr.
Ah ! si le Ciel enfin vous parle et vous éclaire
S'il vous donne en secret un remords salutaire,
Ne le repoussez pas ; laissez-vous pénétrer
A la secrète voix qui vous daigne inspirer ;
Détachez vos destins des destins d'un perfide ;
Livrez-vous tout entière à ce dieu qui vous guide ;
Appelez votre fils ; qu'il revienne en ces lieux
Reprendre de vos mains le rang de ses aïeux,
Qu'il punisse un tyran, qu'il règne, qu'il vous aime,
Qu'il venge Agamemnon, ses filles, et vous-même ;
Faites venir Oreste.

Translate into French or German :—

He now bade adieu to science, and resolved to live for happiness. The death of a relation had just put him in possession of an immense fortune. Since the establishment of the consulate at the head of affairs, society in France had been reorganized in luxury and splendour. In the midst of the trumpets of victory, which were heard from every side, all was joy and festival in Paris. He mixed in society, opulent society—lovely, brilliant society—the society of learning, grace, and wit. He collected it around him—opened to gay youth, rank, and fashion, the doors of his hotel and his saloons. He mixed in the crowd, shared in their amusements and excesses; then in this whirl of busy, idle life, in this great frenzied movement of pleasure, he was astonished not to find happiness.

He had endeavoured to form intimate connexion with men distinguished for their knowledge and wisdom ; but he found them weak, ignorant, and full of error. He pitied them.

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

Translate into English :—

Nachdem es Muhamed, dem Propheten, gelungen war, sich ganz Arabien zu unterwerfen, und den Geist der Tapferkeit, welcher längst den Arabern einwohnte, noch mehr zu befeuern, bemächtigte nach seinem Tode unter seinen Nachfolgern sich der Araber der Geist der Eroberung, der wie ein reißender Strom ihre Herrschaft schnell und unaufhaltsam ausbreitete, so daß schon achtzig Jahre nach dem Tode Muhameds ihr Reich sich von Aegypten bis Indien, von Lissabon bis Samarkand erstreckte. Unaufhörlich währten die Kämpfe der christlichen Franken und Gothen-Reiche in der Pyrenäischen Halbinsel gegen die heidnischen Eindringlinge, und Pipin und Karl der Große wiesen nur mit Mühe ihre Angriffe diesseits der Pyrenäen zurück, bis es erst Ferdinand dem Katholischen gelang, sie gänzlich aus Spanien zu vertreiben. Nicht minder hatten Sarazenen sich in Sicilien und Kalabrien festgesetzt, und rangen mit Deutschen, Griechen und Normannen um den Besitz des schönen Landes. Allein wenn auch die Religion als Mittel gebraucht ward, den Heldenmuth der christlichen Kämpfer zu befeuern, so galt der Kampf doch wesentlich nur zeitlichen Gütern, dem Besitz des überkommenen Erbes, der Sicherung des heimischen Heerdes, dem Schirm der Familien und der Erhaltung der nationalen Institutionen, Nachdem aber die Seldschuckischen Türken sich des gelobten Landes bemächtigt hatten, die zahlreich dahin wallfahrtenden Pilgar auf das Härteste von ihnen bedrängt und grausam gemißhandelt, die geweihten Oerter, wo der Erlöser gewandelt, gelehrt und gelitten hatte, schimpflich entweiht wurden, da ergriff ein tiefer, ungeheurer Schmerz die ganze Christenheit, und das Zeitalter der Kreuzzüge begann.

Und sah ich hier mit Staunen nicht zuerst,
Wie herrlich man den tapfern Mann belohnt?
Als unerfahrner Knabe kam ich her,
In einem Augenblick, da Fest auf Fest
Ferrara zu dem Mittelpunkt der Ehre
Zu machen schien. O! welcher Anblick war's!
Den weiten Platz, auf dem in ihrem Glanze
Gewandte Tapferkeit sich zeigen sollte,
Umschloß ein Kreis, wie ihn die Sonne nicht
So bald zum zweytenmal bescheinen wird.
Es saßen hier gedrängt die schönsten Frauen,
Gedrängt die ersten Männer unsrer Zeit.
Erstaunt durchlief der Blick die edle Menge;
Man rief! Sie alle hat das Vaterland,
Das Eine, schmale, meerumgebne Land,
Hierher geschickt. Zusammen bilden sie
Das herrlichste Gericht, das über Ehre,
Verdienst und Tugend je entschieden hat.
Gehst du sie einzeln durch, du findest keinen
Der seines Nachbarn sich zu schämen brauche!—
Und dann eröffneten die Schranken sich;
Da stampften Pferde, glänzten Helm und Schilde,
Da drängten sich die Knappen, da erklang
Trompetenschall, und Lanzen krachten splitternd,
Getroffen tönten Helm und Schilde, Staub,
Auf einen Augenblick, umhüllte wirbelnd
Des Siegers Ehre, des Besiegten Schmach.
O laß mich einen Vorhang vor das ganze,

Mir allzu helle Schauſpiel ziehen, daß
In dieſem ſchönen Augenblicke mir
Mein Unwerth nicht zu heftig fühlbar werde.

Göthe's Taſſo.

Translate:—

Tale era lo stato delle cose, tali erano i fondamenti della tranquillità d'Italia, disposti e contrapesati in modo, che non solo d'alterazione presente non si temeva, ma nè si poteva facilmente congetturare da quali consigli, o per quali casi, o con quali armi s'avesse a movere tanta quiete. Quando nel mese d'Aprile dell' anno MCCCCXCII. sopravenne la morte di Lorenzo de' Medici, morte acerba a lui per l'età (perchè morì non finiti ancora quarantaquattro anni) acerba alla patria laquale per la riputazione sua, e per l'ingegno attissimo a tutte le cose onorate, ed eccellenti, fioriva maravigliosamente di ricchezze e di tutti quei beni ed ornamenti da' quali suole nelle cose umane la lunga pace essere accompagnata, ma e fu morte incomodissima al resto d'Italia così per le altre operazioni, lequali da lui per la sicurtà comune continuamente si facevano, come perchè era mezzo a moderare, e quasi un freno ne' dispareri e ne' sospetti, i quali per diverse cagioni tra Ferdinando e Lodovico Sforza, principi d'ambizione, e di potenza quasi pari spesse volte nascevano.

Guicciardini.

43. Noi leggevamo un giorno per diletto
Di Lancillotto come amor lo strinse:
Soli eravamo e senz' alcun sospetto.
44. Per più fiate gli occhi ci sospinse
Quella lettura, e scolorocci 'l viso:
Ma solo un punto fu quel che ci vinse.
45. Quando leggemmo il disiato riso
Esser baciato da cotanto amante,
Questi, che mai da me non fia diviso,
46. La bocca mi baciò tutto tremante;
Galeotto fu 'l libro e chi lo serisse:
Quel giorno più non vi leggemmo avante.
47. Mentre che l'uno spirto questo disse,
L'altro piangeva sì, che di pietade
Io venni meno come s'io morisse;
E caddi come corpo morto cade.

Dante—*Inferno*, Canto V.

Science Scholarships.—First Year Students.

Mathematics.—*Examiner, Professor Purser.*

Arithmetic and Algebra.

1. What sum invested in the three per cents at 91 would yield an annual income of £225, the income tax being previously deducted at 7*d.* in the £1.

2. The sides of a right-angled triangle are 31·217 and 43·304. Calculate to three places of decimals the length of the perpendicular on the hypoteneuse.

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

3. State and prove the rules for transforming a circulating decimal into a vulgar fraction and *vice versâ*. Transform $1\cdot\dot{0}1\dot{3}$ into a vulgar fraction and $\frac{5}{7}$ into a circulating decimal.

4. Find the greatest common measure of

$$x^4-7x^3+11x^2+9 \text{ and } 2x^3-x^2-4x-6.$$

Prove the process employed.

5. Solve the equations

$$\alpha.\ \frac{1}{x-1}+\frac{1}{x+7}+\frac{1}{x-3}=0$$

$$\beta.\ \sqrt{x^2+x+4}+\sqrt{x^2-3x+4}=2\sqrt{x^2-x-5}$$

$$\gamma.\ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a-x}}+\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{a-x}}=\frac{m}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\delta.\ \begin{cases}\frac{a}{x}+\frac{b}{y}=c\\ \frac{a'}{x}+\frac{b'}{y}=c'\end{cases}$$

6. The roots of the quadratic $x^2+px+q=0$ are α and β; find the quadratic whose roots are $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ and $\frac{\beta}{\alpha}$.

7. The last term of a series in arithmetic progression is 100, the common difference 3, and the sum of the terms 1647; find the number of terms.

8. Given the sum of two quantities x and y, when is $\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{y^2}$ least?

9. A crew row 20 miles down a river and 5 miles up in the same time they would take to row the whole distance, twenty-five miles, in still water. The stream flows at 3 miles an hour. Find the time they take.

10. Prove that $\log(x^m)=m\log(x)$; and $\log_a(x)=\frac{\log(x)}{\log_e(a)}$

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Describe an isosceles triangle having each angle at the base double the vertical angle.

2. If two triangles have two sides of the one proportional to two sides of the other, and if the angles opposite to one pair of homologous sides be equal, those opposite the other pair are either equal or are together equal to two right angles.

3. Given vertical angle and area of a triangle, prove that square of bisector of base — square of half-base = constant.

4. Find the locus of a point such that the tangents drawn from it to two given intersecting circles bear to each other a constant ratio.

5. The rectangle under the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle = the sum of the rectangles under the opposite sides.

6. Define accurately the tangent and cotangent of an angle. Prove $\frac{\cot\theta-\tan\theta}{\cot\theta+\tan\theta}=\cos 2\theta$.

7. Given $\frac{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}{\cos\theta-\sin\theta}=\sqrt{3}$; find θ.

8. Given the vertical angle of a triangle ($\cos C=\frac{3}{4}$) and that the base is a mean proportional between the sides; calculate the ratio of the sides. *Appendix, No. 8.*

9. The three sides of a triangle are a, b, c. Prove that the interval between the feet of the internal and external bisector of the angle $C=\frac{2abc}{a^2-b^2}$ Scholarship Examinations.

10. Prove the formula for the area of a triangle in terms of the sides—

$$\text{area} = \sqrt{s.\ s-a.\ s-b.\ s-c}$$

where $s=\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$.

11. If $A+B+C=360°$, prove

$$1-\cos^2 A-\cos^2 B-\cos^2 C+2\cos A\cos B\cos C=0.$$

Second Year Students.

Mathematics.—*Examiner, Professor Purser.*

Algebra, Trigonometry, &c.

1. Eliminate x, y, z, from the system

$$\begin{cases} yz(y+z)a^3 \\ zx(z+x)=b^3 \\ xy(x+y)=c^3 \\ xyz \quad =m^3 \end{cases}$$

2. Find what relation must subsist amongst the co-efficients of the equation $x^4+px^3+qx^2+rx+s=0$, that it may be capable of being thrown into the form $(x^2+mx)^2+A(x^2+mx)+B=0$.

3. Investigate the condition that the roots of the cube $x^3+qx+r=0$ should all be real.

Find to two places of decimals the real root of the equation—

$$x^3+4x-24=0$$

4. The anterior probability that one clock is right, say to one minute, is (p); the probability that another is right is (q). Both strike the hour together. Find now the probability that they are right.

5. Find the present value of an annuity of £100 to continue for twenty years, interest being computed at five per cent.—being given

$$\log(1{\cdot}05)={\cdot}0211893 \qquad \log({\cdot}99753)=\bar{1}{\cdot}9989405.$$

6. Eliminate (θ) from the equations

$$x=a\cos(\theta-\alpha) \qquad y=b\cos(\theta-\beta)$$

7. Express in a form adapted to logarithmic computation the bisector of one of the angles of a triangle in terms of the sides.

8. Given $\tan\theta=n\tan\Phi$, prove that θ may be expanded in the series

$$\phi-m\sin 2\phi+\frac{m^2}{2}\sin 4\phi-\frac{m^3}{3}\sin 6\phi+\&c. \text{ where } m=\frac{1-n}{1+n}$$

9. Prove that both $\left(\cos\frac{a}{n}\right)^n$ and $\left(\frac{\sin\frac{a}{n}}{\frac{a}{n}}\right)$

approach the limit unity as (n) increases indefinitely.

10. If $R\ r$ be the radii of the circles circumscribed to and inscribed in a triangle, and (δ) the distance between their centres, prove the relation

$$\delta^2=R^2-2Rr.$$

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

11. A person finds that a statue of known height (p), standing on a pillar of unknown height, subtends to him an angle (α), and when he has walked nearer to it a distance (k), it subtends an angle (β). Find his original distance from the base of the lower.

12. Expand $\log(1+x)$ in a series of ascending powers of x.

Sum the series $1+\frac{x}{3}+\frac{x^2}{5}+\frac{x^3}{7}+$, &c., when $x \lessdot 1$.

CONIC SECTIONS.

To be proved geometrically.

1. Prove that the perpendicular from the focus of a parabola on a tangent is a mean proportional between the line joining the focus to the point of contact and the line joining the focus to the vertex.

2. Prove that the sum of the squares of two conjugate diameters of an ellipse is coustant.

3. A quadrilateral circumscribes a circle. Show that with any of its three pairs of opposite vertices as foci, a conic may be described through any other pair.

4. Normals are drawn to an ellipse at the extremities of a focal chord. Prove that a line drawn through their intersection parallel to the major axis bisects the chord.

5. If a right cone be cut by a plane, and a sphere be inscribed in the cone, touching the plane in (F), the curve in which the plane cuts the cone will be a conic, of which F is a focus, and the line in which this plane meets the plane of contact of the cone and sphere the corresponding directrix.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND THE DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

1. Find the equation of the line joining two points $x'y'$ $x''y''$. Form the equations of the bisectors of the sides of the triangle whose vertices are $x'y'$ $x''y''$ $x'''y'''$, and show that they represent three lines meeting in a point.

2. Find the tangent of the angle between the lines

$$Ax+By+C=0 \qquad A'x+B'y+C'=0.$$

Hence find the equation of the locus of a point xy, such that the lines joining it to the two given points $x'y'$ $x''y''$ intersect at a given angle (α), and show that it represents a circle passing through the given points.

3. The equations of the sides of a triangle are

$$x+y-3=0 \qquad 3x-2y+1=0 \qquad 4x-y+7=0$$

Find (α) the co-ordinates of the vertices of the triangle.

(β) the equations to the perpendiculars at the middle points of the sides.

(γ) the equation of the circumscribing circle.

4. Define a differential co-efficient. Investigate the differential co-efficients of $x^3 \tan x \log x$.

5. Differentiate

$$\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \qquad \frac{x}{(a+bx^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}} \qquad \log\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)$$

6. Differentiate

$$x^{x^x} \qquad \log_x(\sin x)$$

NATURAL HISTORY.—*Examiner, Dr. Wyville Thomson.*

ZOOLOGY.

1. Give the characters of the Cephalopoda. Sketch a classification of the principal recent and fossil genera, and indicate the mode of development of the group.

2. Sketch the general structure of the Crustacea, and mention specially the points of distinction between these and the Annelida, the Arachnida, and the Insecta.

3. Describe the brain of a Fish, and contrast it with that of a Bird.

4. Give a sketch of Huxley's views on the development of the temporal bone.

5. Give an account of the minute structure of voluntary muscle.

6. Describe the relations of the ephippial eggs in Daphnia.

BOTANY.

1. Describe the reproduction and the earlier stages of the development of the Equisetaceæ, the Marsileaceæ, the Lycopodiaceæ, and the Characeæ.

2. Describe the structure and the mode of development of the Fern stem.

3. Describe the structure of an exogenous leaf, its connexion with the stem, and the functions of its various elementary parts.

4. Give an analysis of the subordinate groups of the Leguminosæ.

5. Describe the structure of the genus Lepidodendron, and the relation which it bears to that of the most closely allied recent forms.

6. Sketch the geographical distribution of the genus Pinus.

ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS.—SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—*Examiner, Dr. Stevelly.*

1. Name the leading or primary qualities of matter. Describe the most important of these, or those from which the definition of matter is taken, and state the experimental proof that matter, or body, is endowed with these properties.

2. Exemplify the three states in which matter may exist, by a reference to the three states in which water is found to exist; and, in the case of water, explain the physical and mechanical circumstances which are known to distinguish each of these states from the other.

3. If the centre of gravity of a heavy body be confined by mechanical resistances to a certain curved surface, but be quite free to move in any direction along that surface, point out the positions in which it would be in equilibrio. Distinguish the states of equilibrium in which it may be found, and show in what direction the unresisted part of its weight would tend to move it, when in other positions.

4. If the tangent screw of a philosophical instrument, which moves either a vernier or a micrometer wire, contain exactly forty threads to the inch, and the head of that screw be divided into twelve equal parts, show through what part of an inch the vernier or micrometer wire will advance or recede by turning the head of the screw through eight divisions.

5. Explain how—from the experimental fact that bodies of every size, and of kinds however various, such as feathers, gold, ivory, stones, &c.,

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

fall by gravity, when entirely unresisted, through equal distances in equal times,—it follows that the quantities of inert matter in different bodies are proportional to their weights.

6. At a place where the accelerating force of gravity is 32·222, an unresisted body is observed to fall through 145 feet from rest; find how many seconds it has been falling.

7. Explain why the force of gravity changes as the observer changes his latitude upon the earth. State the nature and investigate the law of that change, on the supposition that the earth is a sphere.

8. The specific gravity of lead is 11·445 ; find the depth to which the centre of gravity of the under circular surface of a cylinder of lead one inch thick must be depressed beneath the surface of a liquid spirit, specific gravity =0·9156, so that it shall not fall off from the mouth of an open glass tube of equal diameter, to which it is so closely fitted that no liquid can get above it.

9. Describe the air pump, and explain the law by which the exhaustion of the receiver advances at the successive strokes of the pistons, supposing the barrels exactly equal.

10. Explain minutely how the refractive index of a transparent liquid is determined.

11. Name and describe the three elements of magnetic force, and give an outline of the methods by which each of these is determined, at a given station or place of observation.

12. Explain how a soft iron bar is converted into an electro-magnet, and explain minutely how you know beforehand, which end of the bar will become the pole of the magnet, similar to that end of the needle which points to the north, as soon as the galvanic current is transmitted.

Geometrical Drawing.—*Examiner, Professor James Thomson.*

1. Given a straight line and a point by their projections ; explain how to draw a plane passing through the given line and point.

2. To find the angle between two straight lines which intersect each other, their projections being given. A method more generally applicable than that in Hall's Descriptive Geometry will be preferred.

3. Given the projections of a straight line, to find the angles which it makes with the planes of projection.

4. Explain the peculiar character of Isometric Drawing, and, recollecting that as a general rule, an object is not completely determined by a single projection, but that for its determination two projections of it are ordinarily required, show how it is that an isometric drawing can often be used to indicate satisfactorily the dimensions of a solid object.

5. Work out a numerical expression for the length of the isometric projection of a line which is itself a unit in length. If you bring the result out as a decimal fraction you need not go to more than three figures.

6. Taking the metre as equal to 3·28 English feet, draw a line with decimetres and centimetres (or tenths and hundreds of a metre) accurately marked along it, using a rule or scale of English inches and fractions of an inch.

7. Supposing that a French drawing were given, in which a line of the following length

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represents half a metre, construct a scale for giving measurements in English feet and inches from the same drawing.

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

8. Explain the principle of the vernier, and show how two vernier scales, differing from one another in the lengths of their divisions, may be constructed, each adapted to give readings to $\frac{1}{10}$th of a division of the primary scale.

9. Describe an ellipse, having its major axis 2 inches, and its minor axis $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and show more than one process correct in principle for describing an ellipse when its major and minor axes are given.

10. Explain why it is that a truly-drawn picture, which, for example, you may consider to be that of a geranium or other small plant with numerous branches, some extending in front of others, cannot be seen as at all a true representation of the plant, with branches at various distances in space, by an observer looking with both eyes; while the same picture might be viewed simultaneously by two persons, each looking with only one eye, without any fault of a corresponding kind arising, and with only little fault of any kind whatever.

11. Is it correct to designate the point in which a perpendicular from the eye-point to the picture meets the picture, as the "centre of view;" and to say that, in order to see the picture truly, the eye ought to be specially directed to that point, and that the angular extent of the picture round the visual ray coming from that point to the eye, ought to be fixed with reference to the angular extent of distinct and easy vision of the eye. State also what you assign as the chief reason for practically limiting the angular extent of view for which a picture may properly be made.

[Note.—In the following questions on shadows you are to assume the light to fall in a direction commonly used in the projection of shadows, and to indicate distinctly, by projections or otherwise, the direction you adopt for the light.]

12. A niche formed as a vertical hollow semi-cylinder, with flat top, is sunk in a vertical wall face. The front edge of the flat top being level, and in the plane of the wall face, is consequently a diameter of the cylinder of the niche. Draw such a niche, taking the wall face parallel to the vertical plane of projection, and draw the shadow in it. Also, explain clearly your process for finding the outline of the shadow.

13. A sphere 1 inch in diameter is placed with its centre $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches above the horizontal plane of projection, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch out in front of the vertical plane of projection. Draw its shadow cast on the vertical plane of projection, and explain your process.

Geology.—*Examiner, Dr. Wyville Thomson.*

1. State what you know as to the composition, structure, and mode of occurrence of Granite.

2. Give the subdivisions of the Jurassic system (in Britain), and name two fossils characteristic of each of these subdivisions.

3. Name the fossil genera peculiar to the Lingula flags (in Britain), and the genera common to these beds and to the higher beds of the lower Silurian series.

4. Describe the structure of a Belemnite, and refer it to its zoological position.

5. Sketch the range in geological time of the genus Ammonites.

6. Sketch the leading geological features of the South American continent, and their influence upon climate.

7. Give the composition of the principal ores of silver, and state the localities where they are severally procured.

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Dr. Andrews.*

1. How is the maximum density point of water determined?

2. Describe the method of determining the expansion of gases by heat. State also the results of recent experiments on the expansive action of heat on different gases.

3. Calculate the volume and weight of aqueous vapour in 20 cubic inches of air, standing over water at the temperature of 60° F., and under a pressure of 30 inches. (Tension of aqueous vapour at 60°, 0·52 in. Weight of 100 cub. in. air at 60° and 30 in., 31 grains. Density of vapour of water, 0·625).

4. The atomic weight of iron is 28; its specific heat, 0·114. Calculate from Dulong and Petit's law the specific heats of cadmium (at. wt. 56) and of mercury (at. wt. 100). State also what changes require to be made in some of the commonly received atomic weights, to render this calculation always applicable.

5. Describe the process of distillation, and how it may be applied to the separation of a mixture of two or more liquids.

6. Give a general account of the elementary bodies, and classify them according to their chemical properties.

7. The following bodies combine with oxygen, when they are heated in an excess of that gas; write the symbol of the compound which is formed in each case, and state one or two of its characteristic physical characters:—phosphorus, sulphur, carbon, boron, potassium, magnesium, aluminium, iron, copper, arsenic, baryta.

8. How would you determine the amount of the following bodies in atmospheric air:—aqueous vapour, carbonic acid, ammonia?

9. Describe the action of nitric acid of sp. gravity 1·3, upon metallic copper, or mercury, when heated gently with those metals, and also the reaction which takes place when the same acid, in a more dilute state, acts slowly upon zinc or tin.

10. Give an account of the preparation of carbonic oxide from carbonate of lime, and also from the oxalic and formic acids. Give also an account of its principal properties, and of the action of chlorine upon it.

11. Give a general account of the preparation of coal gas, and mention the gases which are ordinarily present in it, stating those which chiefly contribute to its illuminating power.

12. State the composition and chief properties of sulphuretted hydrogen, and describe the method of decomposing it so as to get rid of its noxious properties when it accumulates in sewers.

13. Give a short account of spectrum analysis, and mention the characteristic lines of sodium, rubidium, cæsium and lithium.

14. What is the composition of an hydraulic lime?

15. Describe the chief ores of iron, and the method followed in this country to obtain cast iron.

16. How is steel prepared, and what is its composition?

17. Give an account of the mode of extracting from its ores any one of the following metals:—zinc, tin, copper, mercury, or silver.

18. Describe the thunder rod, and the precautions to be attended to in its construction.

19. Give an account of Daniell's battery, and of the chemical reactions which occur in each of its cells.

20. Describe the method of obtaining induced currents of electricity from a permanent magnet.

21. State Ohm's law, and illustrate it by an example.

Medical Scholarships.—Second Year Students.

Scholarship Examinations.

Chemistry.—*Examiner, Dr. Andrews.*

1. How is the maximum density point of water determined?

2. Describe the method of determining the expansion of gases by heat. State also the results of recent experiments on the expansive action of heat on different gases.

3. Calculate the volume and weight of aqueous vapour in 20 cubic inches of air, standing over water at the temperature of 60° F., and under a pressure of 30 inches. (Tension of aqueous vapour at 60°, 0·52 in. Weight of 100 cub. in. air at 60° and 30 in., 31 grains. Density of vapour of water, 0·625).

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5. Describe the process of distillation, and how it may be applied to the separation of a mixture of two or more liquids.

6. Give a general account of the elementary bodies, and classify them according to their chemical properties.

7. The following bodies combine with oxygen, when they are heated in an excess of that gas; write the symbol of the compound which is formed in each case, and state one or two of its characteristic physical properties:—phosphorus, sulphur, carbon, boron, potassium, magnesium, aluminium, iron, copper, arsenic, baryta.

8. How would you determine the amount of the following bodies in atmospheric air:—aqueous vapour, carbonic acid, ammonia?

9. Describe the action of nitric acid of sp. gravity 1·3, upon metallic copper, or mercury, when heated gently with those metals, and also the reaction which takes place when the same acid, in a more dilute state, acts slowly upon zinc or tin.

10. Give an account of the preparation of carbonic oxide from carbonate of lime, and also from the oxalic and formic acids. Give also an account of its principal properties, and of the action of chlorine upon it.

11. State the composition of marsh gas, the sources, natural and artificial, from which it may be procured, and describe its eudiometric analysis,

12. Explain in symbols, the reactions which occur when sulphuretted hydrogen is prepared from sulphide of iron and also from sulphide of antimony. State also the reactions when the same gas is passed through acid solutions of the oxide of antimony, and of the arsenious and arsenic acids.

13. Write the formula of Dutch liquid. Describe its preparation, and mention the compound into which it is converted when it is exposed to the action of an excess of chlorine gas in the sun's rays.

14. What are the tests of hydrocyanic acid?

15. Give a short account of spectrum analysis, and mention the characteristic lines of sodium, rubidium, cæsium, and lithium.

16. State the composition and mode of preparing the antimoniuretted and arseniuretted hydrogen gases. Describe their properties, and the methods of distinguishing them from one another.

17. Give an account of the compounds of chlorine and mercury.

18. State the relations in composition and properties between pyroxylic spirit and alcohol, and mention how these bodies may be distinguished from one another.

19. What are the tests of diabetic sugar?

20. Calculate the centesimal composition of the hydrated acetic acid and of the acetate of silver (Ag. 108).

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

21. Mention the more important volatile alcaloids, the elements which they contain, and their supposed relation in composition to ammonia.

---

1. Explain the meaning of the terms isomorphism and dimorphism, and cite some of the more important examples of isomorphous and dimorphous bodies.

2. Describe the method of determining the amount of heat developed in the combination of bodies in oxygen gas.

3. State the reactions which occur when the soda salts of the three varieties of the phosphoric acid are decomposed by nitrate of silver.

4. Give the composition, mode of preparation, and characteristic properties of the sulphocyanide of potassium.

5. Mention briefly the distinguishing characters of the alkaline metals, rubidium, cæsium, potassium, and lithium.

6. Describe shortly the changes produced in cast iron by the "finery" and puddling processes.

7. Calculate from its formula the theoretical density of common ether, and show how it may be reconciled with the densities of the other members of the ethyl series. State also how the double ethers discovered by Williamson bear upon this subject.

8. Give an account of Gerhardt's notation, and of the types to which he refers all chemical bodies, writing, according to this system, the formulas of the following compounds:—ethyl, marsh gas, hydrochloric ether, alcohol, acetic ether, hydrated acetic acid, acetic anhydride ($c=12$, $0=16$).

9. Describe the formation by synthesis of formic acid and of alcohol.

10. What is the composition of glycerine, and to what class of bodies does it belong?

11. How would you discover the presence of potash in a silicious mineral not acted on by hydrochloric acid?

12. Calculate the centesimal composition of an organic body, which, on analysis, gave the following results:—

gm. gm. gm.
0·500 gave 0·104 water, and 0·834 carbonic acid.

gm. gm.
0·392 gave 0·295 chloride of silver.

gm.
0·435 gave 27 cubic centimetres of nitrogen gas, at the temperature of 12° C., and under a pressure of 30 inches, the gas being saturated with moisture.

(Atomic weight of silver, 108; at. wt. chlorine, 35·5; 100 cubic centimetres of dry nitrogen gas at 0° C., and a pressure of 30 inches, weigh 0·125 gm. nearly. Tension of watery vapour at 12° C., 0·41 inches mercury. Coefficient of expansion of nitrogen for 1° C., 0·00366.)

(In the second period the Candidates were required to perform qualitative analyses in the laboratory.)

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—*Examiner, Dr. Redfern.*

1. Name the specimens numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. State from which side of the body each was obtained, and mention the characteristic markings on which your opinion is based.

2. Describe the movements called circumduction and rotation, and mention joints in which each of these movements occurs without the other, and some which admit of both movements.

3. Define the terms flexibility, extensibility, contractility, sensibility,

elasticity, and sensation, and give illustrations of each by mentioning an animal tissue to which it may be applied. *Appendix, No. 8.*

4. Describe the structural changes and the other phenomena which attend the action of muscular tissue; also the phenomena which occur in muscles after respiration and circulation have ceased. Scholarship Examinations.

Botany.—*Examiner, Dr. Wyville Thomson.*

1. Name the plants from which the following products are derived :— Lactucarium, Colchicum, Gum Kino, Senna, Aconitine, Conia, and Elaterium. Refer them to their several natural orders.

2. Give the characters of the natural orders Compositæ and Umbelliferæ ; and of their subordinate groups.

3. Describe the successive development of the parts of a pentamerous thalamifloral flower, and state the relations in position which these parts bear to one another.

4. Describe the flower, the ovule, and the seed in Wheat.

5. Give a sketch of the geographical distribution of the Palms.

Zoology.

1. Contrast the structure of the sphenoidal, parietal, occipital, and frontal elements in the skull of Man and of a bony Fish.

2. Describe the characteristic form of the Actinozoa.

3. Describe the respiratory apparatus in Insects.

4. Enumerate the glands which in succession pour their secretions into the alimentary canal of a Mammal, and state the nature and reactions of these secretions severally.

5. Describe the structure and functions of the kidney (in Mammals).

Third Year Students.

Anatomy and Physiology.—*Examiner, Dr. Redfern.*

1. Name the specimens numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. State from which side of the body each was obtained, and mention the characteristic markings on which your opinion is based.

2. Describe the internal lateral ligament of the ankle, elbow, and radio-carpal joints.

3. Give a careful account of such experiments as will demonstrate whether a particular nerve be motor, sensory, or compound ; and state in what way you are able to judge in what direction motor and sensory impulses are transmitted along nerves.

4. What means are adopted in the human eye for the correction of the distantial, spherical, and chromatic aberrations, and how do they operate?

5. Mention the constituents of the blood which you consider to be of great importance in the economy, and illustrate their importance by describing the results of excess or deficiency of each in turn.

Practical Chemistry.—*Examiner, Dr. Andrews.*

1. Describe the analysis of a double carbonate of lime and magnesia.

2. The chief constituents of sea water are the chlorides of sodium, magnesium, and potassium, and the sulphates of magnesia and lime. How would you proceed to test for the presence of these bodies?

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

3. What are the blow-pipe tests for sodium, manganese, cobalt and copper?

4. What are the tests for lead in solution; and how would you estimate the amount of lead in a solution containing only small quantities of that metal?

5. A white powder contains a mixture of the arsenious acid and calomel. How would you analyze it?

6. How is the hydrated sesquioxide of iron prepared from the sulphate of the protoxide? Explain by symbols the successive steps of the process, and state the composition of the hydrated sesquioxide itself.

7. Certain metallic solutions yield precipitates on dilution with water. Mention them, and state how they are distinguished from one another.

8. Describe any one method for separating arsenious acid from solutions containing organic matter.

9. Describe the preparation of hydrocyanic acid, its tests, and the method of determining the strength of a dilute solution.

10. Describe the preparation of urea from urine, and give a general account of Liebig's method of determining its amount in that secretion.

11. How is strychnine prepared, and what are its tests?

12. Describe the action of heat on the principal varieties of human calculi.

ANATOMY.—*Examiner, Dr. Redfern.*

1. Name the specimens numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. State from which side of the body each was obtained, and mention the characteristic markings on which your opinion is based.

2. State the special action, at the shoulder, of each muscle which moves the upper limb at that joint, and the manner in which those muscles are grouped for the performance of combined actions.

3. Mention the branches of the brachial and lumbar plexuses of nerves in the order of their relative size in each plexus respectively.

4. State the steps of a dissection which will expose the pronator quadratus muscle, and describe the appearances and position of each part sufficiently to enable it to be recognised as it appears in its proper order in the dissection.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Give a short account of the nature of the processes of nutrition, secretion, excretion, and regeneration of tissue, and state in what respects they resemble each other.

2. What are the causes of the sounds of the heart; and what is the relation, in point of time, of these and the other phenomena connected with the propulsion of a certain quantity of blood through the heart's cavities?

3. What differences have been observed in the characters of the blood of the same person at different periods of the day, and what do they indicate?

4. How, and to what extent, are the characters of the urinary secretion influenced by the diet ordinarily taken during the day,—by exercise, age, and other physiological conditions.

5. What are the differences in the structure and action of the retina in the axis of vision, and at the point of entrance of the optic nerve.

Fourth Year Students.

Medical Jurisprudence.—*Examiner, Dr. Hodges.*

1. State the average period at which death takes place in cases of acute poisoning by sulphuric acid, and describe the methods required for the detection of free sulphuric acid in the contents of the stomach when sulphate of magnesia is also present.

2. How is the earth of cemeteries to be examined for the detection of arsenic?

3. Give an account of the method to be employed in the examination of stains on cloth, supposed to have been produced by sulphuric acid.

4. Describe the processes required in the examination of supposed blood-stains on linen.

5. Mention the precautions to be observed in receiving "dying declarations."

6. State the properties of Nicotine, and the methods required for its detection in animal liquids.

7. In what doses are the following substances capable of producing death:—Corrosive Sublimate, Arsenious Acid, Tartar Emetic, Strychnine, Opium, Oil of Bitter Almonds, Phosphorus, Powder of Nux Vomica.

Law Scholarships.

Political Economy.—*Examiner, Professor Leslie.*

1. "High or low wages and profit" says Adam Smith, "are the *causes* of high or low price; high or low rent is the *effect* of it." Show the truth of this in connexion with the doctrines of *cost of production* and *rent.*

2. Prices are sometimes spoken of as dependent on *supply* and *demand*, and sometimes as dependent on *cost of production.* Is there anything inconsistent in the two statements or not; and why?

2. In a note on Chapter XI., Book I., of "The Wealth of Nations," Mr. MacCulloch says: "No surplus will go to the landlord, *unless the fields under cultivation be of different productive powers.* The best lands will never yield any rent, unless inferior lands be taken into tillage." Point out both the truth and error in the statement.

4. Explain Mr. Mill's statement that "profits depend on the cost of labour;" and if you know of any objection that has been made to it, give your reasons for adopting or dissenting from that objection.

5. State concisely Mr. Mill's doctrine of *international values.*

6. How does this doctrine bear on the theory of *prices?*

7. When mines of silver and gold of extraordinary fertility are discovered, what is the process by which the value of these metals finds its level; first in the mining countries, and subsequently in other countries?

8. Do all international purchases lead to the transmission of the precious metals; and if not, under what circumstances do they lead to it?

9. Explain the effect of a "joint cost of production" on the prices of two things, and give examples.

10. State concisely the substance of Mr. Mill's criticism of the Bank Charter Act.

11. Upon what causes will the future price of linen depend?

12. Upon what causes will the future price of land near Belfast depend?

Jurisprudence.—*Examiner, Professor Leslie.*

1. What is Adam Smith's account of the origin of the law of Primogeniture and Entails in modern Europe?

2. (*a*) What has been, according to Adam Smith, the effect upon agriculture in England of the law of Primogeniture and Entail?

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

(*b*) Can you show that the present law of partition in France tends to produce some similar evils?

3. How did laws more favourable to industrial progress in towns than in the country arise, according to Adam Smith?

4. What is the historical connexion between the laws of modern Europe and those of ancient Rome?

5. State and criticise Locke's theory of the origin of the right of property.

6. (*a*) What is, according to Mr. Jebb, the proper foundation of the right of inheritance?

(*b*) Do you think his reasoning sound or not, and why?

7. What are, according to Lord Bacon, the main sources of uncertainty in the law, and what remedies has he suggested?

8. (*a*) Define Positive Law. (*b*) Is International Law positive or not, and why?

9. (*a*) What is meant by Constitutional Law, according to Austin?

(*b*) Is there any distinction between the terms *unconstitutional* and *illegal*?

10. What, according to Austin and Paley respectively, is the proper definition of *Civil Liberty*?

11. What is a *limited monarchy*?

12. Is it true that the supreme *executive* power resides in the Crown, and the supreme *legislative* power in Parliament?

---

1. Explain and give examples of the early attention to law of progressive societies.

2. Trace the origin of the opposition to the principles of Roman Law in England, and the effects upon the English legal system.

3. State and criticise Blackstone's theory of the origin of the right of property.

4. (*a*) Give an account of the origin and purpose of testaments in Ancient Rome.

(*b*) How do you account for the adoption of the principles of Roman Law, in reference to wills of *personal property* in England, at a period when lands were not devisable?

5. What does Austin mean by General Jurisprudence? Give examples illustrating his meaning of the science.

6. What is meant by Constitutional Law?

7. What is meant by Limited Monarchy?

8. Compare the origin of the distinction between Law and Equity in Ancient Rome and England.

9. Explain the connexion between Roman Law and Modern International Law.

10. Mr. Maine states that the chief object of his treatise is "to indicate some of the earliest ideas of mankind, as reflected in Ancient Law, and to point out the relation of those ideas to modern thought." Show by some examples the manner in which Mr. Maine has illustrated the relation in question.

11. (*a*) "The history of Roman Property Law is the history of the assimilation of Res Mancipi to Res Nec Mancipi." Explain this.

(*b*) What analogous change has taken place in modern times in the law of the continent of Europe?

12. Explain the distinction between *jura in rem* and *jura in personam*, and give examples.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR THE

ACADEMIC YEAR 1863-64,

AND TO 31ST MARCH, 1865,

TOGETHER WITH APPENDICES A TO N INCLUSIVE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

RECEIVED

DUBLIN:
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1863–64,

AND TO 31ST MARCH, 1865.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In conformity to the provisions of the Charter of Queen's College, Cork, I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Proceedings of that College during the Academic Year 1863–4, and the progress of the several departments of the College to the 31st March, 1865.

1. EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE—NUMBERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

The Examinations for Entrance were held in the usual manner, at the opening of the Session in October, 1863, and on subsequent days, as fixed by the College Council. The arrangements to this effect are given in the Prospectus of the Session of which a copy is annexed. (Appendix A.)

After those Examinations 96 new Students were entered as Matriculated Students to the First Year's Class, as were also 19 Students who had previously matriculated, but who from not having been promoted, or from other causes, being disqualified from proceeding with the higher studies of a Senior Class, were therefore required to re-enter the class of the first year, and to resume the more elementary course. The total number of Matriculated Students in the First Year's Class for the Session of 1863–64 was, therefore, 115.

In addition to the above, there presented themselves to proceed with the studies of the Senior Years, 126 Students who had passed the Sessional Examinations at the close of the previous Academic Year, the total number of Matriculated Students in Queen's College, Cork, for the year 1863-64 was, therefore, 241.

Besides the above 241 Matriculated Students, there entered to attend the lectures of particular professors 19 Non-Matriculated Students. The total number of Students attending the College during the Session of 1863–64 was, therefore, 260.

The classification of those Students by their collegiate standing will be shown by the following Table, which will serve for comparison with the numbers given for previous years.

Courses of Study in order of College standing.		Session 1862–63.	Session 1863–64.
Matriculated Students	Course of First Year,	82	115
	Course of Second Year,	64	47
	Course of Third Year,	42	42
	Course of Fourth Year,	25	29
	Special Courses,	6	8
Total number of Matriculated Students,		219	241
Non-Matriculated Students,		20	19
Total number of Students,		239	260

In regard to Faculties and courses of study for Degrees and Diplomas, the Classification of the Students who attended the College during the Session 1863–64, was as follows:—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
In the Faculty of Arts,	68	5	73
In the Faculty of Medicine,	122	12	134
In the Faculty of Law,	13	–	13
In the Faculty of Engineering,	46	2	48
In the Faculty of Agriculture,	1	–	1
Total,	250	19	269

The number 250 exceeds that given above as the total number of Matriculated Students (241) by 9, arising from the fact that some Students had entered in more than the one Faculty at the same time. Thus there were—

Entered for Arts and Medicine,	6
Entered for Arts and Law,	3
Total, double entries,	9

The ages of the new Students entered for the Session 1863–64, were as follows:—

14 Years,	2	18 Years,	16	21 Years,	7
15 Years,	12	19 Years,	12		
16 Years,	12	20 Years,	5	Total,	96
17 Years,	30				

Of the total number of Matriculated Students (241), there were 175 under and 66 over 21 years of age.

Of the 241 Matriculated Students 7 interrupted their studies before the termination of the Session.

2. College Examinations for Scholarships and Sessional Promotion of Matriculated Students.

The Examinations for Scholarships and for Sessional Promotion, were carried on as usual under the direction of the College Council, with the following results.

Of the 7 Senior Scholarships in Arts 4 were awarded.
Of the 30 Junior Scholarships in Arts 24 were awarded.
Of the 8 Scholarships in Medicine all were awarded.
Of the 3 Scholarships in Law all were awarded.
Of the 5 Scholarships in Engineering all were awarded.

The Examinations for those Scholarships were conducted principally by printed papers. The subjects of examination are described in the Prospectus (Appendix A.), and the more important examination papers of questions are given in Appendix B.

The Examinations for Sessional promotion were held at the close of the Session, with the following results :—

Faculty.	Promoted.	Not Promoted.	Total.
Arts, . . .	44	24	68
Engineering, . .	28	19	47
Law, . . .	9	3	12
	81	46	127
In the Faculty of Medicine, where no promotion is required, ...			123
Total, ...			250

Those examinations were conducted by printed papers, of which a selection is given in Appendix C., and prizes were awarded by the College Council to those Students who had been specially recommended by the Examining Professors. The names of those who received Sessional honors and prizes are given in Appendix D.

3. Courses of Instruction.

The particulars of the classes, the number of lectures delivered by each Professor, and the number of Students attending each class is given in the Table, Appendix E; and additional details as to the special departments will be found in the Reports of the Professors annexed, forming Appendix F.

4. Queen's University Examinations and Peel Exhibitions.

Those Students who had completed their collegiate courses, were recommended to the Senate of the Queen's University to be examined for their respective Diplomas and Degrees. The names of those Students of Queen's College Cork, who obtained Degrees or Diplomas at the University Examinations in June and October 1864, and also the names of those who obtained University honors at those Examinations, are given in Appendix G.

At the close of the first University Examination in Arts, an Exhibition of £20 a year for three years, from the Peel Exhibition Fund, was awarded to Mr. Richard Evans, and at the close of the first University Examination in Engineering an Exhibition of £15 a year for two years, was awarded to Mr. Wm. Henry Shaw, from the same fund.

5. Competitive Examinations and Civil Service Appointments. Special College Prize.

At the Examination for the Special Prizes founded by the Council of Queen's College, Cork, to encourage proficiency in

those branches of study embraced in the principal Competitive Examinations for the public service, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Michael O'Brien; the second prize was not awarded; and the third prize was awarded to Mr. James Beamish. Those gentlemen had also obtained the similar prizes at the Examination of the previous year (1862-63).

The regulations of the College Council regarding the Special Prizes, together with the Papers of Questions used at the Examinations, are given in Appendix H.

At the Examinations held in London, in 1864, the following Students of Queen's College, Cork, obtained appointments in the Civil Service, by Competitive Examination :—

William Quarry, Engineering Civil Service in India.
Parker Smith, Army Medical Service.
Humphrey Gillespie, do. do.
Henry Cooke, do. do.
Laurence Corban, do. do.
Albert J. Clapp, do. do.
Wm. L. Eames, do. do.
Thomas O'Dwyer, do. do.
Pierce Power, do. do.
David J. Walsh, Navy Medical Service.
James Kelly, Indian Medical Service.
Thomas O'Grady, Direct Commission, Army.

6. Libraries, Museums, and Botanic Gardens.

The condition and progress of the Library of the College does not call for any special remark. The details of its arrangements will be found in the Report of the Librarian, which is annexed in Appendix I.

Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to revoke the original Charter and Statutes of this College, under which it had been administered up to December, 1863, and under which the Museum of the College was placed in the responsible charge of a special officer (Curator of the Museum), whose Reports had been appended to each of my former Official Reports as President, and your Majesty having been pleased to abolish that office of Curator of the Museum, and to place the several branches of the Museum in charge of the Professors to whose departments such parts of the Museum might belong, the information hitherto given regarding the Museum in the separate Report may henceforth be looked for in the special Reports of the several Professors as given in Appendix F.

7. Financial Position of the College.

I have the honour to annex copies of the several College accounts as furnished by the Bursar, and also of the distribution of Parliamentary Grant among the several departments of the College, for the year 1863-4, and to 31st March, 1865, forming Appendix K., Nos. 1 and 2, viz.—

No. 1.—A and B.—Account of Receipt and Expenditure of Endowment for two years, from 1st April, 1863 to 31st March, 1865.

No. 2.—A and B.—Account of Receipt and Expenditure of Parliamentary Grant, and of College Fines, Fees, &c., for two years, from 1st April, 1863, to 31st March, 1865.

Your Majesty's Government having arranged to allow a Special Grant for two years of £600, for the purpose of replacing the objects destroyed in the late fire, that sum is carried to debit of the College account for 1864–65, making for that year the Parliamentary Grant of £1,600. The grant of the preceding year (1863–64) having been only £1,000.

8. Conduct and Discipline of the Students.

I have to report that during the past year the conduct of the Students of Queen's College, Cork, has been, as usual, very satisfactory. Two cases of serious violation of the Statutes were suitably dealt with by the College authorities. The Report of the Vice-President on Discipline, and the Return of Punishments from the Registrar, are annexed, forming Appendix L, Nos. 1 and 2. In reference to the religious and moral position of the Students, I have the honour to submit the Reports of the several Deans of Residences forming Appendix L, Nos. 3 to 6.

With regard to the numerical proportions of the several religious bodies among the Students, I beg to report that of 241 Matriculated and 19 Non-Matriculated Students who were on the College books in the Session 1863–64, there were—

Religions.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	111	10	121
Established Church,	97	9	106
Presbyterians,	12	–	12
Wesleyans,	12	–	12
Society of Friends,	3	–	3
Unitarian,	6	–	6
Total,	241	19	260

I shall again refer to those numbers, in comparison with the similar return for the current Session of 1864–65.

9. Triennial Visitation of Queen's College, Cork.

The usual Triennial Visitation of the College was held on April 12th, 1864, under the presidency of the Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor, the other visiters present being the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, the President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians (Dr. Corrigan), and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons (Dr. Wm. Colles). The only business which came before the visitors was the correspondence regarding the burning of the College, which had been submitted to your Majesty in my Report for the Session 1862–63, and which had been referred by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the visitors for inquiry. The Report of the proceedings of the Visitation are given in the Appendix M.

The Professorship of Surgery, which subsequently became vacant, was filled by the appointment of William Tanner, M.D.

10. Entrance and Matriculation of Students for the Current Session, 1864–1865.

The College Session now current was opened on the 18th October, 1864, when, and on subsequent days, the Matriculation and other Examinations were held as appointed by the College Council.

After those Examinations, 76 new Students were entered as Matriculated Students, together with 21 Students who had previously matriculated, but who not having been promoted at the close of the preceding Session, were obliged to resume the courses of the first year. The total number of Students in the first year's class for the Session 1864–65, is therefore 97.

In addition to the above, there presented themselves to proceed with the studies of the senior years, 152 Students who had been promoted, as already described. The total number of matriculated Students in Queen's College, Cork, for this present Session 1864–65, is therefore 249.

There entered in addition to the above, 14 non-matriculated Students to attend Special Classes.

The total number of Students attending at present in Queen's College, Cork, is therefore 263.

The classification of those Students, as to their courses of study; the several faculties, and the religious denominations to which they belong, is given in the following tables, for comparison with those given in pages 4 and 7 for the previous Session.

Courses of Study in order of College standing.		Session 1864–65.
Matriculated Students,	Course of First Year,	97
	Course of Second Year,	78
	Course of Third Year,	36
	Course of Fourth Year,	30
	Special Courses,	8
Total of Matriculated Students,		249
Non-Matriculated Students,		14
Total number of Students,		263

In regard to Faculties for Degrees and Diplomas, the classification is—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
In the Faculty of Arts,	64	–	64
In the Faculty of Medicine,	137	14	151
In the Faculty of Law,	15	–	15
In the Faculty of Engineering,	41	–	41
Total,	257	14	271

This number exceeds that previously given (263) by 8, arising from double entrances, of which there were—

Arts and Medicine,	2
Arts and Law,	4
Arts and Engineering,	1
Medicine and Law,	1
Total,	8

The following table gives the religious denominations of the Students who entered Queen's College, Cork, in the present Session for the first time :—

Denominations.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	37	2	39
Established Church,	34	4	38
Wesleyans,	3	1	4
Presbyterians,	–	–	–
Other Sects,	2	–	2
Total,	76	7	83

The following table gives the religious denominations of all the Students now attending (1864–65) at the Queen's College, Cork :—

Denominations.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	123	6	129
Established Church,	107	7	114
Wesleyans,	11	1	12
Presbyterians,	6	–	6
Other Sects,	2	–	2
Total,	249	14	263

As the returns regarding Scholarships and Examinations cannot be fully made out until the close of the Session, they are reserved for next report.

I regret to have to report the decease, on the 8th December, 1864, of George Boole, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, by whose premature death at a comparatively early age, the interests of science and of education have sustained a serious loss. A Resolution of the College Council, adopted at the first meeting held after Dr. Boole's death, and which is given in Appendix N., expresses, as I believe, the unanimous feeling of his Colleagues, the Professors, and Officers of the College. Similar expressions of sympathy and respect have been communicated from other Educational Institutions, and from many of the scientific public, who appreciated the services which Dr. Boole had rendered to those branches of knowledge, in the cultivation of which he had been so zealously and so successfully engaged.

Dr. Boole has been succeeded in the Professorship of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, by Robert Romer, Esq., A.B., Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in the University of Cambridge.

Signed,

ROBERT KANE,
President of Queen's College, Cork.

Queen's College, Cork,
4th April, 1865.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS of the COLLEGE.—LIST of OFFICERS.—PROGRAMME of COURSES for MATRICULATION and SCHOLARSHIP.—HOURS of LECTURE.—SPECIAL COURSES for COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS and the PUBLIC SERVICE.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, &c.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.—Session 1863–64.

President—SIR ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Professors.

The Greek Language,	JOHN RYALL, LL.D.
The Latin Language,	BUNNELL LEWIS, A.M.
History and English Literature,	WILLIAM RUSHTON, A.M.
Modern Languages,	RAYMOND DE VERICOUR, D. ES. L.
Celtic Languages,	OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.
Logic and Metaphysics,	GEORGE SIDNEY READ, A.M.
Mathematics,	GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L., OXON., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy,	J. ENGLAND, A.M.
Chemistry,	JOHN BLYTH, M.D.
Natural History,	JOSEPH REAY GREENE, A.B.
Geology and Mineralogy,	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.
Engineering,	ALEXANDER JACK, A.M.
Agriculture,	EDMUND MURPHY, A.B.
Anatomy and Physiology,	J. HENRY CORBETT, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Practice of Medicine,	DENIS C. O'CONNOR, A.B., M.D.
Practice of Surgery,	DENIS B. BULLEN, M.D.
Materia Medica,	PURCELL O'LEARY, B. ES. L., A.M., M.D., F.B.S.
Midwifery,	JOSHUA R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D.
English Law,	MICHAEL BARRY, M.R.I.A.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	RICHARD HORNER MILLS, A.M.

Officers.

Curator of Museum,	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.G.S., F.R.S.S.E. & L.
Registrar,	ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Esq.
Bursar,	EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, Esq.
Librarian,	MATTHIAS O'KEEFFE, A.M., M.D.

The College Session, 1863–64.

The *First Term* will commence on the 20th of October, 1863, and end on the 23rd of December.

The *Second Term* will commence on the 7th of January, 1864, and end on the 19th of March.*

The *Third Term* will commence on the 4th of April, 1864, and end with the Session, on the 11th of June.

* The Easter recess for the Medical Faculty will commence on the Tuesday before Easter, and end on Easter Monday.

Subjects of the Matriculation Examinations.

For the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.

Greek:

Grammar.

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Homer—Iliad, Books I. and II.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I. and II.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

Latin:

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Virgil—Æneid, Books I. and II.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Book I.

English:

Grammar—

(1.) The principles of Etymology and Orthography.
(2.) The leading Rules of Syntax.

Composition, and writing from dictation.
Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander the Great.
Outlines of Roman History to the accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Mathematics:

Arithmetic—Principles of Notation. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Definition of the terms, Ratio and Proportion. The Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications, including Simple Interest.
Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index. Calculation of the values of Algebraical Expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.
Euclid—Book I., with the definitions and axioms.

For the Department of Civil Engineering.

The outlines of Modern Geography; Grammar.
Mathematics—Arithmetic, Principles of Notation, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with the reasons of the different rules. Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications; Extraction of the Square Root, both of whole numbers and decimals.
Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index, calculation of the value of Algebraic expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.
Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with the definitions of Book V.

For the Department of Agriculture.

The English Language:

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics:

First Four Rules of Arithmetic. Proportion. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Extraction of the Square Root.

Modern Geography.

Matriculated Students.

Persons intending to become *Matriculated* Students of the College, in any of the Faculties or Departments of Faculty, are required to pass the Matriculation Examination, whereby they are declared competent to pursue the course of study

Appendix A. General Regulations of College, &c.

prescribed to Students in that Faculty or Department of Faculty, and, on completing this course, are entitled to become Candidates for the Degrees or Diplomas granted by the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Examination for the MATRICULATION *of Students in the several Faculties and Departments of Faculty, will commence at Ten o'clock, on Tuesday, the 20th of October*, 1863.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to forward their names to the Registrar of the College, and to state the Faculty or Department of Faculty for which they propose to Matriculate, at least *three days* before the commencement of Matriculation Examinations.

Each Candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay the Bursar of the College the *Matriculation and College Fees* for the year, amounting together to 10*s.* for each Faculty or Department of Faculty. These fees will be returned to such Candidates as may fail in passing the Matriculation Examination.

After passing the Matriculation Examination, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, or joining the several Classes, each Student of the Literary and Science Divisions of the Faculty of Arts is required to pay the Bursar of the College the sum of £4 15*s.*, being a *moiety* of the *Class Fees* for the Session. The remaining moiety will be required on or before the 10th of December, 1863.

Students of the Faculties of Medicine and Law, and of the Departments of Engineering and Agriculture in the Faculty of Arts, are required to pay on Matriculation, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, the *whole* of the Fees of the Classes for which they enter. See Table of Class Fees, page 27.

Junior Scholars are exempt from the payment of more than *one* moiety of the *Class Fees* for the Session.

In order to encourage the study of French by Candidates for Matriculation, a prize of £5 will be offered for competition in that language, to such Students as, at the opening of Session 1863–64, shall have passed the Matriculation Examination for the first time.

Matriculated Students are required to wear an academic dress.

In May and June are held General Examinations in the subjects lectured upon during the Session; and a sum of One Hundred Pounds is awarded in Prizes to the most distinguished Students.

Students who have pursued part of their studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, are permitted, on passing the prescribed Examinations, to take corresponding rank in this College, and also to compete for Scholarships of the corresponding year; providing they shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any University or College of a University.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Gentlemen who do not propose, or are not prepared, to Matriculate, but who wish to avail themselves, in other respects, of the advantages offered by the College, are permitted to attend the Professors' Lectures, without passing any of the Examinations, on paying to the Bursar the regulated Class Fees, amounting generally to £2 for each course, and College Fee of 5*s.* for the Session; but they cannot become Candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students. They are, however, entitled to the use of the Library, on subscribing the Library Regulations, and paying a fee of 15*s.* for each Session; and the Professors are authorized to recommend to the Council to grant Certificates of Honour to the most distinguished of them in their respective Classes.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the new arrangements for the East India Civil Service; according to which Writerships are open to competition at Examinations prescribed by the Board of Control. The course of Lectures in the Queen's College, Cork, are well adapted to prepare Candidates

for this Examination, which includes the following branches of knowledge, their relative importance being indicated by the annexed scale of marks. *Appendix A.* General Regulations of College, &c.

English Language and Literature:

Composition,	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece,	750
,, ,, ,, Rome,	750
,, ,, ,, France,	375
,, ,, ,, Germany,	375
,, ,, ,, Italy,	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed,	1,250
Natural Sciences—that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy,	500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences—that is, Logic, Mental, and Moral Philosophy,	500
Sanscrit Language and Literature,	500
Arabic Language and Literature,	500
	7,375

Library and Museum.

The Library and Museum are open, under certain regulations, to all the Students.

Faculty of Arts.

Lectures.

The Lectures of the several Professors in this Faculty will commence on Monday, the 26th of October, 1863, except those on the "English Language" and on "Logic," which will not be delivered until the commencement of the Second Term.

Scholarships.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Thursday, the 22nd of October.* The College Council are empowered to confer, at these Examinations, Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of £40 each, and Forty-five Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of £24 each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of £20 each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of £15 each—and if competent Candidates present themselves, these Scholarships will be awarded to the most deserving. The Scholarships are tenable for one year only; but the Scholars of each year are, at its expiration, eligible to become Candidates for the Scholarships of the succeeding year. A Scholarship, however, of the same year in the same Faculty, cannot be held twice by the same Student.

The Scholarships of the first year are open to all Students of the respective Faculties who have passed the Matriculation Examination. Those of the second, third, and fourth years are open to all Students who have passed the Examina-

* See Programme of Scholarship Examinations, page 14.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

tions, and attended the Lectures prescribed in the preceding part of their Course of Study.

If any Student be placed, at the Examination for Junior Literary and Science Scholarships, first on both the lists of Candidates, he will be entitled to a Scholarship of each Division; but in no other case will the same Student be permitted to hold two Scholarships.

No Student is entitled to become a Candidate for a Scholarship until he shall have paid the College and Class *Fees for the current Session. To be paid on or before the day previous to the Examination.*

The Scholarship endowment is paid by Quarterly Instalments, and its tenure is dependent on the Scholar's performance (so far as required by the Council) of the duties prescribed by the Statutes. These duties are to take charge of the Class-Rolls, to Register the attendance of the Students, to assist the Professors, &c.

If the Scholar be not obedient to the orders of the Council, be removed from the College, or, by non-attendance on Lectures, fail to keep the terms required for promotion, he forfeits his Scholarship.

The Scholar in the Faculty of Medicine must attend during the year of his appointment the classes recommended for his year of study in the order of the following Curriculum:—

FIRST YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Anatomy and Physiology.	Surgery.
Chemistry.	Midwifery.
French or German.	Practical Anatomy.
Natural Philosophy.	Clinical Surgery.
Zoology and Botany.	
SECOND YEAR.	**FOURTH YEAR.**
Anatomy and Physiology.	Practice of Medicine.
Materia Medica.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Anatomy.	Clinical Medicine.
Practical Chemistry.	

Junior Scholarships.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

The Greek Language:

Homer—The Iliad, Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI.
Euripides—The Medea.
Herodotus—The Second Book.
Xenophon—The Anabasis, Books I., II., III.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.
Greek Prose—Re-translation of short sentences from English into Greek.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—First Six Books of the Æneid, the Georgics.
Horace—First Two Books of the Odes, the Satires, and the Epistles, Books I., II.
Cicero—De Senectute, De Amicitiâ.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Cæsar—The Gallic War, Books V., VI.
Latin Prose—Re-translation from English into Latin, of portions of Cicero.

N.B.—The Examination in Greek and Latin will be conducted partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by printed questions.

The English Language:

Original Essays on subjects proposed by the Examiner. The Principles of English Grammar. The Laws of Etymology and Orthography. Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

History and Geography:

Grecian History to the Death of Alexander the Great.
Roman History to the Accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Second Year.

The Greek Language:

Homer—Iliad, Books XX. to XXIV. inclusive.
Herodotus—Book I.
Euripides—Alcestis.
Plato—Crito.
Composition in prose and verse. Grecian History and Ancient Geography.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—Eclogues and Æneid.
Horace.
Terence—Andria.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
De Oratore.
Juvenal—Satires, I., III., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.
Livy—Book IV.
Tacitus—Histories, Book I.
Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language:

History of English Literature. Text Book, Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature. Vol. I., pp. 79-163.
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.

The French Language:

Bossuet—Oraisons Funèbres.
Lafontaine—Fables.
Barthe—Histoire de la Littérature Français.
Translation from English into French.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Third Year.

The Greek Language:

Homer—Odyssey, Books XV. to XVIII. inclusive.
Herodotus—Book I., cc. 149-216 inclusive.
Euripides—Orestes.
Plato—Crito.
Thucydides—Book I.
Composition in prose and verse. Grecian History and Ancient Geography.

The Latin Language:

Virgil.
Horace.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
Actiones Verrinæ.
De Oratore.
Terence—Adelphi and Phormio.
Juvenal—Satires, I., III., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.
Livy—Book IV.
Tacitus—Annals, Book I.
Histories, Book I.
Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language:

History of English Literature. Text Book, Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature. Vol. I., pp. 79-231.
Hallam's Middle Ages. Chapter I. and II.
Shakspeare's Macbeth and Hamlet.

The French Language:

Translation from English into French.
Questions on French Literature.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:

Mensuration of rectilineal figures and of the circle.

Algebra:

The Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Easy questions in the application of Algebra to Geometry. Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions. The nature of Logarithms.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Euclid:
Books I., II., III., and IV., with deductions.

Trigonometry:
Definitions of the Sine, Tangent, &c., of an angle. The easier analytical formulæ. The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations. Nature and Use of the Tables.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Second Year.

The Higher Arithmetic, with Mensuration:

Algebra:
The Solution of Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Elimination. Theory and use of Logarithms. Theory of Equations. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Compound Interest and Annuities.

Geometry:
Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with deductions. Application of Algebra to Geometry. Analytical Geometry of the straight line and circle.

Trigonometry:
The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations of the formulæ. Theorems relating to single arcs. Theorems relating to the sums and differences of arcs. Application to heights and distances. Elements of Spherical Trigonometry. Analytical Geometry of straight line and circle.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Third Year.

Logic:
Scholastic Logic. The Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and Inductions, and the New Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Mathematics:
Algebra—Theory of Equations and Methods of Approximation. Elimination. Summation of series. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Scales of Notation, &c.
Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical, with Astronomical applications.
Analytical Geometry.
Differential Calculus, involving demonstrations of the rules for differentiating Algebraic, Circular, and Exponential Functions, founded upon a clear statement of the nature of Limits and Definition of a Differential co-efficient. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima. Criteria of the same, with proofs. Equation of Tangent, Normal, Evolute, &c.
Integral Calculus, including more particularly Rational Fractions, Binomial Differentials, Areas of Curves, Rectification of Curves, Cubature of Solids of Revolution.

Mechanics:
Statics. Equilibrium of forces in the same place. Dynamics. Rectilinear Motion. Motion in a circle. Simple pendulum. Impact. Motion in a Parabola.

Optics:
Ganòt—Traite de Physique, Livre VII.

Astronomy:
Brinkley's Astronomy, omitting the Appendix.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:
Mensuration:
Algebra:
Euclid:
Trigonometry:
} As for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the Second Year.

Mathematics:
The same as for Science Scholarships of the Second Year.

French:
Barthe—Histoire de la Littérature Français.
Translation from English into French.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Preparation and Properties of the Chief Organic Substances—Metallurgic Operations—Mortars and Cements.

Geometrical Drawing:

Descriptive Geometry—Orthographic Projection—Isometric Projection—Perspective.

A prize of £20 will be offered for competition, at the commencement of next Session, to Engineering Students who shall be proceeding with the Third Year's course; the successful Candidate for which shall be required to conform to all the rules referring to Scholars; the examination for such prize to be in the following subjects, viz.:—

Subjects of Examination for Prize for Engineering Students of the Third Year.

Mathematics:

The same as for Third Year's Science Scholarship in Arts.

Natural Philosophy:

Newth's Mechanics.
Brinkley's Astronomy (omitting the Appendix).
Ganòt—Traite de Physique—Books VI., VII., VIII., IX.

Geology and Mineralogy:

Civil Engineering:

Instruments used by the Civil Engineer. Their Adjustments and use. Surveying. Levelling. Principles of Architecture.

Subjects of Examination for Agricultural Scholarships of the First Year.

The English Language:

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics:

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Involution and Evolution, Proportion and Interest, Mensuration.

Geography:

Outlines of Modern Geography.

Book-keeping:

Subjects of Examination for Agricultural Scholarships of the Second Year.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Chemical History of the Constituents of Soils, Plants and Manures, Chemical Problems of the Nutrition of Plants and Animals.

Natural Philosophy:

Principles of Statics and Dynamics—Hydraulics and Pneumatics—Application to the Theory of Farm Operations, Buildings and Instruments.

Zoology and Botany:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding year.

Theory of Agriculture:

Principles of Nutrition, and Growth of Cultivated Plants—Agricultural Botany—Classification and Properties of Soils and Manures—Meteorology in relation to Agriculture.

Senior Scholarships.

The Seven Senior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Arts will be conferred, by examination, on the most distinguished Students who shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B. in the Queen's University, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, viz.:—One Scholarship in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History; One in Modern Languages, and Modern History; One in Mathematics; One in Natural Philosophy; One in Metaphysics and Economical Science; One in Chemistry; and One in Natural History.

Appendix A. General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for the Senior Scholarships in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.

The Greek Language:
Pindar—Pythia.
Plato—Protagoras.
Together with the Subjects for the Honor Examination at the University.
Composition in Attic Prose and Iambic Verse.

The Latin Language:

Virgil.
Horace.
Lucretius—Books V., VI.
Ovid—Fasti. Book I.
Persius.
Plautus—Capteivei and Trinummus.
Terence—Phormio and Andria.
Cicero—De Oratore.
Tusculan Disputations.
Ad Atticum, Books I. to IV., inclusive.
Actiones Verrinæ.
Livy—Books IV. and XXII.
Tacitus—The Histories.

Composition in Prose and Verse.

For Senior Scholarships in Modern Languages and History.

The French Language:
Corneille—Le Cid; Cinna.
Mignet—Histoire de la Revolution Française.
Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Barthe ou Nisard.

The German Language:
National Literature, Von A. F. Vilmar.
Schiller's Maria Stuart.
Göethe's Ephigenie.
History—Hallam's Middle Ages.
Chap. II., Part 1, The Feudal System.
Chap. VIII., Part 1, Anglo-Saxon Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 2, The Anglo-Norman Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 3, The English Constitution.

The Italian Language:
Tasso—Gerusalemme Liberata—First Five Cantos.
Dante's Inferno—Italian Literature, published by Messrs. Chambers.
Translation from English into French, German, or Italian.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mathematics.

The subjects of previous Examinations (for which see page 16), with the following additions:

Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions.
Differential Equations.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Philosophy.

Duhamel—Mécanique, Volume I.
Brinkley—Elements of Astronomy, including the Appendix.
Lloyd—Lectures on Wave Theory of Light.
Ganòt—Traite de Physique.

For the Senior Scholarship in Metaphysics and Economical Sciences.

The subjects discussed in the Lectures of the Professors, with the following additions:

Metaphysics:
Sir William Hamilton's Philosophical Essays and Notes on Reid.
Mill—System of Logic, Book III. to the end of Volume I.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy:
Principles of Political Economy, by John Stuart Mill.

For the Senior Scholarship in Chemistry.

Stœchiometry, and the general doctrines of Theoretical Chemistry:

The Laws of Combination—Atomic Theory—Relation between the Atomic Weight and the Volume of Bodies.
Relation between the external form and Chemical constitution of Bodies—Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Amorphism, Allotropy, Isomerism, Polymerism, Metamerism.
Atomic constitution of Compounds—Theories of Acids and Salts.
Determination of the equivalent of Bodies—Stœchiometrical calculations.

Inorganic Chemistry:

Preparation and Properties of the Chief Metallic and Non-Metallic Substances and their Compounds.
Metallurgy of Iron, Zinc, Lead, Copper, Tin, Mercury, Gold, Silver.

Organic Chemistry:

Principles of Organic Analysis—Determination of the formulæ of Organic Compounds—Theories of Compound Radicals and Types—Doctrine of Substitution, Homologous Series, Conjugated Compounds.
Preparation and Properties of the Compounds of the Radicals, Cyanogen, Ferrocyanogen, Methyle, Formyle, Acetyle, Amyle.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural History.

The Lectures of the Professor.
Carpenter—Principles of Comparative Physiology.

Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are hereby required—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Faculty of Arts.
2. To have subsequently studied in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall extend over three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term).
Greek.
Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematics.

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following:—

Greek (Second Course).
Latin (Second Course).
Modern Continental Languages (Second Course).
Mathematics (Second Course).

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy. (Two Terms).
Chemistry.
Zoology, or Botany.

Attendance on these Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third term by a special grace of the College Council.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two Courses of Honor Lectures, for a like number of the Courses above set down for study in the third Session.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall pass two University Examinations—a Preliminary and a Degree Examination.

The Course for the Preliminary Examination shall include Greek, Latin, a Modern Continental Language, and Mathematical Science. Students who have completed their second Session must pass this Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have completed the Undergraduate Course, may offer themselves at the Degree Examination for graduation either with Honors or without Honors.

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General Regulations of College, &c.

If they seek to graduate with Honors, they may select for their Examination any one of the following groups :—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any two of the following :—

English Language and Literature.
Logic and Metaphysics.
Logic and History.
Logic and Political Economy.

Candidates who seek the Degree without Honors, may select for their Examination any group of the subjects from the following lists, provided the sum of the numbers attached in this list to be selected subjects be at least four :—

English Language and Literature,	2	Latin,	1
Mathematical Science,	2	Each Modern Continental Language,	1
Experimental Physics,	2	Logic,	1
Chemistry,	2	Metaphysics,	1
Zoology,	1	History,	1
Botany,	1	Political Economy,	1
Greek,	1		

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

This Ordinance is binding on all Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts who have not completed the first year's Course. Students now in their second* or third Session shall proceed under the Ordinances hitherto in force.

2. *Course for the Degree of Master in Arts.*

Bachelors in Arts of one year's standing, may offer themselves for Examination for the Degree of Master in Arts, and may select for their Examination any one of the following groups :—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any two of the following :—

English Language and Literature.
Logic and Metaphysics.
Logic and History.
Logic and Political Economy.

This Ordinance supersedes former Ordinances prescribing the curriculum for the Degree of Master in Arts.

3. *Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.*

A Diploma conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall be granted to Candidates who comply with the following regulations :—

Candidates for this Diploma are hereby required—

1. To have Matriculated in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University.
2. To have pursued in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examination herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall extend over two Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum :—

* Second year's Students may offer themselves for the University Examinations in conformity with the present Ordinance.

FIRST SESSION.

Two Languages, of which one may be English.
Mathematics.
Another Course on any subject in the annexed list.

SECOND SESSION.

Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language.
Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.
And two other Courses on subjects in the annexed list.

If any of the Courses, except that on Logic, extend over one Term only, some other Course from the annexed list must be attended as a supplement to it, but not necessarily in the same Session.

Credit will not be given for attending the same Course of Lectures a second time.

Attendance on the Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such Examinations as the College Council shall appoint, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session.

After having completed the above curriculum, Candidates for the Diploma shall pass a University Examination in Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language; in Mathematical Science; and in two other subjects selected from the annexed list, viz.:—

The Mathematical Sciences.
The Experimental Sciences.
The Natural Sciences.
Geometrical Drawing.
Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.
Anatomy and Physiology.
English Language and Literature.
The Modern Continental Languages.
Greek.
Latin.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, may enter directly on the second Session in the Course for this Degree, provided they attend in it, instead of the usual curriculum, all the Courses prescribed for the first two years which they shall not have already attended in the curriculum for the Diploma of Licentiate.*

Diploma in Engineering.

Each Candidate for the Diploma in Civil Engineering is hereby required

1. To have been admitted a Matriculated Student of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering shall usually extend over Three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum :—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (First Course).
Chemistry.
Modern Languages.
Geometrical Drawing.
Office Work.

* Note.—Degrees in Arts, conferred by the Queen's University in Ireland, are recognised by the University of Durham, by St. Bee's College, Whitehaven, and by St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, in the case of Theological Students preparing for Holy Orders in the Established Church.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (Second Course).
Experimental Physics.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.
Civil Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy, applied.
Mathematical Physics.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.
Engineering Excursions.

Attendance on these Courses shall in all cases be understood to include passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the Catechetical parts of the Courses of the Lecture.

Engineering Students shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects shall be studied will also be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Diploma after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the First and Second Session is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendances upon these Courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

In order to obtain this Certificate, Students must have attended previously at least one Session in Arts, or one year in an Engineer's office. On making application to the Council, such Students will be allowed to present themselves, at the time of Matriculation, for examination in the subjects of any four of the eight Courses of Lectures of the first two years. On passing this Examination, they will be allowed to take rank at once as Students of the second year, and will then be required to attend those other four Courses of Lectures only, in the subjects of which they have not passed; but they will not be eligible for the Scholarship of that year.

The application to be admitted to this Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the first day of the Session, and must state what are the four subjects in which the Students propose to offer themselves for Examination, and must be accompanied by a Certificate of the required attendance of one or more years in Arts or an Engineer's Office.

On passing the Sessional Examinations in the subjects of these four Courses of Lectures which they shall have attended as Students of the second year, they will be promoted to the rank of Students of the third year; and, on completing the regular Course of that year, will be furnished with the Certificate required by the Senate of the University.

The University Examinations shall extend to all the subjects of the above Curriculum. French will, in all cases, be required.

Candidates may present themselves before the close of their Collegiate Course for Examination in any four or more of the following subjects, which they shall have previously studied, viz.:—Mathematics (*First Course*); Experimental Physics; Chemistry; Modern Languages; Geometrical Drawing (including Orthographic projection, Isometric projection, Descriptive Geometry, and Linear Perspective); Mathematics (*Second Course*); Mathematical Physics; Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography; Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.

The final Examination shall extend to all the subjects of the Engineering Course, in which the Candidate shall not have previously passed. English Composition will form a part of each University Examination.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the first day of January, 1860; Students

who shall have entered the Engineering Schools of the Colleges of Queen's University previously, may proceed either under the present Ordinance, or under that hitherto in force.

Diploma in Agriculture.

Candidates for this Diploma are required to pass a Matriculation Examination (for which see page 10), and afterwards pursue the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Agriculture.

FIRST YEAR.

Natural Philosophy,	Three Terms.
Chemistry,	Do.
Principles of Zoology and Botany,	Do.
Theory of Agriculture,	Do.

SECOND YEAR.

Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography,	Three Terms.
Surveying, Mapping,	Do.
History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	Do.
Practice of Agriculture, including Farm Finance and Accounts,	Do.

Students who shall have passed through the above Course, and also attended, during twelve months, the Practical Working of a Farm, under the direction of an Agriculturist approved by the College Council, will be admitted to Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture.

Students intending to qualify themselves for the Management of Estates, or Extensive Farms, are recommended to attend also Sessional Courses of Instruction in—

1st. The Law of Landlord and Tenant, and the Elements of Conveyancing.
2nd. Elements of Political Economy and Statistics, as applied to Agriculture and Farm Finance.

Faculty of Medicine.

Dean—Denis C. O'Connor, M.D., A.B.

Lectures, &c.

The Medical Session will be opened on Monday, 2nd of November, 1863, and the Courses of Lectures will commence as under:—

Anatomy and Physiology—Monday, 2nd November, at One o'clock, to be continued daily, except on Saturdays, at the same hour.

Practice of Medicine—Monday, 2nd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Practice of Surgery—Tuesday, 3rd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour.

Materia Medica—Tuesday, 3rd November, at Two o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Medical Jurisprudence—Tuesday, 3rd November, at Two o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Midwifery—Monday, 2nd November, at Four o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

The Course of Practical Anatomy will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. Shinkwin, Demonstrator.

The Anatomical Demonstrations will commence on 3rd November, and be continued daily at Twelve o'clock, except Saturdays.

Chemistry—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Practical Chemistry—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

Zoology and Botany—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Natural Philosophy—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Medical Jurisprudence—Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Modern Languages—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.*

* Note.—The 18th of November will be the last day for entering for the Six Months' Courses of Lectures in the above Curriculum. All the Lectures are recognised by the Queen's University in Ireland, by the Universities of London, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin, Edinburgh, and London; by the Apothecaries' Companies, by the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards, &c., &c.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the First Year.

The Scholarships of the First year in the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded thus:—One to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the First year in Arts, and one to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Literary Scholarships of the First year in Arts. Candidates for these Scholarships shall have previously declared themselves, and have Matriculated as Medical Students. It is left to their option for which of them they will compete.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Second Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	General Physics.
Chemistry.	Zoology and Botany.

The French Language.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Third Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	Materia Medica.
Practical Anatomy.	Practical Chemistry.

The Two Senior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded, by examination, to the most distinguished Students who shall have completed in some one of the Queen's Colleges the Course of Study of the first, second, and third years prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, viz.:—One Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology; and One in Therapeutics and Pathology.

For the Senior Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology.

All branches of Anatomy and Physiology.
N.B.—Students will be expected to make Dissections, and give explanations of the parts dissected.

For the Senior Scholarship in Therapeutics and Pathology.

The general Actions of Drugs in health and disease, with their special applications and mode of administration.
Pathology, general and special.
Morbid Anatomy.

Degrees in Medicine.

Ordinance of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, regarding the Qualifications and Examinations for the Degree of M.D.

1st.—Every Candidate for the Degree of M.D. shall produce a Certificate from the Council of one of the Queen's Colleges, that he has passed a full Examination in the subjects of study prescribed in the Course of Matriculation for Arts, and has been admitted a Matriculated Student of the College in the Faculty of Medicine.

2nd.—The Curriculum shall extend over a period of at least four years, and shall be divided into two periods of at least two years each.

3rd.—The first period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

Chemistry—Six Months, at least Three Lectures each Week.
Botany and Zoology—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week, with Herborizations for practical study.
Anatomy and Physiology—Six Months, Five Lectures each Week.
Practical Anatomy—Six Months.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.

4th.—The second period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

Anatomy and Physiology—Six Months, Five Lectures each Week.
Practical Anatomy—Six Months.
Theory and Practice of Surgery—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.
Theory and Practice of Medicine—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.
Medical Jurisprudence—Three Months, Three Lectures each Week.

5th.—In addition to the above Courses of Lectures, Candidates shall have attended during the first period of the above Curriculum—

Practical Chemistry, in a recognised Laboratory—Three Months.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, recognised by the Senate, containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, at least Two each Week—Six Months.

6th.—And during the second period—

Practical Midwifery, at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, for a period of Three Months, in an Hospital containing not less than fifteen beds.

Practical Pharmacy—Three Months.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, recognised by the Senate, containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—Eighteen Months.

7th.—Candidates, before being admitted to the Degree of M.D., shall pass two Examinations, the first Examination comprising the subjects of the first period of the Curriculum; the second comprehending subjects of the second period of study. It shall be competent for Students to present themselves for their first Examination at the termination of the first period of the Curriculum, or at any after period to be fixed by the Senate, previous to their undergoing the second Examination.

8th.—By the Charter of the Queen's University, *Candidates are required to have attended at least* ONE-THIRD *of the Courses of Medical Lectures in some one of the Queen's Colleges.* For the remainder of the Courses of Medical Lectures, authenticated Certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in the Universities, Colleges, or Schools recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

9th.—Candidates will also be required to have attended, *in some one of the Queen's Colleges*, Lectures on One Modern Language for Six Months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for Six Months.

10th.—The Examinations will be conducted principally by printed papers, to which written answers shall be given; but the Examiners shall also be at liberty to add such *viva voce* Examination on the subjects of the written paper, and to call for such demonstrations and experiments as they may deem necessary.

11th.—The above regulations will be binding on all Students commencing their Medical Studies on or after the 1st October, 1852; but Students already engaged in their Medical Studies are at liberty either to complete their Courses according to the Ordinance of 30th June, 1850, or according to the present Ordinance.

Faculty of Law.

Dean, Michael Barry, Esq., Barrister.

Lectures.

The complete Course for each Class consists of Twenty-four Lectures, by the Professor of English Law, in each Collegiate Session, which Lectures are delivered in the interval between the close of the Michaelmas Law Term and the Christmas recess, in the Second Collegiate Term, commencing in the Month of February, and in the interval between Easter and Trinity Law Terms. And of Twenty-four Lectures in each course of the first two years, and Twelve in that of the fourth year, by the Professor of Jurisprudence, which are delivered in the Months of December, February, and March.*

* The following Rules were adopted by the Honorable Society of King's Inns, in Hilary Term, 1862, with reference to attendance on Lectures, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, viz.:—

V.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the first day of Trinity Term, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, if a Graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall, as a Condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended two complete Courses *at least* of Lectures, viz.:—one complete Course of Lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors, namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Law Scholarships.

Examination by the Professor of Jurisprudence.

First Year:

Reddie's Inquiries in the Science of Law.
Lord Bacon's Tract on Universal Justice, by D. C. Heron.
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations—Book III.

Second Year:

Sources of the Roman Civil Law, by William Grapel, with the Lectures of the Professor, and subjects prescribed for examination in the first year.

Third Year:

Ancient Law, by H. S. Maine (omitting latter part of chap. 9, from p. 340).
The Institutes of Justinian, and the Lectures of the Professor, and subjects prescribed for examination in the first and second year.

Examination by the Professor of English Law.

First Year:

Williams—Principles of the Law of Real Property.

Second Year:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
Williams—Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
Smith—On Contracts.

Third Year:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Leading cases on branches of the Law.
Storey—Equity Jurisprudence.

The Senior Law Scholarship will be awarded to the most distinguished Student who shall have proceeded in the Course of Arts to the Degree of A.B., and who shall have completed the Course of Legal Study prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of LL.B.

Inns, and *at least* five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session or University Term; or if a Graduate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall have the option of producing Certificates of having attended two complete Courses, at least, of Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of any College of the Queen's University, comprising not less than thirty-six Lectures, and at least five-sixths of the Lectures of each Course, and of having passed the Examinations, in the College to which he belongs, on the subjects of the aforesaid two Courses of Lectures, provided that the curriculum prescribed by the said two Courses of Lectures shall embrace all that is contained in the Course now prescribed by the Professors of the King's Inns, or as the same may be from time to time varied by any rules of the Benchers.

VI.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date (if not a Graduate of one of the said Universities), shall, as a Condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended four Courses of Lectures, viz.: —One Course of the Lectures of each of the said four Professors, and, *at least*, five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session, or University Term, in such manner, however, that every such Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the Law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping Terms in England; in every one of which three years, one complete Course of Lectures must be kept; any Student who shall produce Certificates of his having attended during three years the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of English Law and of Jurisprudence, in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, and of his having passed the General Examinations in such College on the subjects so Lectured on, shall be deemed entitled to such and the same privileges, in respect to his being called to the Bar, as if he had actually attended One Course of the Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and had been engaged for two years in such attendance; but this rule and the preceding one are not intended to affect the number of Terms' Commons required by the present Rules of the Society, to be kept by Students of the King's Inns, prior to being called to the Bar.

VII.—If from illness, or other sufficient cause, any Student should be prevented from completing any Course of Lectures necessary towards being called to the Bar, the Legal Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case.—*Rules as to Legal Education, No.* 3.

For the Senior Scholarship in Law.

The Lectures of the Professors for the preceding years.
Sugden—The Law of Vendors and Purchasers.
Furlong—Law of Landlord and Tenant.
Taylor—Treatise on the Law of Evidence.
Stephen—Treatise on the Principles of Pleading.
Hallam—Constitutional History.

Degrees in Law.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law must have passed a Matriculation Examination* (see page 10), and pursued the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

First Session—Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing, Jurisprudence.
The Course for the Class of the First Year, "The Law of Real Property," comprises Elementary Instruction in this branch of Law, and in Practical Conveyancing. The Text-book read is "Williams on Real Property." The first volume of Stephens' Edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, and the second volume of Kerr's Edition, are recommended for perusal.
Second Session—Equity and Bankruptcy, Civil Law.
The Course for the Class of the Second Year, "The Law of Personal Property," Equity, and "Bankruptcy," comprise instructions in those branches of law, and in the Practical Application of Precedents, &c. The Text-books read are "Williams on Personal Property," "Smith's Manual of Equity," "The late Statute of Bankruptcy and Insolvency," by Adams. The second volume of Stephens' and Kerr's Editions of Blackstone's Commentaries, and Smith's "Mercantile Law," are recommended for perusal.
Third Session—Common and Criminal Law.
The Course for the Class of the Third Year, "Common and Criminal Law," comprises the History, Constitution, and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Justice; Procedure in Crown and Civil Causes at Law and in Equity, as also in the Local Courts. The Text-books are the Third and Fourth Volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries, Stephens' and Kerr's Editions, "Broom's Common Law," "Broom's Maxims," "Smith's Leading Cases," and "Copinger's County Courts," are recommended for perusal.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. will be admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, provided they shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B., and shall have attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations prescribed for the Elementary Course, and shall also have pursued the following

Additional Course of Study for the Degree of LL.B.

Fourth Session—A more extended Course of Study in the subjects appointed for the Diploma—The Law of Evidence and Pleading in the Courts of Common Law and Equity—Medical Jurisprudence—Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law.

Students who have obtained the Degree of LL.B. will, at the expiration of three years after they have obtained the Degree, be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.D.

*Note.—It will be sufficient for such Candidate to have passed his Examination at *any* time previous to applying for the Diploma. By the Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vic. cap. 88, it is provided, that every person who, as a Matriculated or Non-Matriculated Student, shall have attended the prescribed Lectures, and passed the prescribed Examinations of the Professors of the Faculty of Law for two Collegiate years, and who shall have duly served as an apprentice or clerk by contract in writing, duly stamped at or before the signing thereof, or within six months after, for the term of four years, shall, at any time after the expiration of five years from the commencement of such attendance on Lectures, or of such a period of service, whichever shall first happen, be qualified to be admitted as an Attorney or Solicitor as fully and effectually as any person having been bound, and having served five years is now qualified to be admitted. See also the same Act for the privileges extended to Graduates of the Queen's University, respecting admission to the profession of Attorney or Solicitor.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Table of Hours of Lecture.

Name of the Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Senior Greek,	9	9	10	–	9	–
Junior Greek,	10	–	9	9	10	–
Extra Greek,	–	10	–	10	–	–
Senior Latin,	10	–	9	–	10	–
Junior Latin,	9	10	10	10	–	–
Extra Latin,	–	11	–	11	–	–
English Language,	–	11	–	11	–	10
English Literature,	–	12	–	12	–	11
History,	1	–	1	–	1	–
Medical French,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Senior French (*Arts and Engineering*),	1	–	1	–	1	–
Junior French (*Arts and Engineering*),	2	–	2	–	2	–
German,	–	2	–	2	–	2
Italian,	–	12	–	12	–	–
Celtic Languages,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Logic,	–	12	–	12	–	9
Metaphysics,	–	1	–	1	–	10
Political Economy and Jurisprudence,	–	11	11	11	11	–
Senior Mathematics,	2	–	2	–	2	–
Junior Mathematics,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Third Year's Mathematics,	3	–	3	–	3	–
Mathematical Physics,	–	–	12	–	12	–
Mathematical Physics (*Engineering*),	1	–	–	1	–	–
Experimental Physics, Senior,	11	–	11	–	11	–
Experimental Physics, Junior,	–	11	–	11	–	–
Engineering Physics,	–	1	–	–	1	–
Physics (Honor),	12	–	–	12	–	–
Chemistry,	11	–	11	–	11	–
Practical Chemistry,	2	3	2	3	–	–
Zoology and Botany,	3	–	3	–	3	–
History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	–	9	–	9	–	9
Physical Geography (*Faculty of Arts*),	2	–	2	–	–	–
Geology and Mineralogy,	1	–	1	–	1	–
Senior Engineering,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Junior Engineering,	–	10	–	10	–	10
Geometrical Drawing,	10	–	10	–	10	–
Office Work (10 till 2),	–	10	–	10	–	10
Senior Agriculture,	–	10	–	10	–	10
Junior Agriculture,	–	1	–	1	–	1
Anatomy and Physiology,	1	1	1	1	1	–
Practical Anatomy,	12	12	12	12	12	–
Practice of Medicine,	3	–	3	–	3	–
Practice of Surgery,	–	3	–	3	–	3
Materia Medica,	–	2	–	2	2	–
Midwifery,	4	–	4	–	4	–
Medical Jurisprudence,	–	2	–	2	2	–
English Law (1st year),	–	11	11	11	11	–
English Law (2nd year),	–	3	3	3	3	–
English Law (3rd year),	–	9	9	9	9	–
English Law (4th year),	–	12	12	12	12	–
Jurisprudence,	–	1	1	1	1	–
Civil Law,	–	4	4	4	4	–
Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law,	–	10	10	10	10	–

Table of Class Fees.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The Greek Language (Junior Class),	2	0	0
The Greek Language (Senior Class),	0	10	0
The Latin Language (Junior Class),	2	0	0
The Latin Language (Senior Class),	0	10	0
The English Language,	1	10	0
English Literature and History,	1	0	0

TABLE OF CLASS FEES—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
The Modern Languages,	2	0	0
The Celtic Languages,	2	0	0
Logic,	1	0	0
Metaphysics,	1	10	0
Political Economy and Jurisprudence (Faculty of Arts),	1	10	0
Mathematics (Junior Class),	2	0	0
Mathematics (Senior Class),	0	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Faculty of Arts),	2	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Faculty of Medicine, and Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Department of Engineering),	3	0	0
Zoology and Botany (Faculty of Arts),	2	0	0
Zoology and Botany (Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Zoology and Botany (Faculty of Medicine),	2	0	0
History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	1	10	0
Chemistry (Faculty of Arts and *Medicine),	2	0	0
Chemistry (Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Practical Chemistry,	3	0	0
Geology and Mineralogy (Department of Engineering),	2	0	0
Geology and Mineralogy (Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Civil Engineering (second year),	2	0	0
Civil Engineering (third year),	2	0	0
Geometrical Drawing,	2	0	0
Office Work,	1	10	0
Theory of Agriculture,	1	10	0
Practice of Agriculture,	1	10	0
Anatomy and Physiology (First Course),	3	0	0
Anatomy and Physiology (Each subsequent Course),	2	0	0
Practical Anatomy,	3	0	0
*Practice of Medicine,	2	0	0
*Practice of Surgery,	2	0	0
Ophthalmic Surgery,	1	0	0
*Materia Medica,	2	0	0
*Medical Jurisprudence,	2	0	0
*Midwifery,	2	0	0
Special Course of Instruction in Operative Surgery,	3	0	0
The Law of Property, &c.,	2	0	0
Jurisprudence (Faculty of Law),	2	0	0
Equity and Bankruptcy,	2	0	0
Civil Law,	2	0	0
Common and Criminal Law,	2	0	0
Law of Evidence and Pleading,	2	0	0
Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law,	2	0	0

FEES PAYABLE BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For each of the Sessional courses, except *Logic*, *Metaphysics*, *Political Economy and Jurisprudence*, *Anatomy and Physiology*, *Practical Anatomy* and *Practical Chemistry*, Non-Matriculated Students pay a College Fee of Five Shillings for the Session, and a Class Fee of Two Pounds for each of the excepted courses; and, in the Faculty of Medicine, for each second and subsequent course they pay the same *Class Fees* as Matriculated Students.†

* Each subsequent course, £1.

† *Hospital Attendance.*—Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the North and South Infirmaries, by the Physicians and Surgeons of those Institutions.

Fee for twelve months, ... £8 8 0
Fee for six months, ... 5 5 0

Practical Pharmacy at the same Infirmaries.

Fee for three months, ... 3 3 0

Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, with Practical Attendance upon Thirty Midwifery cases.

Fee for six months, ... £3 3 0

Further information may be had from the Medical Officers at the Infirmaries.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Analytical Chemistry.

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Sundays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for Students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the Arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry. The fee, exclusive of the expenses of materials and apparatus, is—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For a period of two months and a-half, five days a-week,	5	0	0
For the same period, four days a-week,	4	4	0
For the same period, three days a-week,	3	10	0
For one month, daily,	3	3	0

Programme of the Times and Subjects of the Scholarship Examinations for the Session 1863–64.

Examination Days.	From 9 to 12 o'clock, Noon.	From 2 to 5 o'clock, P.M.
Thursday, 22nd October,	Greek, 1st and 2nd Year, Geometrical Drawing.	Mathematics, 1st and 2nd Year.
Friday, 23rd October, .	Latin, 1st and 2nd Year.	Greek, 1st and 2nd Year.
Saturday, 24th October,	Modern Languages, 1st and 2nd Year.	Latin, 1st and 2nd Year.
Monday, 26th October,	Materia Medica, Therapeutics, English Language.	Zoology and Botany, Pathology, Practical Anatomy.
Tuesday, 27th October,	Greek, 3rd and 4th Year,	Anatomy and Physiology, Latin, 3rd and 4th Years.
Wednesday, 28th Oct.,	Surveying, &c.,	Practical Chemistry, Mathematics, 3rd and 4th Year.
Thursday, 29th October,	Political Economy, Jurisprudence, Civil Law.	English Law.
Friday, 30th October, .	Modern Languages, 3rd and 4th Year, Logic, Metaphysics, Theory of Agriculture.	English Literature, History, Chemistry.
Saturday, 31st October,	Natural Philosophy.	

APPENDIX.

Outlines of the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of the Faculty of Arts.

Literary Division of the Faculty of Arts.

Dean—William Rushton, A.M.

In Greek and Latin the classification of the Students is irrespective of their Collegiate standing; those of the First and Second years being distributed between two classes according to their proficiency. There is also in each of these Departments an Extra Class, the attendance on which is voluntary, and which consists generally of those Students who propose to become Candidates for Degree of A.M. or Classical Honors in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

Both the Extra and Ordinary Classes are open to Non-Matriculated Students, *i.e.* to gentlemen who have not yet commenced their Undergraduate course, or who do not intend to take *Degrees in Arts*.

The Greek Language.

Professor, John Ryall, ll.d.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Extra Class, Tuesday, Thursday.
Junior Class, Xenophon, Anabasis, Book III.—Homer, Iliad, Book III.
Senior Class, Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.—Thucydides, Book I.
Exercises in Prose and Verse, according to the proficiency of the Students.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

The Latin Language.

Professor, Bunnell Lewis, a.m.

Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Tacitus—Annals, Book II.
Terence—Andria.
Junior Class, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
Livy, Book IV., beginning at Chap. 51.
Virgil—Æneid, Book VII.
Exercises in both Classes chiefly from Arnold's Introduction to Latin Composition.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

Extra and Third Year's Class, Tuesday and Thursday.
Lucretius, Part of Book I.
Cicero—Epistle to Atticus, Books I. and II.

In this Class special attention is paid to original Composition, and to translation from English Authors into Latin. Fee, £2.

Modern History, English Literature, and the History of the English Language.

Professor, William Rushton, a.m.

1st and 2nd Term. {Modern History, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
{English Literature, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
2nd Term—The History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Modern History:

The Course will include General History from the 5th to the 15th Century, inclusive.

English Literature:

The Course will include the History of English Literature, along with a Critical Examination of its Standard Works from the earliest period up to the present day.

The History of the English Language:

The Lectures in this Course will treat of the History of the English Language, and its relationship to the Anglo-Saxon, along with its kindred tongues and dialects. In subservience to this arrangement the more remarkable stages through which the Anglo-Saxon passed into Semi-Saxon, the Semi-Saxon into Old English, and the Old English into Modern English, will be analyzed and explained Historically and Philologically.

Composition:

English Composition will, at stated periods, be required from the Students.

Fee payable by Matriculated Students for the Undergraduate Course, £2 10*s.*
Fee payable by Non-Matriculated Students for each Sessional Course, £2.

Modern Languages.

Professor, R. De Vericour, d. es. l.

Senior French Class (Medical), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 12 o'clock.
Senior French Class (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 o'clock.
Junior French Class (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Italian Class, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3 o'clock.
German Language, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.
Medical French—Lectures sur les Sciences par Achille Compte. Extracts from Bichat, Andral, Lallemand, and Chomel. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.
Senior and Junior French—Bossuet's Oraisons Funébres. Corneille's Cinna. Fables de Lafontaine, Racine's Athalie, and Esther. Histoire de la Revolution Française, par Mignet. La Misanthrope and L'Avare of Molière. Barthe's Histoire de la Littérature Française. Extracts from Villemain, Châteaubriand, and Lamartine. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.
Italian—Silvio Pellico. Tasso. Extracts from Macchiavelli, Guicciardini, Davila, Manzoni. Weekly Lectures.
German—Goethe's Ballads and Egmont. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. National Literature, Von A. F. Villmar. Weekly Lectures.

SPECIAL COURSE NOT REQUIRED FOR A DEGREE.—CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Professor, OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject—I. The Celtic Family of Languages; and its existing derivations, the Erse or Gaelic, Manx, Welch, Armorican, and Hiberno-Celtic. The Ogham Alphabet. The Ancient Literature of Ireland, viz.:—The earlier Bardic Compositions, the Ossianic Poems and Fenian Legends; View of the Contemporaneous state of Ireland.*

,, II. The Irish Language as now extant, its Grammar, Vocabulary, and Dialects. In this part of the course, the Student will be taught to speak and write the language grammatically.

Fee for each Sessional Course, £2.

SCIENCE DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Dean—JOHN ENGLAND, A.M.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor, GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.
Second Year's Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Third Year's Class:
Subjects—Geometry of three dimensions, Differential Equations, &c.
Exercises are regularly set in each of the Classes.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

Professor, GEORGE SIDNEY READ, A.M.

2nd Term, . Logic, . Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
1st & 2nd Terms, Metaphysics, Do. do. do.

Logic.—This Course consists of:—

I.—Lectures, Examinations, and Exercises in Aldrich's Compendium of Logic, occupying the early part of the Term, &c.
II.—A full discussion of Classification, the Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and of Induction, and the Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Throughout the Course the Students will be expected to familiarize themselves with the reduction of arguments to their strict Logical Form by written exercises, which will be examined by the Professor.

* The Lectures will be illustrated by reference to Irish MSS., and such publications on Irish Historical and General Literature as are at present accessible.

Metaphysics.—This Course will embrace:—

I.—The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, illustrated by reference to Lord Bacon, Whewell, and Mill; and—

II.—The History of Mental Philosophy, comprising—

1st.—The origin, progress, and development of Modern Philosophy anterior to the rise of the Scottish School.

2nd.—A critical examination of the works of the more celebrated writers of that School.

3rd.—A brief view of the present state of Philosophy in the British Islands and on the Continent.

Political Economy.

Professor, Richard Horner Mills, A.M.

Political Economy.—The nature and distribution of wealth, the principles which regulate Rents, Profits, and Wages; the Principles of Commerce, of Taxation, of the Funding System, and of Currency and Banking.

Text Books recommended:—

Adam Smith—Wealth of Nations.
Senior—Political Economy.
Longfield—Political Economy.
Longfield—Lectures on Commerce.
Huskisson—"Question Stated."
John Stuart Mill—Political Economy.
Richard H. Mills.—Lectures on Currency and Banking (Second Edition).

The Course consists of Twenty-four Lectures, delivered in the months of December, February, and March; the Students are required in the intervals to prepare the subjects which will be pointed out by the Professor.

Chemistry.

Professor, John Blyth, M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

The Course is divided into Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

In the first part are discussed the Laws of Combination and Affinity, Molecular Chemistry and Crystallography, and the History of the Non-Metallic and Metallic substances.

In the Organic portion of the Course are considered the subjects of Organic Analysis, Organic Series, Compound Radicals and Types, Metamorphoses of Organic Bodies, History of special Animal and Vegetable Bodies.

In treating of the Laws of Chemistry, and the History of Inorganic and Organic Bodies, those points are chiefly dwelt upon which have a practical bearing in the Arts, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture. Thence, during the Course, attention is directed to the application of Chemistry to Medicine and Physiology, to Metallurgic Operations, Chemical Manufactures, Building Materials, Soils, Manures.

Fee, for each Sessional Course, £2. Each subsequent Course in Medicine, £1.

Analytical Chemistry:

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry.

Fee, exclusive of the expense of materials and apparatus:

	£	s.	d.
For a period of two months and a half, five days a-week,	5	0	0
For the same period, four days a-week,	4	4	0
For the same period, three days a-week,	3	10	0
For one month daily,	3	3	0

Natural Philosophy.

Professor, John England, A.M.

Experimental Physics (Senior):

Text Books—Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c.; Pouillet; Traite de Physique.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Experimental Physics (Junior):

Text Books—Dr. Golding Bird's Natural Philosophy. Ganot, Traite de Physique.

Mathematical Physics:

Text Books—Duhamel's Mecanique, Vol. I., omitting Attractions, and Vol. II., Central Forces. Lloyd's Light and Vision, Part I., omitting Chapters IV. and VII. Part II., Chapters I. and III. Brinkley's Astronomy.

Engineering Physics:

Text Books—Tate's Exercises in Mechanics, selections from the works of Mosely, De Pambour, Weisbach, &c.

Natural History.

Professor, Joseph Reay Greene, A.B.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Lectures delivered by the Professor of Natural History are as follows:—

A Course of Lectures on General Zoology.
A Course of Lectures on Botany.

Students may obtain Certificates of Attendance on all or any of these Courses.

Text Books recommended:

In Botany—"Elementary Course of Botany," by Henfrey.
In Zoology—"Zoologie" (in Cours Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle), par Milne Edwards; or the English translation of the same work by Dr. Knox.

Such Students as desire during the Summer months to pursue the study of Botany in the field, are requested to provide themselves with Lindley's "Descriptive Botany," and Bentham's "Handbook of the British Flora."

Geology and Mineralogy.

Professor, Robert Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

General Structure of the Earth; the causes at present in operation which modify its surface; Nature of Rocks which enter into composition with the crust of the Globe; description and classification of Sedimentary Deposits; Organic Remains; Physical Geography of the Earth during the several geological epochs; characters and nature of Igneous, Plutonic, and Metamorphic Rocks; Mineral Veins—their contents and mode of occurrence; application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Agriculture and Land Improvement.

Forms, Structure, Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals; descriptions of the most important simple materials—circumstances and conditions under which they are found.

Civil Engineering.

Professor, Alexander Jack, A.M.

First Year.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject of Lectures—Orthographic Projection; Descriptive Geometry; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective.

Text Books—Hall's Descriptive Geometry; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book.

Second Year.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Subject of Lectures—Surveying and Levelling; Principles of Architecture.

Text Books—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering; Williams' Geodesy; Chambers' Architecture; Rickman's Architecture.

Third Year.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Materials used in Construction; Principles of Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials; Principles of the Construction of the different Machines employed by the Engineer.

Drawing Office.—Attended by all the Classes.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The First Year's Class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples of their application. The Second and Third Year's Classes, in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in Mapping. *Appendix A.* — General Regulations of College, &c.

Practical Instruction in the Field in the use of Surveying Instruments will be given during the Session.

Agriculture.

Professor, Edmund Murphy, A.B.

Subjects of Examination for the Agricultural Scholarships of the Second Year.

Theory of Agriculture—The Organs, Nutrition, Growth, and Products of Agricultural Plants. Agricultural Botany. Constituents of Plants, of Soils, and of Manures. Formation and Classification of Soils. Meteorology in relation to Agriculture. Agricultural Entomology, and Diseases of Agricultural Plants.

Subjects of the Sessional Examination in Agriculture at the end of Second Session.

Practice of Agriculture—Agricultural Implements and Machines. On Sheltering, Fencing, Draining and Deepening Land. Culture of Farm Crops. Construction of Farm Buildings. Reclamation and Irrigation of Land. Valuation of Land and Farm Finance.

Text Books in the Theory of Agriculture—Henfrey's Structural and Physiological Botany. Johnson's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.

In the Practice of Agriculture—Stephens' Book of the Farm, and Morton's Encyclopædia.

Subjects of Examination in the History and Diseases of Farm Animals.

Animal Physiology in reference to Farm Animals. The Natural History of Farm Animals. The Breeding, Rearing, and General Management of Farm Animals, with their diseases and the ordinary remedies.

Special Prospectus of Courses of Instruction given in the College which are applicable to the Examination for the Indian Civil Service.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

Subjects of Examination for the Indian Civil Service.	*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
1. English Language and Literature:	History and English Language—*Professor*, William Rushton, A.M.
a. Composition, Marks, 500	*First Term.*—Modern History; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
b. English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution, Marks, 1,000	*Second Term.*—English Literature; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. English Composition will, at the stated periods, be required from the students.
1,500	
2. Language, Literature, and History of Greece: Marks, 750	Greek—*Professor*, John Ryall, LL.D. Senior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday. Junior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday, Thursday. Extra Class: Tuesday, Thursday.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

3. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ROME:
Marks, 750

LATIN—*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, A.M.

Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

Extra Class: Tuesday and Thursday.

The Extra Class, both in Latin and Greek, the attendance on which is voluntary, consists generally of those students who propose to become Candidates for the Degree of M.A., or Classical Honors, in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

4. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of FRANCE:
Marks, 375

FRENCH—*Professor*, R. De Vericour, D. ES. L.

Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

5. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of GERMANY:
Marks, 375

GERMAN.

Tuesday, Thursday.

6. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ITALY:
Marks, 375

ITALIAN.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

7. MATHEMATICS, Pure and Mixed:
Marks, 1,250

MATHEMATICS—*Professor*, George Boole, LL.D.

Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS—*Professor*, John England, A.M.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

8. NATURAL SCIENCES: that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy:
Marks, 500

*** No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.

CHEMISTRY—*Professor* Blyth, M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (Electricity and Magnetism)—*Professor*, John England, A.M.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

NATURAL HISTORY—*Professor*, J. R. Greene.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY—*Professor*, Robert Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

9. MORAL SCIENCES: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy:
Marks, 500

LOGIC and METAPHYSICS—*Professor*, G. S. Reade, M.A.

Logic: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Metaphysics: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY—*Professor*, Richard Horner Mills, A.M.

COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGE which are applicable to the COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

Subjects of Examination for the direct appointments to the Practical Class at Woolwich.	*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
MATHEMATICS (Pure): Marks, 2,500	*Professor*, George Boole, LL.D. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
MATHEMATICS (Mixed):— Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics: Marks, 1,000	*Professor* England, A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
LANGUAGE of ANCIENT ROME: Marks, 1,500	*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, A.M. Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
LANGUAGE of ANCIENT GREECE: Marks, 1,500	*Professor*, John Ryall, LL.D. Junior Class: Monday and Friday, Wednesday and Thursday.
LANGUAGE of FRANCE: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Raymond de Vericour, D. es L. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
And GERMANY: Marks, 1,000	
ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, COMPOSITION, HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY (Modern): Marks, 3,000	*Professor*, William Rushton, A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES:— Chemistry:	*Professor*, John Blyth, M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
HEAT, ELECTRICITY, including MAGNETISM: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, John England, A.M. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
NATURAL SCIENCES:— Mineralogy and Geology: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Robt. Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.
DRAWING, *i.e.*, Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments: Marks, 500	*Professor*, Alexander Jack, A.M. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Drawing: Marks, 500	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Competitive Examinations for admission are held in London twice a year, in January and July. They are conducted by Examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

The Candidates must be between 16 and 19 years of age.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

The admissions will be determined by the result of the examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz.:—

			Marks.
1. Mathematics,	Pure,	Section I. Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry, . 2,000	3,500
		Section II. Spherical Trigonometry, elements of Co-ordinate Geometry, and of the Differential and Integral Calculus,* . 500	
	Mixed:—Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, ... 1,000		
2. English Language and Composition, ...			1,000
3. History of England, its Dependencies and Colonies, . .			1,000
4. Geography (Modern), ...			1,000
5. Classics,	Latin Language, ...		1,500
	Greek ditto, ...		1,500
6. French Language, ...			1,000
7. German ditto, ...			1,000
8. Hindustani ditto, ...			1,000

The examination in French, German, and Hindustani, will include writing from dictation.

9. Experimental Sciences, *i.e.*, Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism, ...		1,000
10. Natural Sciences, *i.e.*, Mineralogy and Geology, . .		1,000
11. Drawing,	Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments, . . .	500
	Free-hand Drawing of Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Subjects, .	500

No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 700 marks in Section I. of Pure Mathematics will be eligible for an appointment.

Residences.

There is no accommodation for the residence of students within the College, but it is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student, being under the age of Twenty-one Years, shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend, to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in one of the Boarding-houses licensed by the President of the College and arranged for the reception of students, who are then placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Deans of Residence of their respective creeds.

The Terms for Board and Lodging are generally at the rate of from £30 to £40 a-year.

Deans of Residence.

Church of England, . . .	Rev. George Webster.
Presbyterian Church, . . .	Rev. William Magill.
Wesleyan Communion, . . .	Rev. R. T. Tracy.
Non-Subscribing Presbyterian, . .	Rev. W. Whitelegg.

* *Syllabus of Examination in the Differential and Integral Calculus.*

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

The meaning of Differentiation.
The Differentiation of Elementary Functions of one independent variable.
The theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin, with their applications.
The theory of Maxima and Minima, with its applications.
The equations to the Tangents, Normals, and Asymptotes of Plane Curves.
The curvature of Plane Curves and their radii of curvature and evolutes.
The Differential Co-efficients of the Arcs and Areas of Plane Curves to rectangular and polar Co-ordinates, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

The meaning of Integration.
The Integration of Elementary Functions.
The Integration of Rational Fractions.
The determination of the lengths and areas of Plane Curves, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

LICENSED BOARDING HOUSES.

Mrs. Jane Heron's, . . .	14, Hardwick-street.
Mrs. John Martin's, . . .	12, North-Mall.
Mr. John O'Sullivan's, . .	52, South-Mall.
Mrs. O'Regan's, ...	Sunday's Well.

For terms, &c., application to be made to the different Proprietors.

N.B.—Letters from persons desiring further information, to be addressed to the Registrar.

Signed,

By Order of the President,

ROBERT JOHN KENNY, *Registrar.*

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

SELECTION of EXAMINATION PAPERS for SCHOLARSHIPS.

SENIOR LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS.—GREEK.

Translate:—

(A).—HOMER—*Odyssey*, Book XIV., vv. 401–435.

τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφώνεε δῖος ὑφορβός
"ξεῖν', οὔτω γάρ κέν μοι ἐϋκλείη τ' ἀρετή τε
εἴη ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἅμα τ' αὐτίκα καὶ μετέπειτα,
ὅς σ' ἐπεὶ ἐς κλισίην ἄγαγον καὶ ξείνια δῶκα,
αὖτις δὲ κτείναιμι φίλον τ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἑλοίμην·
πρόφρων κεν δὴ ἔπειτα Δία Κρονίωνα λιτοίμην.
νῦν δ' ὥρη δόρποιο· τάχιστά μοι ἔνδον ἑταῖροι
εἶεν, ἵν' ἐν κλισίῃ λαρὸν τετυκοίμεθα δόρπον."
ὣς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον,
ἀγχίμολον δὲ σύες τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἦλθον ὑφορβοί.
τὰς μὲν ἄρα ἔρξαν κατὰ ἤθεα κοιμηθῆναι,
κλαγγὴ δ' ἄσπετος ὦρτο συῶν αὐλιζομενάων.
αὐτὰρ ὁ οἷς ἑτάροισιν ἐκέκλετο δῖος ὑφορβός
"Αξεθ' ὑῶν τὸν ἄριστον, ἵνα ξείνῳ ἱερεύσω
τηλεδαπῷ· πρὸς δ' αὐτοὶ ὀνησόμεθ', οἵπερ ὀΐζὺν
δὴν ἔχομεν πάσχοντες ὑῶν ἕνεκ' ἀργιοδόντων·
ἄλλοι δ' ἡμέτερον κάματον νήποινον ἔδουσιν."
ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας κέασε ξύλα νηλεῖ χαλκῷ,
οἱ δ' ὗν εἰσῆγον μάλα πίονα πενταέτηρον·
τὸν μὲν ἔπειτ' ἔστησαν ἐπ' ἐσχάρῃ· οὐδὲ συβώτης
λήθετ' ἄρ' ἀθανάτων· φρεσὶ γὰρ κέχρητ' ἀγαθῇσιν·
ἀλλ' ὅγ' ἀπαρχόμενος κεφαλῆς τρίχας ἐν πυρὶ βάλλεν
ἀργιόδοντος ὑὸς καὶ ἐπεύχετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν
νοστῆσαι Ὀδυσῆα πολύφρονα ὅνδε δόμονδε.
κόψε δ' ἀνασχόμενος σχίζῃ δρυός, ἣν λίπε κείων·

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

τον δ' ἔλιπε ψυχή. τοὶ δ' ἔσφαξάν τε καὶ εὖσαν·
αἶψα δέ μιν διέχευαν· ὁ δ' ὠμοθετεῖτο συβώτης,
πάντοθεν ἀρχόμενος μελέων, ἐς πίονα δημόν.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν πυρὶ βάλλε, παλύνας ἀλφίτου ἀκτῇ,
μίστυλλόν τ' ἄρα τἆλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν,
ὤπτησάν τε περιφραδέως ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα,
βάλλον δ' εἰν ἐλεοῖσιν ἀολλέα· ἂν δὲ συβώτης
ἵστατο δαιτρεύσων· περὶ γὰρ φρεσὶν αἴσιμα ᾔδη.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἕπταχα πάντα διεμοιρᾶτο δαΐζων·
τὴν μὲν ἴαν Νύμφῃσι καὶ Ἑρμῇ, Μαιάδος υἱεῖ.

1. What is the rule observed by Homer as to the separation or union of the vowels of εὖ in compound words?
2. What determines the quantity of the final syllable of feminine nouns in εια?
3. Distinguish between λαρός and λάρος.
4. Of what different meanings is the word ἀργός susceptible?
5. In how many ways is the form κείω employed in Homer?
6. Derive παλύνω and ἀκτή; and distinguish between πάλη and παλή.
7. What metrical peculiarities are observable in v. 431; and v. 434?
8. Decline ἴαν.

Translate:—

(B).—Pindar—*Pythia*, XII.

αἰτέω σε φιλάγλαε, καλλίστα βροτεᾶν πολίων, στρ. α'.
Φερσεφόνας ἕδος, ἃ τ' ὄχθαις ἔπι μηλοβότου
ναίεις Ἀκράγαντος ἐΰδματον κολώναν, ὦ ἄνα,
ἵλαος ἀθανάτων ἀνδρῶν τε σὺν εὐμενίᾳ
δέξαι στεφάνωμα τόδ' ἐκ Πυθῶνος εὐδόξῳ Μίδᾳ.
αὐτόν τέ νιν Ἑλλάδα νικάσαντα τέχνᾳ, τάν ποτε
Παλλὰς ἐφεῦρε θρασειᾶν Γοργόνων
οὔλιον θρῆνον διαπλέξαισ' Ἀθάνα.

τὸν παρθενίοις ὑπό τ' ἁπλάτοις ὀφίων κεφαλαῖς στρ. β.
ἄϊε λειβόμενον δυσπενθεῖ σὺν καμάτῳ,
Περσεὺς ὁπότε τρίτον ἄνυσσεν κασιγνητᾶν μέρος,
εἰναλίᾳ τε πέτρᾳ λαοῖσί τε μοῖραν ἄγων.
ἦτοι τό τε θεσπέσιον Φόρκοιο μαύρωσεν γένος,
λυγρόν τ' ἔρανον Πολυδεκτᾳ θῆκε ματρός τ' ἔμπεδον
δουλοσύναν τό τ' ἀναγκαῖον λέχος,
εὐπαράου κρᾶτα συλάσαις Μεδοίσας

υἱὸς Δανάας· τὸν ἀπὸ χρυσοῦ φαμεν αὐτορύτου στρ. γ.
ἔμμεναι. ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἐκ τούτων φιλον ἄνδρα πόνων
ἐρρύσατο, παρθένος αὐλῶν τεῦχε πάμφωνον μέλος,
ὄφρα τὸν Εὐρυάλας ἐκ καρπαλιμᾶν γενύων
χριμφθέντα σὺν ἔντεσι μιμήσαιτ' ἐρικλάγκταν γόον.
εὗρεν θεός· ἀλλά νιν εὐροῖσ' ἀνδρασι θνατοῖς ἔχειν,
ὠνόμασεν κεφαλᾶν πολλᾶν νόμον,
εὐκλεᾶ λαοσσόων μναστῆρ' ἀγώνων,

λεπτοῦ διανισσόμενον χαλκοῦ θαμὰ καὶ δονάκων, στρ. δ'.
τοὶ παρὰ καλλίχορον ναίοισι πόλιν Χαρίτων,
Καφισίδος ἐν τεμένει, πιστοὶ χορευτᾶν μάρτυρες.
εἰ δέ τις ὄλβος ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν, ἄνευ καμάτου
οὐ φαίνεται· ἐκ δὲ τελευτάσει νιν ἤτοι σάμερον
δαίμων. τὸ δὲ μόρσιμον οὐ παρφυκτόν· ἀλλ' ἔσται χρόνος
οὗτος, ὃ καί τιν' ἀελπτίᾳ βαλὼν
ἔμπαλιν γνώμας τὸ μὲν δώσει, τὸ δ' οὔπω.

1. Explain the government of Μίδᾳ, v. 5, and refer to a similar construction in another Pythian Ode.
2. What is the exact meaning of Ἑλλάδα, v. 6?
3. Comment on the expressions *τρίτον μέρος*—*εἰναλίᾳ πέτρᾳ*—*Φόρκοιο γένος*—*λυγρὸν ἔρανον Πολυδέκτᾳ*—*ματρὸς ἔμπεδον δουλοσύναν*—*κεφαλᾶν πολλᾶν νόμος*—*πόλις Χαρίτων*—*Καφισίδος τεμένος.*
4. What explanation does the Scholiast give of the three concluding lines of the Ode?
5. What changes were made in the celebration of the Pythian Games about Olym. 48?

Translate:—

(C).—Thucydides, Book I., c. 141.

αὐτόθεν δὴ διανοήθητε ἢ ὑπακούειν πρίν τι βλαβῆναι, ἢ εἰ πολεμήσομεν ὡς ἔμοιγε ἄμεινον δοκεῖ εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὁμοίως προφάσει [μὴ εἴξοντες μηδὲ ξὺν φόβῳ ἕξοντες ἃ κεκτήμεθα. τὴν γὰρ αὐτὴν δύναται δούλωσιν ἥ τε μεγίστη καὶ ἐλαχίστη δικαίωσις ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸ δίκης τοῖς πέλας ἐπιτασσομένη. τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν ἑκατέροις ὑπαρχόντων ὡς οὐκ ἀσθενέστερα ἔξομεν γνῶτε καθ' ἕκαστον ἀκούοντες. αὐτουργοί τε γάρ εἰσι Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οὔτε ἰδίᾳ οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ χρήματά ἐστιν αὐτοῖς, ἔπειτα χρονίων πολεμων καὶ διαποντίων ἄπειροι διὰ τὸ βραχέως αὐτοὶ ἐπ ἀλλήλους ὑπὸ πενίας ἐπιφέρειν. καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὔτε ναῦς πληροῦντες οὔτε πεζὰς στρατιὰς πολλάκις ἐκπέμπειν δύνανται, ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων τε ἅμα ἀπόντες καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν δαπανῶντες καὶ προσέτι καὶ θαλάσσης εἰργόμενοι· αἱ δὲ περιουσίαι τοῦς πολέμους μᾶλλον ἢ αἱ βίαιοι ἐσφοραὶ ἀνέχουσι. σώμασί τε ἑτοιμότεροι οἱ αὐτουργοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἢ χρήμασι πολεμεῖν, τὸ μὲν πιστὸν ἔχοντες ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων κἂν περιγενέσθαι, τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον μὴ οὐ προαναλώσειν, ἄλλως τε κἂν παρὰ δόξαν, ὅπερ εἰκός, ὁ πόλεμος αὐτοῖς μηκύνηται. μάχῃ μὲν γὰρ μιᾷ πρὸς ἅπαντας Ἕλληνας δυνατοὶ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀντισχεῖν, πολεμεῖν δὲ μὴ πρὸς ὁμοίαν ἀντιπαρασκευὴν ἀδύνατοι, ὅταν μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ ἑνὶ χρώμενοι παραχρῆμά τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελῶσι, πάντες τε ἰσόψηφοι ὄντες καὶ οὐχ ὁμόφυλοι τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος σπεύδῃ· ἐξ ὧν φιλεῖ μηδὲν ἐπιτελὲς γίγνεσθαι. καὶ γὰρ οἱ μὲν ὡς μάλιστα τιμωρήσασθαί τινα βούλονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἥκιστα τὰ οἰκεῖα φθεῖραι. χρόνιοί τε ξυνιόντες ἐν βραχεῖ μὲν μορίῳ σκοποῦσί τι τῶν κοινῶν, τῷ δὲ πλέονι τὰ οἰκεῖα πράσσουσι· καὶ ἕκαστος οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν οἴεται βλάψειν, μέλειν δέ τινι καὶ ἄλλῳ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ τι προϊδεῖν, ὥστε τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ἁπάντων ἰδίᾳ δοξάσματι λανθάνειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀθρόον φθειρόμενον.

1. Explain the use of the participles *εἴξοντες* and *ἕξοντες*, in the first sentence of this extract.

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2. *αὐτουργοί.* In reference to this expression, point out the striking exception which Laconia afforded to the rest of the Peloponnesus.

3. How may the use of *μή* be defended in the phrase *μὴ πρὸς ὁμοίαν*?

4. How do you explain the peculiar use of *παρά* in the expression *παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμελείαν*?

(D).—State briefly the arguments for and against the personality of Homer.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Translate :—

(A).—HOMER—*Iliad*, V., vv. 76–94.

Εὐρύπυλος δ' Εὐαιμονίδης Ὑψήνορα δῖον,
υἱὸν ὑπερθύμου Δολοπίονος, ὅς ῥα Σκαμάνδρου
ἀρητὴρ ἐτέτυκτο, θεὸς δ' ὣς τίετο δήμῳ·
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός,
πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα, μεταδρομάδην ἔλασ' ὦμον
φασγάνῳ ἀΐξας, ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα βαρεῖαν.
αἱματόεσσα δὲ χεὶρ πεδίῳ πέσε· τὸν δὲ κατ' ὄσσε
ἔλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ Μοῖρα κραταιή.
ὣς οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην·
Τυδείδην δ' οὐκ ἂν γνοίης ποτέροισι μετείη,
ἠὲ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὁμιλέοι ἦ μετ' Ἀχαιοῖς·
θῦνε γὰρ ἂμ πεδίον ποταμῷ πλήθοντι ἐοικὼς
χειμάῤῥῳ, ὅστ' ὦκα ῥέων ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας·
τὸν δ' οὔτ' ἄρ τε γέφυραι ἐεργμέναι ἰσχανόωσιν,
οὔτ' ἄρα ἕρκεα ἴσχει ἀλωάων ἐριθηλέων,
ἐλθόντ' ἐξαπίνης, ὅτ' ἐπιβρίσῃ Διὸς ὄμβρος·
πολλὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔργα κατήριπε κάλ' αἰζηῶν·
ὣς ὑπὸ Τυδείδῃ πυκιναὶ κλονέοντο φάλαγγες
Τρώων, οὐδ' ἄρα μιν μίμνον, πολέες περ ἐόντες.

1. Parse the following words :—*ἐτέτυκτο, ἔλασε, ἔλλαβε, γνοίης, μετείη, ἐκέδασσε, ἐεργμέναι, ἰσχανόωσιν, ἀλωάων, κατήριπε, αἰζηῶν, ἐπιβρίσῃ, χειμάῤῥῳ.*

2. Explain the formation of Patronymics.

3. Point out any place in this extract where the Digamma is required.

4. Define the term Rhapsodist, giving also its derivation.

5. Notice any examples of *tmesis* in the above extract.

Translate :—

(B).—EURIPIDES—*Medea*, vv. 1236–1260.

ΜΗΔΕΙΑ. φίλαι, δέδοκται τοὔργον ὡς τάχιστά μοι
παῖδας κτανούσῃ τῆσδ' ἀφορμᾶσθαι χθονὸς
καὶ μὴ σχολὴν ἄγουσαν ἐκδοῦναι τέκνα
ἄλλῃ φονεῦσαι δυσμενεστέρᾳ χερί.
πάντως σφ' ἀνάγκη κατθανεῖν· ἐπεὶ δὲ χρή,
ἡμεῖς κτενοῦμεν, οἵπερ ἐξεφύσαμεν.
ἀλλ' εἶ' ὁπλίζου, καρδία. τί μέλλομεν

τὰ δεινὰ κἀναγκαῖα μὴ πράσσειν κακά ;
ἄγ' ὦ τάλαινα χεὶρ ἐμή, λαβὲ ξίφος,
λάβ', ἕρπε πρὸς βαλβῖδα λυπηρὰν βίου,
καὶ μὴ κακισθῇς μηδ' ἀναμνησθῇς τέκνων
ὡς φίλταθ', ὡς ἔτικτες· ἀλλὰ τήνδε γε
λαθοῦ βραχεῖαν ἡμέραν παίδων σέθεν,
κἄπειτα θρήνει· καὶ γὰρ εἰ κτενεῖς σφ' ὅμως
φίλοι τ' ἔφυσαν, δυστυχὴς δ' ἐγὼ γυνή.

ΧΟΡΟΣ. ἰὼ Γᾶ τε καὶ παμφαὴς στρ.
ἀκτὶς Ἀελίου, κατίδετ' ἴδετε τὰν
ὀλομέναν γυναῖκα, πρὶν φοινίαν
τέκνοις προσβαλεῖν χέρ' αὐτοκτόνον·
σᾶς γὰρ ἀπὸ χρυσέας γονᾶς
ἔβλαστεν, θεῶν δ' αἵματι πίτνειν
φόβος ὑπ' ἀνέρων.
ἀλλά νιν, ὦ φάος διογενές, κάτειρ-
γε κατάπαυσον, ἔξελ' οἴκων φονίαν
τάλαιναν τ' Ἐρινὺν ὑπ' ἀλαστόρων.

1. Point out an inconsistency of construction in the first three lines of this extract.

2. Would the construction in v. 1239 be admissible in Latin? If not, point out the distinction, in such sentences, between the Greek and Latin idioms.

3. Explain the introduction of the particle *μή*, in v. 1243.

4. Derive *ἀφορμᾶσθαι, δυσμενέστερος, ἀλαστωρ, αὐτόκτονος.*

5. What part of the verb is *ἔφυσαν*, v. 1250? and what is the distinction in meaning between the *first* and *second* Aorists of this verb? Mention any other verbs in which the same distinction exists.

6. Define the terms *arsis, thesis,* and *cæsura.* In what part of an Iambic trimeter verse is a cæsura necessary to its harmony?

7. Point out any Doric forms in the choral part of this extract; and state the reason of their introduction.

JOHN RYALL, *Examiner.*

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.—LATIN.

Subject for a Latin Essay :—

DE METRIS TERENTIANIS.

Translate into Latin verse :—

Hark, his hands the lyre explore!
Bright-ey'd Fancy hovering o'er
Scatters from her pictur'd urn
Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.
But ah! 'tis heard no more—
Oh! lyre divine, what daring spirit
Wakes thee now? though he inherit
Nor the pride, nor ample pinion,
That the Theban eagle bear,
Sailing with supreme dominion
Through the azure deep of air;

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Yet oft before his infant eyes would run
Such forms, as glitter in the muse's ray
With orient hues, unborrow'd of the sun :
Yet shall he mount, and keep his distant way
Beyond the limits of a vulgar fate,
Beneath the good how far—but far above the great.

SECOND YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—LATIN.

Translate in as few words as possible :—

VIRGIL—*Eclogues*, VIII., 52.

Nunc et oves ultro fugiat lupus, aurea durae
Mala ferant quercus, narcisso floreat alnus,
Pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae,
Certent et cycnis ululae, sit Tityrus Orpheus,
Orpheus in silvis, inter delphinas Arion.
Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Omnia vel medium fiant mare. Vivite silvae :
Praeceps aërii specula de montis in undas
Deferar ; extremum hoc munus morientis habeto.
Desine Maenalios, iam desine, tibia, versus.

Retranslate into Latin hexameters :—

The Golden Age was first ; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew ;
And, with a native bent, did good pursue.
Unforced by punishment, unawed by fear,
His words were simple, and his soul sincere.
Needless was written law, where none oppressed ;
The law of man was written in his breast.
No suppliant crowds before the judge appeared ;
No court erected yet, nor cause was heard ;
But all was safe, for conscience was their guard.

Translate into Latin prose :—

Old age is a stage of the human course which every one hopes to reach ; it is a period justly entitled to general respect. Even its failings ought to be touched with a gentle hand ; for, though in every part of life vexations occur, yet, in former years, either business or pleasure served to obliterate their impression by supplying occupation to the mind. Old age begins its advances by disqualifying men either from relishing the one or from taking an active part in the other ; while it withdraws their accustomed supports, it imposes, at the same time, the additional burden of growing infirmities.

FIRST YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—LATIN.

1. Notice the peculiarities in the style of Sallust.

2. Describe the situation of Mediolanum, Placentia, Lugdunum, Augusta Trevirorum, and Burdigala. Give the corresponding modern names.

3. Mention the chief events which occurred in the interval between the Second and Third Punic Wars.

4. What is the fundamental rule for the employment of subjunctive tenses ?

5. Write out the following sentence with the quantity of each syllable marked :—" Indignum videbatur populum Romanum ab iisdem Etruscis obsideri quorum sæpe exercitus fuderit."

Retranslate into Latin :—

I call the gods to witness, and especially those who preside over this temple and inspect the minds of all who administer the public affairs, that I neither do this at the desire of any one, nor to conciliate Pompey's favour, nor to procure from any man's greatness either a support in dangers or assistance in honours : for as to dangers, I shall repel them as a man ought to do, by the protection of my innocence ; and for honours, I shall obtain them, not from any single man, nor from this place, but from my usual laborious course of life, and the continuance of your favour.

B. Lewis, *Professor.*

Literary Scholarships of the First Year.—English Language and History.

1. Give the derivation of the following words :—*prowess, puissance, science, constitution, diagnosis, hydropathy.*

2. Analyse this sentence :

Him the Almighty Power
Hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition.

3. In the following examples point out the subjects and the predicates :

(*a.*) Deer are not wild in this country.
(*b.*) Order is heaven's first law.
(*c.*) To muse o'er flood and fell is not solitude.
(*d.*) Early rising is good for the health.

4. Are there any evidences in the English language itself, showing that the Normans were the conquering race, and the Saxons a subject population?

B. History.

5. Compare the expulsion of the Pisistratids from Athens, and of the Tarquins from Rome. Give the date of those events.

6. Review the constitution of Solon.

7. What were the principal points in dispute between the Patricians and the Plebeians at Rome?

William Rushton, *Professor.*

Scholarship of the First and Second Year.—Modern Languages.

Translate into French or German :—

The extensive country of which La Vendée is the centre comprehends a much larger space than properly bears that name, as it includes a considerable portion of the departments of Maine and Loire, of Loire Inférieure, and of Les deux Sèvres, as well as La Vendée proper. The soil

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is not fit for the plough, but admirably adapted for the raising of cattle, and lies divided into pastures of small extent, but very rich in produce, which are scattered among groves and forests, so extensive that the whole district is known by the name of the Bocage, or Thicket. The peasants inhabited each his little separate farm, all were easy and independent, and none possessed overgrown wealth. They were little oppressed by the public burdens, having a dispensation from the heaviest, on condition of their maintaining the various cuts and canals by which their country is drained. These canals, joined to the extreme badness of the roads, the intervention of numerous hedges and thickets, and the frequent rains, render La Vendée very inaccessible unless to the natives, who, familiar with these difficulties, are accustomed to bound over the obstacles, by means of a pole or quarter-staff, guarded with iron, which they are wont to carry, and which, in the course of the war, they sometimes used as a formidable weapon.

Sir Walter Scott.

1. How is the adverb *just* followed by a participle rendered in French?
2. State the use of the Imperfect and of the Preterite in French, comparing it to the Latin, and illustrate it by examples.
3. Give examples of conjunctions and verbs which govern the subjunctive mood in French.
4. When is the negative *ne* applied in French without there being a corresponding negative in English? Give examples.
5. When is *that* omitted in English, and expressed in French? Give examples.
6. Characterize the genius of Racine; say which are considered his best plays.
7. Explain the idiom, *I would have you go*, and translate it.
8. What has been the influence of the reign of Francis I. on French literature?
9. Give a short account of Schiller's life, and a sketch of one of his dramatic works.

Scholarship of the Third and Fourth Year.

Translate into French or German :—

The Last of the Incas.

Pizarro saw that the hour had come. He waved a white scarf in the air, the appointed signal. The fatal gun was fired from the fortress; then, springing into the squares, the Spanish Captain and his followers shouted the old war-cry of "St. Iago, and at them!" It was answered by the battle-cry of every Spaniard in the city, as, rushing from the avenues of the great walls in which they were concealed, they threw themselves into the midst of the Indian crowd. The latter, taken by surprise, stunned by the report of artillery and muskets, the echoes of which reverberated like thunder from the surrounding buildings, and blinded by the smoke, were seized with a panic; they knew not whither to fly . . . . All were trampled down under the fierce charge of the cavalry, who dealt their blows right and left without sparing, while their swords carried dismay into the hearts of the wretched natives, who now, for the first time, saw the horse and his rider in all their terrors . . . .

The fight, or rather massacre, continued hot around the Inca, whose person was the great object of the assault. His faithful nobles, rallying about him, threw themselves in the way of the assailants, and strove, by tearing them from their saddles, or, at least, by offering their own bosoms, to shield their beloved master . . . . The Indian Monarch, stunned and bewildered, saw his faithful subjects falling round him, without hardly comprehending his situation . . . .

The struggle now became fiercer than ever round the royal litter. It reeled more and more, and at length several nobles who supported it having been slain, it was overturned . . . . and the unhappy monarch, strongly secured, was removed to a neighbouring building, where he was carefully guarded.

All attempt at resistance now ceased. Every man thought only of his own safety . . . .—PRESCOTT : *Conquest of Peru.*

1. What is meant by the *three unities* in French tragedies?
2. Which are the fundamental differences between the theatrical school of England, as represented by Shakspeare, and that of France, as represented by Racine and Molière?
3. Who is considered to be the best French memoir writer?
4. What was the state of French literature at the death of Louis XIV.?
5. Name the principal French writers of the 18th century, and their chief works.
6. Give a short account of the life and writings of Lessing, and of his influence on German literature.

R. DE VERICOUR, *Professor.*

FIRST YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Extract the fourth root of 97·41 to four places of decimals.
2. If a sum of money can be paid in a year by instalments of 1*s.* 6*d.* the first week, 4*s.* 6*d.* the second, 7*s.* 6*d.* the third, and so on ; what is the sum, and what will the last payment be?
3. What sum of money will amount to £276 5*s.* in fifteen months at 5 per cent. per annum simple interest?
4. The whole surface of a right cone is three times the area of the base; determine the vertical angle.
5. Find in yards the radius of a circle that shall contain half an acre. Find also the length of a chord which cuts off one-third of the area.
6. Solve the following equations—

$$(a.)\ (a+x)^{\frac{1}{n}}=(x^2+5ax+b^2)^{\frac{1}{2n}}.$$

$$(b.)\ \sqrt{1+x+x^2}+\sqrt{1-x+}^2=a.$$

$$(c.)\ x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}=4-x-\frac{1}{x}.$$

7. Solve the equations—

$$(a.)\ \sqrt{4x^2+2x+7}=12x^2+6x-119.$$

$$(b.)\ \frac{1+x^3}{(1+x)^3}=\frac{a}{2}$$

8. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$x^2-y^2=h$$
$$(x+y+a)^2\times(x-y+a)^2=k.$$

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Examination Papers for Scholarships.

9. Define the arithmetic, the geometric, and the harmonic mean of two quantities. Prove that the arithmetic mean of x and y is equal to the square root of the arithmetic mean of the geometric and arithmetic means of x^2 and y^2.

10. Find an expression for the number of combinations of n things taken r together.

11. Prove that the angle formed *within* a circle by two intersecting chords is equal to half the sum of the two intercepted arcs; and the angle formed *without* the circle by two secants is equal to half the difference of the two intercepted arcs.

12. Show how to inscribe a square in a given quadrant of a circle; also in a given segment of a circle.

13. Prove the following theorems—

(*a.*) $\sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$.

(*b.*) $\dfrac{\sin 2A + \sin 2B}{\cos 2A + \cos 2B} = \tan (A+B)$.

(*c.*) Also express sin A in terms of sin 2A.

14. The difference of the perimeter and the perpendicular of an equilateral triangle is d; find a side.

15. A certain sum of money consists of x pounds, y shillings, and its half consists of y pounds, x shillings; what is the sum?

SECOND YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The radius of a circle is r; find the side of a circumscribed equilateral triangle; also of the inscribed regular octagon.

2. Calculate sin and cos of 18°; also tan 15°.

3. Prove the following formulæ—

$$\cos^2\frac{a-b}{2} - \sin^2\frac{a+b}{2} = \cos a \cos b$$

$$\tan (30°+a) \times \tan (30°-a) = \frac{1-4\sin^2 a}{3-4\sin^2 a}.$$

4. Explain the expressions $\sin^{-1}x$, $\tan^{-1}x$, and express $\tan(\sin^{-1}m + \cos^{-1}n)$ in terms of m and n.

5. Show how the breadth of a river may be ascertained by observations made from the top of a tower the height of which above the level of the river is known.

6. Show that the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

7. Solve the equations—

(*a.*) $x^2 - 7 = \sqrt{x^2 - 42x + 89}$

(*b.*) $x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$,

it being given that a root of the last equation is 2.

8. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$\frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} = x$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-y}}$$

9. Find three numbers in geometrical progression whose sum is 14, and the sum of their squares is 84.

10. Prove that the volume of any right cone is equal to the product of its whole surface by one-third of the radius of the inscribed sphere.

11. Find the equation to a straight line passing through a given point (a, b), and making an angle of 30° with the straight line of which the equation is $y=mx+n$.

12. Show that the equation $y^2-4xy+3x^2=0$ represents two straight lines; and find the angle between them.

13. Investigate the equation of a tangent to the circle $x^2+y^2=r^2$.

14. Prove that the straight lines which bisect the angles of a triangle meet in one point.

15. Supposing that impossible roots of an equation, of which the coefficients are real quantities, exist, show that they must enter in pairs of the form $a\pm b\sqrt{-1}$.

Third Year's Science Scholarships.

1. If there be n quantities in continued proportion, prove that the first is to the last as the $(n-1)^{th}$ power of the first is to the $(n-1)^{th}$ power of the second.

2. Show how to solve a cubic equation when it is known that its roots are in arithmetical progression.

3. Show how an algebraic equation may be converted into another of the same degree, wanting the second, or wanting the third term.

4. Show how to calculate logarithms for a given base by means of logarithms constructed for a different base. Deduce also a series, in ascending powers of x, for $\log(1+x)$ in Napier's system.

5. What curve is represented by each of the following equations:

$$(a). \quad . \quad . \quad 3y^2-4xy+3x^2+y-x=\tfrac{9}{4}.$$
$$(b). \quad . \quad . \quad y^2-2xy+x^2-2dy-2dx+d^2=0.$$

6. Two tangents to a parabola make angles θ, ϕ with its axis; find the locus of their intersection, supposing $\cot\theta-\cot\phi$, to be invariable.

7. Find the equation of a circle the centre of which is at the point (a, b), and which is touched by the line $y-b=2x-2a+3$.

8. The conic section $y^2=2mx+nx^2$ is intersected by a straight line which cuts from the axes x, y, intercepts equal to α and β; find the length of the chord.

9. Expand $\operatorname{cosec} x-\dfrac{1}{x}$ in ascending powers of x.

10. Find the value of $\dfrac{1-6x^2+5x^4}{1-4x^2-5x^4}$, when $x=\pm\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$.

Demonstrate the general rule for finding the limiting value of indeterminate fractions.

11. At what angle does the curve whose equation is $a^2y+x^2y=b^2x$ intercept the axis of x at the origin?

12. Find that point in a parabola at which the curvature is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the greatest curvature.

13. At what angle does the ellipse of which the equation is

$$y^2-4ax+2x^2=0,$$

intersect the parabola of which the equation is

$$y^2=m(a-x)?$$

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

14. Integrate the following differentials :—

$$\frac{x^3dx}{(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \qquad \left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}dx, \qquad \frac{dx}{1-\tan^2 x}.$$

15. Find the values of the definite integrals

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)\,(b^2+x^2)}, \qquad \int_0^{2a} \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{2\,ax-x^2}}.$$

16. Determine the cone of least entire surface circumscribing a given sphere. Show that the surface of the cone is twice that of the sphere.

FOURTH YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. If a and b be the semi-axes of an ellipse, and θ and ϕ the angles which any two conjugate diameters make with the major axis ; prove that $a^2 \tan\theta = b^2 \cot\phi$.

2. Find the equation of the tangent plane to the surface defined by the equation $(az-cx)^2+(bz-cy)^2=2e(z-c)(az-cx)$, and prove that it always passes through the same fixed point.

3. Of all triangles upon the same base and of a given area, the isosceles has the greatest vertical angle. Prove this.

4. Find the equation of the surface generated by a straight line, which revolves round an axis which it does not meet.

5. What is meant by a ruled surface, and by a developable surface. Find where the surface $(x-a)(y=b)(z-c)$ is developable.

6. A parabola of which the latus rectum is $4m$, is moved between two straight lines at right angles to each other. Determine the locus of its vertex.

7. Integrate the following differentials :—

$$\frac{xdx}{\sqrt{(x^2-a^2)(b^2-x^2)}} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (a). \qquad \frac{\sin^{-1}xdx}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (b).$$

8. Integrate the differential equation—

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}-3\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+4y=0,$$

it being given that one root of the equation $h^3-3h^2+4=0$ is -1.

Integrate also the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2bx\frac{dy}{dx}+b^2x^2y=0$.

9. Investigate the condition in order that the equation $Pdx+Qdy+Rdz=0$, may be made integrable by a factor.

10. Integrate the equation—

$$ydx+xdy+\frac{xydz}{(a-z)^2}=0.$$

11. Integrate the partial differential equations—

$$x\frac{dz}{dx}+z\frac{dz}{dy}+y=0 \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (a). \qquad 1+\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2+\left(\frac{dz}{dy}\right)^2=m^2 \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (b).$$

Explain generally the theory of the solution of partial differential equations of the first order.

12. Find a spiral the area of which is always equal to that of the triangle contained by the tangent, the sub-tangent, and the radius vector.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.—HISTORY.

1. What was the origin of the Feudal System?
2. What was the essential principle of a feudal relation?
3. Review briefly the Anglo-Saxon constitution.
4. What were the political consequences of the Norman Conquest?
5. How far did feudalism in England differ from that of the Continent?
6. Trace the rise and progress of Parliamentary Government in England.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. What are the characteristics of Spenser's poetry?
2. Mention the principal dramas of Marlowe.
3. Compare the dramatic genius of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.
4. What are the chief plays of Beaumont and Fletcher? What works were produced by Fletcher after Beaumont's death?
5. Review the dramas of Philip Massinger.
6. Sketch the plot of "Macbeth" or "Hamlet."

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. State the subjects of the first and second books of Spenser's "Faerie Queene."
2. Enumerate Shakespeare's minor poems.
3. Characterize the poetry of George Wither, George Herbert, and Sir John Suckling.
4. What is the character of Robert Herrick's poetry?
5. What is the principal performance of Richard Lovelace?
6. Sketch the plot of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor.*

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN ARTS OF THE FOURTH YEAR.

1. Show by symbols the reactions which take place on heating together sulphur and bichromate of potash.
2. How is chlorate of potash prepared? Give some of its most characteristic properties, and the uses to which it is applied.
3. How are hypochlorous and chlorous acids prepared? Give their composition by weight and by volume, and their properties.
4. In what manner would you convert the sulphate of baryta into the hydrated oxide?
5. Explain the nature and composition of neutral, acid, and basic salts; and give the formula of a salt of each class.
6. How is the equivalent volume of a gas ascertained? Illustrate this in the case of nitrogen, chlorine, and mercury vapour—

	Sp. gr.	Equivalent weight.
Nitrogen . . .	= 0·972	14
Chlorine . . .	= 2·47	35·5
Mercury vapour .	= 7·00	100·0

7. In the regular system, how is the tetrahedron derived? Give the notation of its faces.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

8. To what homologous series does butyric acid belong? Give its mode of preparation and its properties.

9. Six grains of an organic substance give on combustion with oxide of copper 8·8 grains of carbonic acid and 4·2 grains of water, and the equivalent of the substance is 200; calculate from these data the percentage of C, H, and O, and ascertain the formula of the substance.

10. Explain the law of isomorphism; illustrate by examples.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN MEDICINE, ENGINEERING, AND AGRICULTURE.

(N.B.—The name and faculty of each student is to be written at the top of each sheet of paper.)

1. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of chlorine.

2. Give the names and the symbols of the oxygen compounds of phosphorus. State the mode of preparation and the properties of hypophosphorous acid.

3. What is the law according to which gases unite? Illustrate this in the case of binoxide of nitrogen and of ammonia.

4. How is hypochlorous acid prepared? Give its composition by weight and by volume, and its most characteristic properties.

5. Give examples of simple and compound salt radicals, and illustrate in symbols their union with sesquioxide of iron.

6. Give the tests for alumina, zinc, and the two oxides of mercury when in solution.

7. How do you detect the presence of potash, soda, and ammonia when they are in the same solution?

8. Describe the preparation and the properties of the compounds of chlorine and mercury.

9. Describe the mode of preparation and the properties of cyanogen, and of its compound with hydrogen.

10. Calculate the amount per cent. of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in an organic substance, 10 grains of which produce by combustion with oxide of copper, 17·42 grains of carbonic acid, and 5·22 grains of water.

J. BLYTH, M.D., *Professor.*

ENGINEERING SPECIAL PRIZE.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

1. What are the minerals which enter into the composition of granite; and in what relative proportions do these occur?

2. What is the sequence of the deposits which make up the carboniferous formation in the north of England?

3. What strata afford the earliest evidence of terrestrial vegetation?

4. What minerals are most commonly associated with metallic ores in veins?

5. What features in connexion with aqueous rocks serve as evidence of the *force* of transport?

6. In what formation does the "black band" ironstone occur; and what is the composition of this substance?

7. Where do the Permian rocks exhibit themselves in Ireland; and what are their mineral characters?

8. What is the nature of the ore of copper from which this metal is principally obtained in the United Kingdom?

ROBERT HARKNESS, *Professor.*

THIRD YEAR SCHOLARSHIP IN ENGINEERING.—SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

1. Describe the principal points to be attended to in order to insure accuracy of work in chaining a line; and state what degree of accuracy you would expect in an ordinary survey when the prescribed lines vary in length from fifteen to thirty chains?

2. One chain line intersects another in the middle of a piece of water; how would you find the measurements to their point of intersection?

3. What is necessary in order that the line of collimation of a transit theodolite should be in correct adjustment?

4. What degree of accuracy may be obtained with the prismatic compass; and in what kind of surveying may it be employed?

5. Describe the graduation of the eidograph.

6. Describe the planimeter.

7. What is meant by the reduction of an angle to the centre; and how is this calculation made?

8. From the following barometric observations calculate the difference of level of the two stations—

L.S.	N.S.
B 29·87	B 29·24
AT 52	AT 51
DT 51	DT 50

ALEXANDER JACK, *Professor.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Determine the centre of gravity of the solid obtained by cutting a cone from the cylinder of the same base and same altitude.

2. Find the position of equilibrium of an uniform beam, one end of which rests against a vertical plane, and the other on the interior surface of a given hemisphere.

3. A body is projected vertically upward; show how to determine the time at which it reaches a given altitude.

4. Two perfectly elastic spheres, moving in the same straight line, meet each other; determine their motion after impact.

5. A body is projected in vacuo with a given velocity, and at a given inclination to the horizon; show how to determine the point at which it will meet a given plane.

6. A body, whose weight is W and specific gravity S, is made up of two others, whose specific gravities are s and s'; determine the weight of each component.

7. An object is placed at a distance d from a convex reflector whose radius is r; determine the position of the image.

8. The distance of the radiant point from a lens is a mean proportional between the distance of the radiant from its conjugate, and from the principal focus of rays proceeding in an opposite direction. Prove this.

9. Show how to determine the focal length of a lens formed by cementing together concave and convex lenses of given focal lengths.

10. By what observations is it proved that the motion of the earth round the sun is in conformity with Kepler's laws?

11. How is the time of the moon's revolution round the earth computed?

12. On the supposition that the planets move in circular orbits round the sun with uniform angular velocities, show how to determine the elongation of a planet at a given time.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

THIRD YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS IN ENGINEERING.

1. One end of a heavy beam rests on an inclined plane, the other presses against a vertical wall; determine the pressure on each, and the inclination of the beam to the horizon when in equilibrium.

2. A right cylinder stands with its base on a rough inclined plane, the inclination of the plane is gradually increased; determine whether the cylinder will begin to move by sliding or falling over.

3. Prove that the time of falling down the vertical diameter of a circle in a vertical plane is equal to the time of falling down any chord terminating in its lowest point.

4. Prove the following formula for the centrifugal force, viz.:—

$$f=4\frac{\pi^2 r}{T^2}.$$

5. Prove that the periodic time of an inferior planet is given by the formula $P=\frac{T\times E}{T+E}$, T being the time between two inferior conjunctions and E the periodic time of the earth.

6. Prove that the diurnal parallax varies as sine of zenith distance; and from knowing the parallax of a planet, show how to calculate its distance from the earth.

7. Describe briefly some method of determining the specific heat of a solid.

8. Find the distance at which an object must be placed from a convex lens in order that the image should be equal to the object.

9. By what experiments is it proved that the earth can induce magnetism in iron?

10. Describe Stathans' fusee.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. In a system acted on by gravity, prove that when equilibrium subsists the centre of gravity is either at its highest or lowest positions, the former corresponding to unstable, the latter to stable equilibrium.

2. Find the position and nature of the equilibrium of a cube which rests between two inclined planes, the edges in contact with the planes being parallel to the line of their intersection.

3. A heavy string hangs between two fixed points; prove that the curve which it forms is given by the following equation—

$$\tau\frac{dy}{dx}=g\int_a^s m ds.$$

4. Prove that when a body is acted on by a central force varying as any function of the distance—

a. That it moves in a plane curve.

b. That the radius vector describes equal areas in equal portions of time.

5. A particle slides down a plane of given length, inclined at an angle θ to the horizon, and is reflected by the horizontal plane; determine the value of θ, that the range on the horizontal plane may be a maximum, the particle being perfectly elastic.

6. A particle starts from rest at any point of the convex circumference of a vertical circle; find the point at which it will leave the circumference.

7. Find where a planet appears stationary.

8. How is the observed distance of the moon and a fixed star cleared from the effects of parallax and refraction?

9. Give an outline of Faraday's theory of electrical induction.

10. Explain the formation of the spectra observed when a pencil of white light passes through a transparent body whose surface is striated.

JOHN ENGLAND, *Professor.*

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST YEAR.—REAL PROPERTY LAW.

1. What does the ownership of land in fee-simple include; and explain the legal application of the maxim—"Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad cœlum."

2. What is a tenant *pour autre vie?*

3. What are emblements?

4. Explain the term subinfeudation.

5. If the protector of a settlement should refuse his consent to a disentailing deed, what is its effect if executed by the tenant in tail without such consent?

6. How does a remainder differ from a reversion; and what different estates may there be in a remainder?

7. Explain how the Statute of Uses operated to give validity to the conveyance known as one by way of "lease and release."

8. Give an outline of the law from time to time allowing and regulating the devise of freehold lands; and state by what a will may be revoked.

9. How many kinds are there of hereditaments purely incorporeal, and what kind always require a deed for their transfer?

10. For what period is a title usually investigated, and for what reason? Is there any and what peculiarity in the title to an advowson which may require a longer period?

11. What forms are requisite to give validity to deeds executed by married women; and where should a search for any such deeds be directed?

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.—EQUITY.

1. Describe the mode of procedure in the Court of Equity in Chancery. How is a suit commenced there?

2. Distinguish between the donor, donee, and objects of a power.

3. What was an illusory appointment? How long is such an appointment valid in equity as well as at law?

4. What is the effect of an appointment by a father in favour of a child where the father has stipulated for an indirect benefit to himself for making the appointment?

5. Describe the doctrines of "conversion" and "election in equity."

6. What is meant by a marshalling of assets?

7. What is necessary to be done by a tenant against whom a judgment in ejectment for non-payment of rent has been obtained, to entitle him to redeem his interest?

8. What is the effect of the maxim that equity follows law?

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.—PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1. If a chattel property be granted to A and the heirs of his body, what estate therein has A? and explain the principle of law which regulates his estates.

2. Has the rule against perpetuities any and what application to per-

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Examination Papers for Scholarships.

sonal estate? By what Act of Parliament was it first extended to personal income?

3. Is there any exception to the *jus accrescendi* in reference to any class of personal property held in common?

4. What persons are liable to become bankrupts; and what acts are regarded as acts of bankruptcy?

5. When a personal annuity is granted to a man and the heirs of his body, and he dies without ever having had issue, what becomes of the annuity?

6. If two persons make a discovery simultaneously, who is entitled to the privilege conferred by a patent?

7. What different remedies are there for an infringement of copyright?

8. Into how many shares is the property in every British ship divided; and how many persons may be at one time registered as joint owners?

9. What is the liability of a borrower on the security of a respondentia bond?

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THIRD YEAR.—SMITH'S LEADING CASES AND NOTES.

[N.B.—The answers to the following questions should refer to the case on the authority of which they are given.]

1. If an assignment of goods be made to secure the payment of money at a future day, with a proviso that the debtor shall remain in possession of the goods until he shall make default in payment, is such possession of the debtor "per se" a badge of fraud rendering the assignment void as against other creditors? What formalities does a recent statute prescribe to give effect to such an assignment?

2. To what right is the finder of lost goods entitled over them in the absence of the true owner?

3. What is a simple bailment? Give an instance of one.

4. Upon what principle are contemporaneous entries by a deceased shopman or servant in the master's books, in the ordinary course of business, stating the delivery of goods to a customer, evidence of such delivery?

5. What are the requisites of a covenant to make it "run with the land?"

6. Mention a case, in which an agent, contracting as such, may render himself personally liable for the due performance of the contract; and one in which the principal and agent may be equally responsible.

7. In order to entitle a party to recover the amount of his claim upon the execution of an entire contract, what must he prove?

8. What is requisite to render an assignment operating in restraint of trade valid?

9. Absence from the realm for seven years, without having been heard of, rebuts the legal presumption of life. Is it any evidence of the time of the death of the party not heard of?

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THIRD YEAR.—EQUITY.

1. State the principal differences between the means by which Courts of Equity and Courts of Common Law, respectively, exercise their jurisdiction.

2. In what respects does an equitable estate in fee simple differ from a legal estate in fee simple?

3. A B bequeaths £5,000 to C D and E F upon trust, to invest in their own names, and to pay the interest to G H for his life, and upon his decease to transfer the principal fund to I K absolutely. During the

life of G H, I K sold his vested but expectant legacy to L M, and subsequently made a fraudulent sale of it to N O. Are there any and what means by which L M or N O can secure priority against the other?

4. What kind of waste will a Court of Equity restrain a tenant for life, without impeachment of waste, from committing?

5. How does a person become a ward in Chancery?

6. A B wrote a letter to his daughter, promising to transfer on demand £1,000 Government stock from his name into hers. The daughter afterwards showed the letter to C D, and married him. A B, the father, was not aware of her intention to marry. He refused to transfer the stock. C D filed a cause petition against him. To what decree was he entitled?

7. Under what circumstances do Courts of Equity consider "time as of the essence of a contract?"

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor.*

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FOURTH YEAR.—PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Mention the parts which must be removed, in succession, in order to expose the recti and obliqui capitis muscles; describe these muscles; and state the contents of the space included between them.

2. Describe accurately the several relations of the arch of the aorta.

3. Describe the levator palpebræ superioris and the tensor tarsi muscles.

4. Describe the maxillo-pharyngeal space; also the ligaments and synovial apparatus of the temporo-maxillary articulation.

5. Describe the course and relations of the internal carotid artery.

6. Describe the connexions of the prostate gland and the prostatic portion of the urethra.

7. Describe the tunica vaginalis, the tunica albuginea, and the tubuli testis.

8. Describe the cutaneous nerves of the leg.

9. Describe the constrictor pharyngis medius, the hyo-glossus, and stylo-glossus muscles.

10. Describe the origin, course, relations, and surgical anatomy of the internal epigastric artery.

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.—PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Describe the origin and relations of the arteria innominata.

2. Describe the cutaneous nerves of the arm.

3. State the attachments of the scaleni muscles.

4. Describe the origins and insertions of the quadrati lumborum muscles.

5. Describe the common iliac arteries and veins.

6. Mention the connexions and relations of the triangular ligament of the urethra.

7. Describe the course and relations of the internal pudic artery, and name the branches.

8. How do you distinguish the twelfth dorsal vertebra?

9. Describe the origins and insertions of the three peronei muscles.

10. State the connexions of the annular ligaments at the ankle.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe simple mucous membrane; also the different forms of epithelium; and state in what passages ciliated epithelium is to be found.

2. How is albumen held in a state of complete solution in the liquor sanguinis?

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Examination Papers for Scholarships.

3. Describe a Paccinian body.
4. Describe the iris and the choroid coat of the eye.
5. Explain the nature of a nervous ganglion.
6. Describe a nervous plexus.
7. Describe the superior and inferior laryngeal nerves and state the experiments of Professor Reid, in order to determine their functions.
8. State the characters by which the blood corpuscles of mammals birds, fishes, and reptiles may be distinguished.
9. The renal circulation is said to resemble the portal; in what respects is the analogy incomplete?
10. Describe the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii.

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What are the views of Mulder with respect to protein and its so-called compounds?
2. Describe minutely the structure of the teeth.
3. Describe the mucous membrane of the stomach and the peptic glands.
4. Describe the course of the blood through the system.
5. Describe the structure of the veins.
6. Describe the arterial pulse; state its cause and the influence of posture; mention its frequency at different periods of life.
7. What are the constituents of the blood?
8. Describe the microscopic features of muscular fibre.
9. Make a classification of joints, and give an example of each form of articulation.
10. Describe the connexions, structure, and office of the diaphragm.

J. H. CORBETT, *Professor.*

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.—BOTANY.

1. What is meant by an 'apocarpous,' and what by a 'syncarpous' ovary? Give examples.
2. Explain precisely the terms 'indefinite,' 'tetradynamous,' 'isomerous,' and 'syngenesious,' as applied to stamens.
3. Describe the inflorescence of the common Duckweed.
4. Describe the parts which represent calyx and corolla in the flower of *Aconitum napellus.*
5. How does the 'spore' of a Fern differ in its ulterior development from the seed of a Phænogamous plant?

ZOOLOGY.

1–2. Name the classes and orders of Cephalophorous *Mollusca.* State which of these are monœcious and which diœcious.
3. How is the process of nutrition effected in sponges?
4. Give the dental formula of the horse.
5. What characters distinguish *Arachnida* from *Crustacea?*

J. REAY GREENE, *Professor.*

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.—THERAPEUTICS.

1. Compare the different preparations of iron as to relative therapeutical applications and practical value.
2. Describe the different classes of stimulants; and explain the therapeutical uses of each class.

3. Explain the action of diuretics in general, and state the affections to which they are applicable.

4. What is the therapeutical value of arsenic as compared to quinine in intermittent diseases?

5. Compare opium and morphia as to their indications and therapeutical uses.

6. State the arguments in favour of and against Hannon's views as to the therapeutical action of iron.

7. Give the classification, physiological action, and therapeutical applications of emmenagogues.

8. Compare the action of chloroform with that of ether.

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.—MATERIA MEDICA.

1. SULPHUR.—Its origin, varieties, and preparations; physiological action, therapeutical applications; doses, and modes of administration.

2. ACETATE OF LEAD.—Physical and chemical properties; chemical characteristics; action; uses; dose, and mode of administration.

3. THORN APPLE.—Latin name; plant furnishing; natural family; constituents, active principle, and its characteristics; action; uses; dose; mode of administration.

4. ARSENIC.—Forms used in medicine; mode of detecting; comparison of different preparations as to action and uses; doses, and modes of administration.

5. Give an outline of the different pharmaceutical operations to which the articles of the Materia Medica are subjected.

6. PEPSINE.—Its nature; mode of preparation; action; therapeutical uses; substance with which advantageously combined; preparations and doses.

7. ETHER.—Theory of etherification; adulterations of, and their tests; action; therapeutical applications; dose, and mode of administration.

8. COD LIVER OIL.—Varieties, and mode of obtaining each; constituents; active principle; physiological action; uses; dose; correctives, and best mode of administration.

PURCELL O'LEARY, *Professor.*

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—PATHOLOGY.

1. What are the organic changes and other causes which give rise to epilepsy?

2. What is the state of the brain in delirium tremens?

3. What organ is affected in chorea?

4. What effect has adherent pericardium on the size of the heart?

5. With what form of heart disease is general anasarca usually associated?

6. How is the liver affected by heart disease and by disease of the lung?

7. Describe the state of the intestines in typhoid fever, and say what part is most affected.

8. Give the names and description of the several worms found in the human intestines.

9. Describe the appearance of a lung in the various stages of pneumonia.

Appendix B. Examination Papers for Scholarships.

10. State the part of the intestines affected in dysentery, and give a description of the morbid changes which take place in this disease, and also in ileus.

11. What difference is found in the appearance of the fluid in acute and chronic hydrocephalus?

12. State the causes of albuminuria.

DENIS O'CONNOR, *Professor.*

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.—PHYSICS.

1. State the conditions which must be satisfied by a good balance.
2. What is meant by the dynamical measure of a force?
3. State the rules for determining the velocity which a heavy body acquires in falling during a given time.
4. Explain the method of determining the specific gravity—
   1. Of a solid heavier than water.
   2. Of a solid lighter than water.
   3. Of a solid soluble in water.
5. Describe Dumas' method of determining the density of vapours.
6. Enumerate the several sources of heat, illustrating each by an example.
7. Trace the course of a pencil of rays through a compound microscope.
8. How did Newton prove that the colours of the spectrum are simple and unequally refrangible?
9. What is the difference between a magnet and a magnetic substance?
10. Describe some simple experiments for showing the mutual action of magnets and currents.

JOHN ENGLAND, *Professor.*

Appendix C. Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

APPENDIX C

SELECTION of EXAMINATION PAPERS for SESSIONAL HONORS and PROMOTION.

JUNIOR CLASS.—GREEK.

Translate :—

XENOPHON—*Cyropaedia*, Book I., c. vi., 22.

λέγεις σύ, ἔφη, ὦ πάτερ, εἰς τὸ πειθομένους ἔχειν οὐδὲν εἶναι ἀνυσιμώτερον τοῦ φρονιμώτερον δοκεῖν εἶναι τῶν ἀρχομένων. λέγω γὰρ οὖν, ἔφη. καὶ πῶς δή τις ἄν, ὦ πάτερ, τοιαύτην δόξαν τάχιστα περὶ αὐτοῦ παρασχέσθαι ἂν δύναιτο; οὐκ ἔστιν, ἔφη, ὦ παῖ συντομωτέρα ὁδὸς περὶ ὧν βούλει δοκεῖν φρόνιμος εἶναι ἢ τὸ γενέσθαι περὶ τούτων φρόνιμον. καθ' ἓν δε ἕκαστον σκοπῶν γνώσει ὅτι ἀληθῆ λέγω. ἢν γὰρ βούλῃ μὴ ὢν ἀγαθὸς γεωργὸς δοκεῖν εἶναι ἀγαθός, ἢ ἱππεὺς ἢ ἰατρὸς ἢ αὐλητὴς ἢ ἄλλ' ὁτιοῦν, ἐννέει πόσα σε δέοι ἂν μηχανᾶσθαι τοῦ δοκεῖν ἕνεκα. καὶ εἰ δὴ πείσαις ἐπαινεῖν τέ σε πολλούς, ὅπως δόξαν λάβοις, καὶ κατασκευὰς καλὰς ἐφ' ἑκάστῳ αὐτῶν κτήσαιο, ἄρτι τε ἐξηπατηκὼς εἴης ἂν, καὶ ὀλίγῳ ὕστερον, ὅπου πεῖραν δοίης, ἐξεληλεγμένος ἂν προσέτι καὶ ἀλαζὼν φαίνοιο.

1. Parse fully:—παρασχέσθαι, γνώσῃ, βούλῃ, ὁτιοῦν, ἐννόει, πείσαις, κτήσαιο, ἐξηπατηκώς, δοίης, ἐξεληλεγμένος, φαίνοιο.

2. Explain the use of the *article* wherever it occurs in the above extract.

3. Derive the following words:—*ἀνύσιμος, δόξα, σύντομος, γεωργός. ἰατρός, αὐλητής, κατασκευή, ἀλαζών.*

Translate into Greek:—

(*a*). The men of old were wiser than those of the present day.

(*b*). The king of the Scythians became a slave.

(*c*). The son of Sophroniscus was vexed at the wickedness of those who transacted the affairs of the state.

(*d*). A certain man was pursuing his brother's slave, and he fled for refuge into a friend's house.

(*e*). The same men were pursuing the king himself at full speed.

(*f*). Let us avoid the madness of injuring those who have benefited the state.

Greek Composition.

Retranslate into Greek prose:—

Ac facta quidem virorum hic sitorum et reliquorum qui pro civitate mortem occubuerunt multa jam dicta sunt præclara, longe vero plura et præstantiora adhuc relinquuntur; multi enim dies et noctes non sufficerent si quis omnia vellet oratione persequi. Hæc igitur memoria complectentem oportet quemque horum natos adhortari, ut, tanquam in bello, ordinem ne deserant majorum neque retro cedant succumbentes ignaviæ. Ego vero ipse, o filii virorum bonorum, et nunc vos adhortor et in posterum, ubicunque aliquem de vobis convenero, et admonebo et excitabo ut studeat quam optimus esse; in præsentia vero par est me dicere quæ patres nobis mandarunt ut renuntiaremus posteris, si quid sibi accidisset, quum periculum ingressuri essent. Dicam igitur vobis quæ ex ipsis audivi et quæ nunc libenter vobis dicerent si facultatem possent arripere.

Plato—*Menexenus.*

Into Greek Iambics:—

Within the navel of this hideous wood
Immured in cypress shades a sorcerer dwells,
Of Bacchus and of Circe born,—great Comus,
Deep skill'd in all his mother's witcheries;
And here to every thirsty wanderer
By sly enticement gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs* mixed, whose pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him who drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unmoulding Reason's mintage
Character'd in the face.

Milton's Comus.

N.B.—The Greek to be accentuated.

Greek History, Literature, and Antiquities.

1. Describe the chief features of the constitution as established by Solon, with the changes introduced by Cleisthenes.

2. State the main differences between the Greek, Roman, and modern systems of colonization.

* *i.e.*, Incantations.

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Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

3. Give some account of the early Greek colonies in Sicily and Italy, and mention the places from which they derived their origin.

4. From what cause does the abolition of the monarchical form of government in Greece appear to have arisen, and through what phases did the sovereign authority pass? Illustrate by examples.

5. Investigate a method for converting dates B.C. into Olympiads, and *vice versa*, exemplifying the rule by giving the dates (1) of the institution of the annual Archons, and (2) of the usurpation of Pisistratus, according to each mode of reckoning.

6. State what you think to be the essential difference between Epic and Lyric poetry; and give some account of the following Lyric poets:—Archilochus, Stesichorus, Alcæus, Sappho.

7. Give a sketch of Greek philosophy before the time of Socrates, with the names of the founders, and the distinctive tenets of the different schools; supplying dates.

8. What are the oldest specimens extant of the architectural works of the Greeks? Describe that known as the Treasury of Atreus, and explain the principle of its construction.

9. Describe the construction of a Greek temple, explaining the following terms:—*πρόναος, ναός, ὀπισθόδομος, ἐπιστύλιον, ζώφορος, κόρωνις.*

THIRD YEAR'S ARTS.

Translate, with brief notes:—

(A).—HOMER—*Odyssey*, XV., vv. 220–255.

ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἠδ' ἐπίθοντο,
αἶψα δ' ἄρ' εἰσβαινον καὶ ἐπὶ κληῖσι καθῖζον.
ἦτοι ὁ μὲν τὰ πονεῖτο καὶ εὔχετο, θῦε δ' Ἀθήνῃ
νηὶ πάρα πρύμνῃ· σχεδόθεν δέ οἱ ἦλυθεν ἀνήρ
τηλεδαπός, φεύγων ἐξ Ἄργεος ἄνδρα κατακτάς,
μάντις· ἀτὰρ γενεήν γε Μελάμποδος ἔκγονος ἦεν,
ὃς πρὶν μέν ποτ' ἔναιε Πύλῳ ἔνι, μητέρι μήλων,
ἀφνειὸς Πυλίοισι μέγ' ἔξοχα δώματα ναίων.
δὴ τότε γ' ἄλλων δῆμον ἀφίκετο, πατρίδα φεύγων
Νηλέα τε μεγάθυμον, ἀγαυότατον ζωόντων,
ὅς οἱ χρήματα πολλὰ τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐνιαυτόν
εἶχε βίῃ. ὁ δὲ τέως μὲν ἐνὶ μεγάροις Φυλάκοιο
δεσμῷ ἔν ἀργαλέῳ δέδετο, κρατερ' ἄλγεα πάσχων,
εἵνεκα Νηλῆος κούρης ἄτης τε βαρείης,
τήν οἱ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεὰ δασπλῆτις Ἐρινύς.
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἔκφυγε κῆρα, καὶ ἤλασε βοῦς ἐριμύκους
ἐς Πύλον ἐκ Φυλάκης, καὶ ἐτίσατο ἔργον ἀεικές
ἀντίθεον Νηλῆα, κασιγνήτῳ δὲ γυναῖκα
ἠγάγετο πρὸς δῶμαθ'. ὁ δ' ἄλλων ἵκετο δῆμον,
Ἄργος ἐς ἱππόβοτον· τόθι γάρ νύ οἱ αἴσιμον ἦεν
ναιέμεναι πολλοῖσιν ἀνάσσοντ' Ἀργείοισιν.
ἔνθα δ' ἔγημε γυναῖκα καὶ ὑψερεφὲς θέτο δῶμα
γείνατο δ' Ἀντιφάτην καὶ Μάντιον, υἷε κραταιώ.
Ἀντιφάτης μὲν ἔτικτεν Ὀϊκλῆα μεγάθυμον,
αὐτὰρ Ὀϊκλείης λαοσσόον Ἀμφιάραον,

ὃν περὶ κῆρι φίλει Ζεύς τ' αἰγίοχος καὶ Ἀπόλλων
παντοίην φιλότητ'· οὐδ' ἵκετο γήραος οὐδόν,
ἀλλ' ὄλετ' ἐν Θήβῃσι γυναίων εἵνεκα δώρων.
τοῦ δ' υἱεῖς ἐγένοντ' Ἀλκμαίων Ἀμφίλοχός τε.
Μάντιος αὖ τέκετο Πολυφείδεά τε Κλεῖτόν τε·
ἀλλ' ἤτοι Κλεῖτον χρυσόθρονος ἥρπασεν ἠὼς
κάλλεος εἵνεκα οἷο, ἵν' ἀθανάτοισι μετείη·
αὐτὰρ ὑπέρθυμον Πολυφείδεα μάντιν Ἀπόλλων
θῆκε βροτῶν ὄχ' ἄριστον, ἐπεὶ θάνεν Ἀμφιάραος·
ὅς ῥ' Ὑπερησίηνδ' ἀπενάσσατο πατρὶ χολωθείς,
ἔνθ' ὅ γε ναιετάων μαντεύετο πᾶσι βροτοῖσιν.

(B).—Sophocles—*Œdipus Rex*, vv. 836–881.

εἴ μοι ξυνείη φέροντι
μοῖρα τὰν εὔσεπτον ἁγνείαν λογων
ἔργων τε πάντων, ὧν νόμοι πρόκεινται
ὑψίποδες, οὐρανίαν
δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες, ὧν Ὄλυμπος
πατὴρ μόνος, οὐδέ νιν
θνατὰ φύσις ἀνέρων
ἔτικτεν, οὐδὲ μήποτε λάθα κατακοιμάσει·
μέγας ἐν τούτοις θεὸς, οὐδὲ γηράσκει.
ὕβρις φυτεύει τύραννον·
ὕβρις, εἰ πολλῶν ὑπερπλησθῇ μάταν,
ἃ μὴ' πίκαιρα μηδὲ συμφέροντα,
ἀκρότατον εἰσαναβᾶσ'
ἀπότομον ὤρουσεν εἰς ἀνάγκαν,
ἔνθ' οὐ ποδὶ χρησίμῳ
χρῆται. τὸ καλῶς δ' ἔχον
πόλει πάλαισμα μήποτε λῦσαι θεὸν αἰτοῦμαι,
τὸν ἐγὼ οὐ λήξω ποτὲ προστάταν ἴσχων.
εἰ δέ τις ὑπέροπτα χερσὶν ἢ λόγῳ πορεύεται,
Δίκας ἀφόβητος, οὐδὲ δαιμόνων ἕδη σέβων,
κακά νιν ἕλοιτο μοῖρα,
δυσπότμου χάριν χλιδᾶς,
εἰ μὴ τὸ κέρδος κερδανεῖ δικαίως
καὶ τῶν ἀσέπτων ἔρξεται,
ἢ τῶν ἀθίκτων ἔξεται ματάζων.
τίς ἔτι πότ' ἐν τοῖσδ' ἀνὴρ θυμοῦ βέλη
εὔξεται ψυχᾶς ἀμύνειν;
εἰ γὰρ αἱ τοιαίδε πράξεις τίμιαι,
τί δεῖ με χορεύειν;
οὔκετι τὸν ἄθικτον εἶμι γᾶς ἐπ' ὀμφαλὸν σέβων,
οὐδ' ἐς τὸν Ἀβαῖσι ναὸν, οὐδὲ τὰν Ὀλυμπίαν,
εἰ μὴ τάδε χειρόδεικτα,
πᾶσιν ἁρμόσει βροτοῖς.
ἀλλ', ὦ κρατύνων, εἴπερ ὀρθ' ἀκούεις,

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Ζεῦ, πάντ' ἀνάσσων, μὴ λάθοι
σὲ τάν τε σὰν ἀθάνατον, αἰὲν ἀρχάν.
φθίνοντα γὰρ Πυθόχρηστα Λαΐου
θέσφατ' ἐξαιροῦσιν ἤδη,
κοὐδαμοῦ τιμαῖς Ἀπόλλων ἐμφανής·
ἔρρει δὲ τὰ θεῖα.

(C).—Thucydides, Book II., c. 76.

οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου πηλὸν ἐνείλλοντες ἐσέβαλλον ἐς τὸ διῤῥηγμένον, ὅπως μὴ διαχεόμενον, ὥσπερ ἡ γῆ, φοροῖτο. οἱ δὲ ταύτῃ ἀποκληόμενοι τοῦτο μὲν ἐπέσχον, ὑπόνομον δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὀρύξαντες καὶ ξυντεκμηράμενοι ὑπὸ τὸ χῶμα ὑφεῖλκον αὖθις παρὰ σφᾶς τὸν χοῦν· καὶ ἐλάνθανον ἐπὶ πολὺ τοὺς ἔξω, ὥστ' ἐπιβάλλοντας ἧσσον ἀνύτειν, ὑπαγομένου αὐτοῖς κάτωθεν τοῦ χώματος καὶ ἰζάνοντος ἀεὶ ἐπὶ τό κενούμενον. δεδιότες δὲ μὴ οὐδ' οὕτω δύνωνται ὀλίγοι πρὸς πολλοὺς ἀντέχειν, προσεπεξεῦρον τόδε· τὸ μὲν μέγα οἰκοδόμημα ἐπαύσαντο ἐργαζόμενοι τὸ κατὰ τὸ χῶμα, ἔνθεν δὲ καὶ ἔνθεν αὐτοῦ ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ βραχέος τείχους ἐκ τοῦ ἐντὸς μηνοειδὲς ἐς τὴν πόλιν προσῳκοδόμουν, ὅπως εἰ τὸ μέγα τεῖχος ἁλίσκοιτο, τοῦτ' ἀντέχοι, καὶ δέοι τοὺς ἐναντίους αὖθις πρὸς αὐτὸ χοῦν, καὶ προχωροῦντας εἴσω διπλάσιόν τε πόνον ἔχειν καὶ ἐν ἀμφιβόλῳ μᾶλλον γίγνεσθαι. ἅμα δὲ τῇ χώσει καὶ μηχανὰς προσῆγον τῇ πόλει οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι μίαν μὲν ἣ τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος, κατὰ τὸ χῶμα προσαχθεῖσα, ἐπὶ μέγα τε κατέσεισε καὶ τοὺς Πλαταιέας ἐφόβησεν, ἄλλας δὲ ἄλλῃ τοῦ τείχους, ἃς βρόχους τε περιβάλλοντες ἀνέκλων οἱ Πλαταιῆς, καὶ δοκοὺς μεγάλας ἀρτήσαντες ἁλύσεσι μακραῖς σιδηραῖς ἀπὸ τῆς τομῆς ἑκατέρωθεν, ἀπὸ κεραιῶν δύο ἐπικεκλιμένων καὶ ὑπετρεινουσῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ τείχους ἀνελκύσαντες ἐγκαρσίας, ὁπότε προσπεσεῖσθαί πῃ μέλλοι ἡ μηχανή, ἀφίεσαν τὴν δοκὸν χαλαραῖς ταῖς ἁλύσεσι καὶ οὐ διὰ χειρὸς ἔχοντες· ἡ δὲ ῥύμῃ ἐμπίπτουσα ἀπεκαύλιζε τὸ προέχον τῆς ἐμβολῆς.

Translate :—

Euripides—*Ion*, vv. 464–508.

σε τὰν ὠδίνων λοχιᾶν στρ.
ἀνειλείθυιαν, ἐμὰν
Ἀθάναν ἱκετεύω,
Προμηθεῖ Τιτᾶνι λοχευ-
θεῖσαν κατ' ἀκροτάτας
κορυφᾶς Διός, ᾧ πότνα Νίκα,
μόλε Πύθιον οἶκον,
Οὐλύμπου χρυσέων θαλάμων
πταμένα πρὸς ἀγυιάς,
Φοιβήιος ἔνθα γᾶς
μεσσόμφαλος ἑστία
παρὰ χορευομένῳ τρίποδι
μαντεύματα κραίνει,
σὺ καὶ παῖς ἁ Λατογενής,
δύο θεαὶ δύο παρθένοι,

κασίγνηται σεμναὶ τοῦ Φοίβου.
ἱκετεύσατε δ', ὦ κόραι,
τὸ παλαιὸν Ἐρεχθέως
γένος εὐτεκνίας χρονίου καθαροῖς
μαντεύμασι κῦρσαι.
ὑπερβαλλούσας γὰρ ἔχει ἀντ.
θνατοῖς εὐδαιμονίας
ἀκίνητον ἀφορμάν,
τέκνων οἷς ἂν καρποτρόφοι
λάμπωσιν ἐν θαλάμοις
πατρίοισι νεάνιδες ἥβαι,
διαδέκτορα πλοῦτον
ὡς ἔξοντες ἐκ πατέρων
ἑτέροις ἐπὶ τέκνοις.
ἀλκά τε γὰρ ἐν κακοῖς
σύν τ' εὐτυχίαις φίλον,
δορί τε γᾷ πατρίᾳ φέρει
σωτήριον ἀλκάν.
ἐμοὶ μὲν πλούτου τε πάρος
βασιλικῶν θαλάμων τ' εἶεν
τροφαὶ κήδειοι κεδνῶν τέκνων.
τὸν ἄπαιδα δ' ἀποστυγῶ
βίον, ᾧ τε δοκεῖ ψέγω·
μετὰ δὲ κτεάνων μετρίων βιοτᾶς
εὔπαιδος ἐχοίμαν.
ὦ Πᾶνος θακήματα, καὶ
παραυλίζουσα πέτρα
μυχώδεσι Μακραῖς,
ἵνα χορεύς στείβουσι ποδοῖν
Ἀγραύλου κόραι τρίγονοι
στάδια χλοερὰ πρὸ Παλλάδος
ναῶν, συρίγγων
ὑπ' αἰόλας ἰαχᾶς
ὕμνων, ὅταν αὐλίοις
συρίζῃς, ὦ Πάν,
τοῖσι σοῖς ἐν ἄντροις,
ἵνα τεκοῦσά τις
παρθένος, ὦ μελέα, βρέφος
Φοίβῳ, πτανοῖς ἐξώρισε θοίναν,
θηρσί τε φοινίαν δαῖτα, πικρῶν γάμων
ὕβριν. οὔτ' ἐπὶ κερκίσιν οὔτε λόγοις
φάτιν ἄιον εὐτυχίας μετέχειν
θεόθεν τέκνα θνατοῖς.

1. Comment on the expressions:—(*a*) Προμηθεῖ Τιτᾶνι λοχευθεῖσαν. (*b*) μεσσόμφαλος ἑστία. (*c*) Νίκα. (*d*) Πᾶνος θακήματα. (*e*) παραυλίζουσα πέτρα μυχώδεσι Μακραῖς. (*f*) Ἀγραύλου κόραι τρίγονοι.

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2. Give the *ordo verborum*, and the literal construction of the sentence beginning *ὑπερβαλλούσας γὰρ ἔχει, κ. τ. λ.*

3. Explain the construction of *ἔξοντες*, v. 491, and supply the ellipsis in *ἀλκά τε γὰρ ἐν κακοῖς κ. τ. λ.*

4. *ὕμνων*, v. 500, causes a difficulty in the construction. Can you suggest an emendation of the reading?

5. Point out the zeugma in the concluding sentence of the extract.

Translate :—

HOMER—*Iliad.*

Book I. :—

39. *εἰ ποτέ τοι χαρίεντ' ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεψα.*
78. *ἦ γὰρ ὀΐομαι ἄνδρα χολώσεμεν, ὃς μέγά πάντων*
Ἀργείων κρατέει, καὶ οἱ πείθονται Ἀχαιοί.
170. *οὐδέ σ' ὀΐω*
ἐνθάδ' ἄτιμος ἐὼν ἄφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν.
283. *λίσσομ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ μεθέμεν χόλον.*
362. *τέκνον, τί κλαίεις; τί δέ σε φρένας ἵκετο πένθος;*
464. *αὐτὰρ ἐπει κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη, καὶ σπλάγχνα πάσαντο.*
566. *μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν, ὅσοι θεοί εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ*
ασσον ἰόνθ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἀάπτους χεῖρας ἐφείω.

Book II. :—

56. *κλῦτε, φίλοι, θεῖος μοι ἐνύπνιον ἦλθεν Ὄνειρος.*
116. *οὕτω που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενεῖ φίλον εἶναι.*
204. *εἷς κοίρανος ἔστω,*
εἷς βασιλεὺς, ᾧ δῶκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω
σκῆπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσιν ἐμβασιλεύῃ.
290. *ἀλληλοῖσιν ὀδύρονται οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι.*

1. Discuss the etymology and meaning of each of the following words :—*οὐλοχύται, φολκός, φοξός, διάκτορος, ἐχεπευκής, ἐπιτηδές, θεοπρόπιον, ἵκμενος.*

2. Explain the following grammatical forms :—*ἀπούρας, ἀπεβήσετο, ἔοργε, ἐφείω, τέτρηχα.*

3. Point out any apparent inaccuracies in the metre of the following verses, and suggest emendations :—

α. παιδὸς ἑοῦ, ἀλλ' ἤγ' ἀνεδύσατο κῦμα θαλάσσης.
β. εἰς ἄλα ἅλτο βαθεῖαν ἀπ' αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου.
γ. οὔτε θεῶν πρότερος τόνγ' εἴσεται, οὔτ' ἀνθρώπων.

4. Give the Homeric declensions of *σύ* and *οὗ*; and the principal Homeric forms of *εἰμί* and *εἶμι*.

JOHN RYALL, *Professor.*

EXTRA AND THIRD YEAR'S LATIN CLASS.

Translate into Latin lyrics :—

Yet are thy skies as blue, thy crags as wild ;
Sweet are thy groves, and verdant are thy fields,
Thine olive ripe as when Minerva smiled,
And still his honied wealth Hymettus yields:

There the blithe bee his fragrant fortress builds,
The free-born wanderer of thy mountain air;
Apollo still thy long, long summer gilds,
Still in his beam Mendeli's marbles glare;
Art, Glory, Freedom fail, but Nature still is fair.

LUCRETIUS I., 636.

Translate:—

Quapropter qui materiem rerum esse putarunt
Ignem atque ex igni summam consistere solo,
Magno opere a vera lapsi ratione videntur.
Heraclitus init quorum dux proelia primus,
Clarus ob obscuram linguam magis inter inanis,
Quamde gravis inter Graios, qui vera requirunt:
Omnia enim stolidi magis admirantur amantque,
Inversis quae sub verbis latitantia cernunt,
Veraque constituunt quae belle tangere possunt
Auris et lepido quae sunt fucata sonore.
Nam cur tam variae res possent esse, requiro,
Ex uno si sunt igni puroque creatae?
Nil prodesset enim calidum deuserier ignem
Nec rarefieri, si partes ignis eandem
Naturam quam totus habet super ignis haberent.
Acrior ardor enim conductis partibus esset,
Languidior porro disiectis disque supatis:
Amplius hoc fieri nil est quod posse rearis
Talibus in causis, nedum variantia rerum
Tanta queat densis rarisque ex ignibus esse.

CICERO—*ad Atticum*, Book I., Epistle 12.

Translate:—

Τεῦκρις illa lentum sane negotium, neque Cornelius ad Terentiam postea rediit: opinor, ad Considium, Axium, Selicium confugiendum est: nam a Caecilio propinqui minore centesimis numum movere non possunt. Sed, ut ad prima illa redeam, nihil ego illa impudentius, astutius, lentius vidi: "Libertum mitto: Tito Mandavi:" *σκήψεις* atque *ἀναβολαί*. Sed nescio an *ταὐτοματον ἡμῶν*. nam mihi Pompeiani *πρόδομοι* nunciant aperte Pompeium acturum Antonio succedi oportere, eodemque tempore aget praetor ad populum. Res eius modi est, ut ego nec per bonorum nec popularem existimationem honeste possim hominem defendere, nec mihi libeat, quod vel maximum est. Etenim accidit hoc, quod totum cuius modi sit mando tibi ut perspicias. Libertum ego habeo, sane nequam hominem, Hilarum dico, ratiocinatorem et clientem tuum. De eo mihi Valerius interpres nunciat Chiliusque se audisse scribit haec: esse hominem cum Antonio: Antonium porro in cogendis pecuniis dictitare partem mihi quaeri et a me custodem communis quaestus libertum esse missum.

1. In what terms does Cicero characterize the poems of Lucretius?
2. Give an account of the philosophical tenets of Anaxagoras and Empedocles.
3. Compare the letters of Cicero with those of the younger Pliny.
4. Notice the peculiarities of the epistolary style in Latin.
5. How did the Romans reckon the interest of money?

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

Translate into Latin :—

Atticus, one of the best men of ancient Rome, was a very remarkable instance of what I am here speaking. This extraordinary person, amidst the civil wars of his country, when he saw the designs of all parties equally tended to the subversion of liberty, by constantly preserving the esteem and affection of both the competitors, found means to serve his friends on either side: and while he sent money to young Marius, whose father was declared an enemy to the Commonwealth, he was himself one of Sylla's chief favourites, and always near that general. During the war between Cæsar and Pompey, he still maintained the same conduct.

SENIOR LATIN CLASS.

TACITUS—*Annals*, Book II., c. 13.

Translate :—

Nocte coepta egressus augurali per occulta et vigilibus ignara, comite uno, contectus humeros ferina pelle, adit castrorum vias, adsistit tabernaculis, fruiturque fama sui, cum hic nobilitatem ducis, decorem alius, plurimi patientiam, comitatem, per seria per iocos eundem animum laudibus ferrent, reddendamque gratiam in acie faterentur, simul perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos. Inter quae unus hostium, Latinae linguae sciens, acto ad vallum equo, voce magna coniuges et agros et stipendii in dies, donec bellaretur, sestertios centenos, si quis transfugisset, Arminii nomine pollicetur. Incendit ea contumelia legionum iras : veniret dies, daretur pugna ; sumpturem militem Germanorum agros, tracturum coniuges ; accipere omen, et matrimonia ac pecunias hostium praedae destinare. Tertia ferme vigilia adsultatem est castris sine coniectu teli, postquam crebras pro munimentis cohortes et nihil remissum sensere.

1. Sketch the life and times of Tacitus, with references to the authorities for this subject.
2. What is your estimate of Tacitus as a historian ?
3. Show that ancient coins confirm some of the statements made in this book.
4. What were the privileges of the Prætorians ? Where was their camp ?
5. Draw the character of Tiberius.
6. Give the modern names corresponding to Catti, Luppia, Vahalis, Vindelici, and Planasia.

Translate into Latin :—

There is no labour which length of time does not lessen and lighten. I cannot tell you how rashly and thoughtlessly he hastened. Is it not enough to be able to endure heat and cold ? Noble and ignoble alike shall perish by the sword. There is no reason why you should leap and almost be beside yourself for joy. That abominable fellow left nothing undone to place some obstacle in the way of accomplishing so great an object. Let him then learn to command others, when he has himself ceased to obey those most unholy masters, disgrace and baseness.

Translate into Latin :—

The last resources of the Romans was in the clemency, or at least in the moderation of the King of the Goths. The senate, who in this emergency assumed the supreme powers of government, appointed two

ambassadors to negotiate with the enemy. This important trust was delegated to Basilius, a senator, of Spanish extraction, and already conspicuous in the administration of provinces; and to John, the first tribune of the notaries, who was peculiarly qualified by his dexterity in business, as well as by his former intimacy with the Gothic prince.

TERENCE—*Andria*, Act I., Sc. i., v. 1.

Translate :—

Si. Vos istaec intro auferte : abite. Sosia,
Ades dum : paucis te volo. *So.* Dictum puta :
Nempe ut curentur recte haec. *Si.* Immo aliud. *So.* Quid est,
Quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius ?
Si. Nil istac opus est arte ad hanc rem, quam paro,
Sed eis, quas semper in te intellexi sitas,
Fide et taciturnitate. *So.* Expecto quid velis.
Si. Ego postquam te emi, a parvolo ut semper tibi
Apud me justa et clemens fuerit servitus,
Scis. Feci ex servo ut esses libertus mihi,
Propterea quod servibas liberaliter.
Quod habui summum pretium persolvi tibi.
So. In memoria habeo. *Si.* Haud muto factum. *So.* Gaudeo,
Si tibi quid feci aut facio quod placeat, Simo,
Et id gratum fuisse advorsum te habeo gratiam.
Sed hoc mihi molestumst : nam istaec commemoratio
Quasi exprobratiost inmemori benefici.
Quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est quod me velis.
Si. Ita faciam. Hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi :
Quas credis esse has, non sunt verae nuptiae.

1. Name the metres used by Terence, and give examples.
2. Notice some imitations of Menander in this play.
3. Give an account of the theatres in ancient Rome; quote or refer to some passages in Latin authors, in which they are mentioned.
4. Derive and explain the following words :—*pistrinum, vitupero, ephebus, ausculto,* and *ecastor*.

Translate into elegiac verse :—

Oh, if my life were to out-last yours
(May the Gods make the omen void !)
I would reverence your buried
Bones, bearing wine and frankincense ;
And, a guard and priest to your tomb,
Would sing mournful words ;
Nor should any one tear me from your urn,
Without my kissing your ashes.

Thus, if small things we may with great compare,
When Albion sends her eager sons to war,
Some thoughtless town with ease and plenty bless'd,
Near and more near, the closing lines invest,
Sudden they seize th' amazed defenceless prize,
And high in air Britannia's standard flies.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

JUNIOR LATIN CLASS.

VIRGIL—*Æneid*, VII., 373.

Translate :—

His ubi nequicquam dictis experta Latinum
Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lapsum
Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat,
Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstris,
Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem :
Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,
Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum
Intenti ludo exercent ; ille actus habena
Curvatis fertur spatiis ; stupet inscia supra
Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum ;
Dant animos plagae. Non cursu segnior illo
Per medias urbes agitur populosque feroces.

LIVY, IV., 60.

Translate :—

Nihil acceptum unquam a plebe tanto gaudio traditur. Concursum itaque ad curiam esse prensatasque exeuntium manus et patres vere appellatos, effectum esse fatentibus ut nemo pro tam munifica patria, donec quicquam virium superesset, corpori aut sanguini suo parceret. Cum commoditas iuvaret, rem familiarem saltem acquiescere eo tempore, quo corpus addictum atque operatum rei publicae esset, tum, quod ultro sibi oblatum esset, non a tribunis plebis umquam agitatum, non suis sermonibus efflagitatum, id efficiebat multiplex gaudium cumulatioremque gratiam rei. Tribuni plebis, communis ordinum laetitiae concordiaeque soli expertes, negare tam id laetum patribus universis nec prosperum fore quam ipsi crederent.

1. Write a summary of the 7th book of the Æneid.
2. What were the principal events which occurred during the life of Virgil ?
3. What were the powers and duties of the *tribuni plebis ?*
4. Give the perfects and supines of *lavo, poto, seco, mordeo, parco,* and *tondeo.*
5. Describe the situation of Tibur, Sigeum, Ardea, Cære, and Tiryns.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs :—

Jupiter gave before evil signs of bloody fate.
When he attacked three temples with flame-bearing hand.
Stars moreover are reported to have fled from the sky,
And Lucifer to have deserted his accustomed ways.
Lucifer appeared to no one in the whole world,
And the day came, a star not preceding.

Translate into Latin :—

Who doubts that virtue and vice are contrary to each other ?
It cannot be denied that it is disgraceful to lie.
Who doubts that the world was made by design ?
I don't doubt that both you and Balbus lifted up your hands.
He never sees Cæsar without crying out that it is all over with the army.
I left nothing undone to finish the business.

B. LEWIS, *Professor.*

English Literature.

1. Characterize the poetic genius of Chaucer.
2. Sketch the characters of the Knight, the Frankelein, and the Poure Persone, as given in the Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales."
3. Give some account of the "Vision of Piers Ploughman."
4. What are the chief merits and defects of Spenser's "Faerie Queene."
5. Trace the origin of the drama in Europe; and show that the English romantic drama culminated in Shakespeare.
6. Divide Milton's literary life into three periods, specifying the works which he produced in each period, with the dates.
7. Trace the rise and progress of the "Correct school," from Denham to Pope; and state the principles laid down in Pope's "Essay on Criticism."
8. Narrate the leading events in the life of Dryden, with a brief notice of his dramas and satires.
9. Give some account of Addison and the essayists of the eighteenth century.
10. Consider Thompson, Gray, Goldsmith, and Cowper as forming a transition from the Correct to the Neo-Romantic school.
11. Review the poetry of Wordsworth and Coleridge.
12. Compare the poetry of Burns with that of Moore.

English Language.

1. What branches of the Celtic family still exist in the Britannic Isles?
2. Explain what is meant by the Latin of the First and the Second Period.
3. Describe briefly the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain. From what districts of the Continent did the invaders come?
4. Who were the Normans? What language did they introduce into England?
5. Give some account of Layamon's Chronicle and the Ormulum.
6. At what period were the Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French elements blended together into Old English?
7. By what Act of Parliament was it ordered that trials at law should be conducted in English, and not in French? What reason is given in the preamble of the Act?
8. Paraphrase the following passage :—

> I hadde in custom to come to scole late,
> Nat for to lerne, but for a countenance.
> With my felawys reedy to debate,
> In jangle and jape was set all my pleasaunce;
> Whereof rebuked this was my chevisaunce,
> To forge a lesyng, and therupon to muse,
> Whan I trespasyd mysilven to excuse.

9. Sketch the plot of Shakespeare's Macbeth.
10. Explain these passages :—

> (*a.*) Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
> Clean from my hand? No; this my hand will rather
> The multitudinous seas incarnardine,
> Making the green one red.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

(*b.*) There is none, but he,
Whose being I do fear; and, under him
My genius is rebuked; as, it is said,
Mark Antony's was by Cæsar.

(*c.*) We have scotched the snake, not killed it;
She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former tooth.

(*d.*) Come, seeling night,
Skarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.

(*e.*) The times have been,
That, when the brains were out, the man would die,
And there an end; but now, they rise again,
With twenty mortal murders on their crowns,
To push us from our stools.

HISTORY.

A.—EUROPEAN HISTORY.

1. What is History? What are the uses of historical study?
2. Can the germ of any European institutions be traced in the customs of the Germans as recorded by Tacitus?
3. Compare the Gothic invasions of Italy and Southern Gaul with the Frankish invasion of Northern Gaul and the Saxon invasion of Britain.
4. Enumerate the principal Arabian conquests in Eastern and Western Christendom.
5. Describe the contest which ensued upon the death of Charlemagne.
6. What was the Feudal system? State the ceremonies used in conferring a fief.
7. What were the results of the Crusades?
8. Recount briefly the Religious Wars of Europe from the Reformation to the Peace of Westphalia.
9. What were the Wars of Succession in Europe, and during what period did they occur?
10. How do you characterize the wars which have been waged in Europe since the French Revolution of 1789?

B.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

11. Review briefly the Anglo-Saxon constitution.
12. In what respects did Anglo-Norman feudalism differ from that of the Continent?
13. What great principles were established by Magna Charta? Mention the most important confirmations of the Charters.
14. What was the claim of Edward III. upon the throne of France?
15. What was the Petition of Right? What were the points at issue between Charles I. and the Parliament?
16. Describe the state of parties under Charles II. What was the Cabal ministry?
17. Narrate the fall of James II.
18. What was the foreign policy of William III.?

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor.*

Modern Languages.

Translate into French or German :—

I.—Titus found it impossible to check the rage of the soldiery; he entered with his officers, and surveyed the interior of the sacred edifice. The splendour filled them with wonder; and as the flames had not yet penetrated to the Holy Place, he made a last effort to save it, and, springing forth, again exhorted the soldiers to stay the progress of the conflagration. The centurion Liberalis endeavoured to force obedience with his staff of office; but even respect for the Emperor gave way to the furious animosity against the Jews, to the fierce excitement of battle, and to the insatiable hope of plunder. The soldiers saw everything around them radiant with gold, which shone dazzlingly in the wild light of the flames; they supposed that incalculable treasures were laid up in the sanctuary. A soldier, unperceived, thrust a lighted torch between the hinges of the door; the whole building was in flames in an instant. The blinding smoke and fire forced the officers to retreat, and the noble edifice was left to its fate.—Milman : *History of the Jews.*

II. Having staid longer at Naples than I at first designed, I could not dispense with myself from making a little voyage to the island of Caprea, as being very desirous to see a place which had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for several years. The island lies four miles in length from east to west, and about one in breadth. The western part, for about two miles in length, is a continued rock, vastly high, and inaccessible on the sea-side. It has, however, the greatest town in the island, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. The eastern end of the isle rises up in precipices very near as high, though not quite so long, as the western. Between these eastern and western mountains lies a slip of lower ground which runs across the island, and is one of the pleasantest spots I have seen. It is hid with vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, which look extremely fresh and beautiful, and make up the most delightful little landscape imaginable when they are surveyed from the tops of the neighbouring mountains.—*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

1. State the use of the imperfect tense and of the preterite in French, comparing it to the Latin, and illustrate it by examples.
2. State the cases when the subjunctive mood is required in French. Give examples.
3. Which was the most brilliant epoch of French literature?
4. State what you know of the life and works of Molière.
5. How does the poetry of France differ from that of other countries?
6. Who were the Trouvères and the Troubadours?
7. What was the moral and literary influence of Port Royal?
8. Explain what is understood by classical and romantic literature.
9. Characterize the genius of Corneille; say which are considered his best plays.
10. Name the most celebrated works of Schiller; give a sketch of his Wilhelm Tell.

R. de Vericour, *Professor.*

Logic.

1. What is the defect of the second operation of the mind? How far and by what means is it remediable in logic?
2. Is logic entirely conversant with language?
3. Of what use are the various "divisions of hours?"

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

4. How does differentia differ from proprium?

5. What is meant by inductive definition?

6. What are infinite propositions? Should they constitute a separate class?

7. Are singular propositions always equivalent to universal propositions?

8. If I be false, what do you know as to the truth or falsehood of the proposition "opposed" to it?

9. Conversion has been defined to be an inference of two terms effected by transposition. Discuss this definition.

10. Prove that if one premiss be particular the conclusion must be particular.

11. Construct syllogisms in Felapton, Fesapo, and Baroko. Reduce them ostensively or per impossibile.

12. How many logical axioms are implied in the process of reduction per impossibile?

13. Define a dilemma. What are the defects to which it is liable?

14. Define induction. Why is the process called mathematical induction not entitled to rank as an induction?

15. Give the canon, explain and adduce instances of the method of residues.

16. What is a "derivative law?"

17. Does the "composition of causes" or the "chemical action of causes" offer the greatest impediments to the applications of the experimental methods?

18. Enumerate and explain the heads under which fallacies of confusion may be grouped.

METAPHYSICS.

1. Compare Hobbes's account of the decay of memory with that given by Sir. W. Hamilton.

2. Distinguish between memory and recollection.

3. In what sense are the different mental faculties to be regarded as distinct?

4. What is the *immediate* object of perception according to Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Reid, and Sir W. Hamilton?

5. By what arguments does Locke attempt to show that there are no "innate practical principles?" How are they to be answered?

6. How does Reid prove the existence of necessary truths?

7. How does Kant endeavour to establish the subjectivity of time and space?

8. What is a synthetical a priori judgment? Are such judgments possible, and how?

9. What according to Hume is the ultimate basis upon which inquiries as to matters of fact depend? Criticise his arguments.

10. Explain Hartley's law of transference, and compare it with the theory of latent modifications adopted by Hamilton.

11. How far was Condillac a disciple of Locke?

12. Enumerate some of the principal forms in which the theory of representative perception has been advocated.

G. S. READ.

JUNIOR MATHEMATICS.—PASS.

1. Show how to bisect a given triangle—1st, by a straight line drawn from the vertex; 2ndly, by a straight line drawn from a given point in one side. Show also how to trisect a right angle.

2. In a given circle to inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

3. If a triangle be inscribed in a circle, and from its vertex straight lines be drawn parallel to the tangents at the extremities of its base, they will cut off similar triangles.

4. Divide $\frac{x^4-b^4}{x^2-2bx+b^2}$ by $\frac{bx+x^2}{x-b}$, and express the result as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms.

5. Reduce to a simple fraction the expression $\frac{\cdot03+\cdot275-\cdot15}{\cdot055-\cdot03+\cdot00\dot{6}}$. Find also the area of a triangle of which the base is 17ft. 9in., and the perp. 20ft. 6in.

6. Solve the following equations, viz. :—

$$\frac{2}{3}\left(x^{-\frac{1}{2}}+a^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)=a^{-\frac{1}{2}}x^{-\frac{1}{2}},\qquad \frac{\sqrt{2a}-\sqrt{2a-3x}}{\sqrt{2a}+\sqrt{2a-3x}}=2a,$$

$$\frac{3^1/_2\,(x-1)}{2}-1=\frac{2\frac{1}{2}\,(x-1)}{3}+1.$$

7. When one root of an equation is known, the equation may be reduced to one of a lower degree. Prove this, and solve the equation $x^3-6x^2+10x-8=0$, it being given that one root is 4.

8. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$(1)\quad \begin{matrix} x+\sqrt[3]{2}y+2z=8 \\ 3x+2y-5z=8 \\ 8x-4y-2z=14 \end{matrix} \qquad (2)\quad \begin{matrix} x^2+2xy-2y^2=13 \\ xy+x^2=12 \end{matrix}$$

Explain also what is meant by simultaneous equations, and state what interpretation may be given to their solution in analytical geometry.

9. Solve the following equations by quadratics :—

(1) $x^{\frac{1}{4}}-11=11-5x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(2) $\left(x^{\frac{1}{n}}-1\right)\left(x^{\frac{1}{n}}+1\right)-3x^{\frac{1}{n}}=1$.

(3) $a^{2x}-3a^x+2=0$

10. Construct the equation, whose roots are 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $-\frac{1}{2}$. Explain so much of the theory of equations as to justify the process.

11. Find the sum of the squares, and also the sum of the cubes of the roots of the equation $x^2+px+q=0$, without first determining the roots.

12. Give an account of the argument called mathematical induction; give an illustration of it in the proof of the binomial theorem, of the formula for the number of combinations of n things taken r together, or in any other instance.

13. Prove the theorems—sin $(a+b)$=sin a cos b+cos a sin b

$$c=\sqrt{a^2+b^2-2\,a\,b\,\cos C}\qquad \cos\tfrac{1}{2}C=\sqrt{\frac{s\,(s-c)}{a\,b}}$$

Adapt the second to logarithmic use.

14. Prove the following theorems :—

(1) sin 2 A=2 sin A cos A

(2) cot A—tan A=2 cotan 2 A

(3) $\sin 2A=\frac{2\tan A}{1+\tan^2 A}$.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

15. Discuss any of the principal problems connected with the application of trigonometry to the mensuration of heights and distances.

16. Investigate expressions for the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle in terms of the sides of the quadrilateral.

MATHEMATICS.—JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Investigate the values of sin 18° and sin 36°.

2. How are systems of notation distinguished in arithmetic? Transfer 279364 to the scale whose radix is 8, and verify the result.

3. If a, b, c are in harmonical progression, show that $\frac{b+c}{a}$, $\frac{c+a}{b}$ and $\frac{a+b}{c}$ are in arithmetical progression. Explain the origin of the term Harmonic Proportion.

4. Explain the theory of the reduction of *reciprocal* equations—first, when the degree is even; secondly, when odd. Solve the equations—

(1) $x^3-5x^2-5x+1=0$
(2) $x^4-7x^3+12x^2-7x+1=0$.

5. State the conditions under which simultaneous algebraic equations permit the definite determination of the unknown quantities. Apply this to the systems—

$$ax+by=c \qquad ax+by+cz=d$$
$$a'x+b'y=c \qquad a'x+b'y+c'z=d'$$
$$a''x+b''y+c''z=d''.$$

6. Solve the following equation:—

$$\sqrt{x+y}+\sqrt{x-y}=a$$
$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2}+\sqrt{x^2-y^2}=b$$

7. Give Cardan's solution of a cubic equation. Investigate the conditions of its application.

8. Show how a system of logarithms being computed to a given base, a, a system may thence be deduced for another base b.

9. Investigate formulæ for the present worth of annuities—1st, when the first payment of the annuity is to be made at the end of 1 year; 2nd, when at the end of m years. Compound interest to be reckoned.

10. How often are there five Sundays in February, and when will this next happen?

11. Illustrate geometrically the ambiguous case in the solution of plane triangles.

12. Explain the inverse notations $\cos^{-1}$, $\sin^{-1}$, &c. Prove that

$$\sin^{-1}\frac{4}{5}+\sin^{-1}\frac{5}{13}+\sin^{-1}\frac{16}{65}=\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

13. Prove the following theorems:—

$$\frac{\cos 3A-\cos A}{\sin A-\sin 3A}=\tan 2A=\frac{\tan(45°+A)-\tan(45°-A)}{2}.$$

14. Defining a parabola as the locus of a point which is equally distant from a given point and a given straight line, investigate its equation, deduce from the equation the form of the curve, and find the equation of the tangent.

15. On the sides of an equilateral triangle three squares are described. Compare the area of the triangle formed by joining the centres of these squares, with the area of the given triangle.

SECOND YEAR'S CLASS.—MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

1. Supposing a French metre to be to an English yard in the proportion of 35 to 32, express $\frac{\frac{2}{3}+1\frac{1}{4}}{3\frac{1}{3}-2\frac{1}{4}}$ of a mile in metres.

2. Extract to four terms the square root of $1+x+x^2+x^3+$, &c. Verify the result by the binomial theorem.

3. If the square of twice a certain number be taken from 40, and the square root of the remainder be increased by 9, the result will be $11\frac{1}{2}$; find the number correctly to four places of decimals.

4. Give Cardan's solution of a cubic equation. Apply it to $x^3-6x=-9$.

5. Prove the following theorems of plane trigonometry :—

$$\frac{3\sin A-\sin 3A}{1-\cos 2A}=2\sin A$$

$$\sin A=\tfrac{1}{2}\{\sqrt{1+\sin 2A}\pm\sqrt{1-\sin 2A}\}$$

$$2\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3}+\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{7}=\frac{\pi}{4}.$$

6. Establish the fundamental theorem of spherical triangles, and apply it to determine an expression for $\cos\frac{A}{2}$ in terms of a, b, c.

7. Prove that if $\tan^3\theta=\frac{b}{a}$ then will

$$\frac{a}{\cos\theta}+\frac{b}{\sin\theta}=(a+b^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

8. Investigate the general equations of a straight line and of a circle in analytical geometry.

9. Find the points of intersection of the straight line $y=ax+b$, and the parabola $y^2=4mx$. Deduce hence the equation of a tangent to the parabola.

10. Deduce the equation of a tangent to the parabola by the differential calculus, and show its consistency with the result of the investigation in question 9.

11. Find the length of a perpendicular from the point (x', y'), on the straight line $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=1$. If in the last equation a be a variable parameter, find the locus of the foot of the perpendicular, x', y' and b remaining constant.

12. Find the species of the curves defined by the following equations, and reduce the equations by transformation of co-ordinates to their simplest forms :—

(1) $x^2-3x-2y+y^2=100$.
(2) $x^2-3xy+y^2=20$.
(3) $(x-1)^2-y=0$.

13. Investigate from first principles the differential co-efficients of any of the following functions, viz. :—

x^n, $\cos x$, $\log x$, $\log\tan x$.

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14. Explain the theory of maxima and minima. Find the values of x which make the following functions maxima or minima, viz. :—

(1) $\sin x+\cos x$, (2) $\frac{ax}{a^2+x^2}$ (3) $8x^3-36x^2+30x-3$.

15. Inscribe the greatest rectangle in a given parabola.

16. Find the area of the space contained between the curve whose equation is $y=x^{\frac{1}{2}}+\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}+\frac{1}{x}-1$, the axis of x, and the ordinates which correspond to $x=2$ and $x=3$.

17. Integrate the forms—

$$\frac{dx}{x^2-a^2}, \qquad \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2}}, \qquad \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

MATHEMATICS.

1. Find the locus of the middle points of all focal chords of an ellipse

2. Prove that the straight line, whose equation is

$$lx+my=(l^2a^2+m^2b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

will always touch the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1,$$

whatever may be the values of the constants l and m.

3. Explain the theory of the curvature of lines in plane geometry. Define the term *evolute*, and show how the equation of the evolute of a given curve is deduced.

4. Find the radius of curvature at any point in the hyperbola whose equation is $xy=m^2$.

5. Determine the dimensions of the least isosceles triangle which can be circumscribed about a given circle.

6. Prove rigorously that if u be a function of y simply, and y a function of x simply, then—

$$\frac{du}{dx}=\frac{du}{dy}\frac{dy}{dx}.$$

How would this theorem be affected if u were expressed as a function of y and x together?

7. Prove that in a spherical triangle

$$\cos\frac{A}{2}=\sqrt{\frac{\sin s\ \sin\ (s-a)}{\sin b\ \sin c}},$$

and transform the theorem by the polar relation.

8. State Napier's analogies; demonstrate any one of them, and show how the others may be deduced.

9. Give the sun's altitude and declination at a given time of day, show how to find the latitude of the place of observation.

10. Find the evolute of the parabola $y^2=4mx$, or of the hyperbola of question 4.

11. Integrate any of the following differentials, viz. :—

$$\frac{x^2-1}{x^2-4}dx. \qquad e^x x^3 dx. \qquad \frac{x^2dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}. \qquad \sin^2 x\ \cos^2 x dx.$$

12. Find the length of the catenary whose equation is

$$y=\frac{c}{2}\left(e^{\frac{x}{c}}+e^{-\frac{x}{c}}\right).$$

13. Investigate formulæ of reduction for the binomial differential, $x^{m-1}(a+bx^n)^p dx$. Show in what cases the integration may be effected without such formulæ.

14. Prove Lagrange's theorem for the development of implicit functions. Develop y as a function of x from $y=a+xy^3$.

15. Explain the theory of asymptotes, and give an illustration. Ex. $x^3+y^3=a^3$.

THIRD YEAR'S CLASS.—MATHEMATICS.

1. Sum the trigonometrical series, $\sin\theta+\sin 2\theta \ldots +\sin n\theta$ and $\sin\theta+\sin 3\theta \ldots +\sin(2n-1)\theta$, by means of Demoivre's theorem. Give any demonstration of the latter.

2. Transform the differential equation—

$$x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-\frac{dy}{dx}+x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2=0,$$

into one in which y is the independent and x the dependent variable.

3. Find a rectilineal asymptote of the curve whose equation is

$$ax^3+by^3=c.$$

4. Investigate the general equation of the tangent plane at any point of a curve surface.

5. Find the equation of a plane which passes through the point (α, β, γ), and cuts off portions a, b, from the axes of x and y respectively. Find also the envelope of the above plane, supposing it to assume all possible positions consistent with the fulfilment of the condition $2a+b=1$, connecting the constants a and b.

6. Show how to find the equation of the plane which contains a given straight line, and makes a given angle with a given plane.

7. Explain the theory of the reduction of the equations of surfaces of the second order.

8. Prove that the tangent lines to an ellipsoid from an external point meet in a plane curve.

9. Find the partial differential equation of the second order which is satisfied by $z=f(xy)+\phi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$, in which f and ϕ are symbols of arbitrary functionality.

10. Explain the genesis of differential equations of the first order. Give an illustration.

11. How are homogeneous differential equations of the first order integrated. Ex.—

(1) $x dy-(y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2})\,dx=0.$

(2) $(x+y)\,dx+(2x-3y)\,dy=0.$

12. Investigate the general integral of the linear differential equation of the first order.

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+Py=Q.$$

13. Integrate the following equations :—

(1) $\frac{dy}{dx}+y=ax^3.$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx}-\frac{x+1}{x}y=x^2,$

and verify the solutions.

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14. Investigate the conditions under which $Mdx+Ndy=0$ is an exact differential equation, and show how the integration may then be effected. Integrate

(1) $x^3dy+(3x^2y-1)\,dx=0.$

(2) $\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2+2x}}\right)dx+\frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2+2x}}dy=0.$

15. Integrate the linear differential equations—

(1) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-\frac{3dy}{dx}-28y=0.$

(2) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+n^2y=x^2.$

Give a general account of the method of the variation of parameters in the solution of differential equations.

16. Discuss the problem of the motion of a free point attracted to a centre by a force varying directly as the distance from that centre.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. In a well-constructed balance the centre of gravity must be below the fulcrum, but near it; explain this.

2. What is meant by centrifugal force? Give some example to illustrate your meaning.

3. How is the specific gravity bottle applied to ascertain the density of liquids?

4. A fluid transmits pressure in all directions; state some experiment which proves this law.

5. The power of a compound microscope is increased, and that of a telescope diminished by diminishing the focal length of the object glass; explain this.

6. What is meant by the index of refraction of a transparent medium, and how is it proved that the several simple colours have different indices?

7. Explain some method by which water may be frozen artificially?

8. State the several phenomena which takes place when a liquid passes into the state of vapour?

9. What is meant by a magnetic pole of the earth?

10. Enumerate the chief sources of electricity?

11. What is the use of the platinized silver in Smee's battery?

12. A current of electricity is passed from south to north over a magnet, what action does it exercise on the magnet?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—SENIOR DIVISION.

A.

1. Prove that if any point be taken on the resultant of two forces, the *moments* of the forces with regard to it are equal to each other?

2. How many *units of work* are necessary to raise 10 tons through a height of 40 fathoms?

3. Through what space would a heavy body fall in one minute?

4. With what velocity should a body be projected vertically upwards to reach the height of one mile?

5. A body moves in a circle of 500 yards radius with a velocity of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile per minute; calculate the centrifugal force.

6. A body which weighs 100 grains in air, weighs 75 grains in water; calculate its specific gravity.

7. State the conditions that must be fulfilled in order that a body floating in a fluid may be in a stable equilibrium.

8. Show how to determine the image of an object in a convex reflector. Is this image real or virtual, erect or inverted?

9. Explain the principle of the camera lucida.

10. How is it proved that water is a conductor of sound?

11. How is it proved that the moon is an opaque sphere which rotates on its axis in the same time as it moves round the earth?

12. State the differences in the appearance presented to a spectator on the earth by a superior and an inferior planet.

B.

1. Required the inclination of the plane upon which a weight 3 P is supported by a force P acting in a direction inclined to the plane at an angle equal to the plane's inclination?

2. With what velocity must a body be projected up a smooth inclined plane, in order that it may just reach the top?

3. A pendulum beating seconds is shortened $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch; how much does the clock gain in one day?

4. Find the centre of pressure of a rectangle having one edge in the fluid.

5. Prove that the focal length of a lens is given by the following formula, viz.:—

$$\frac{1}{f}=(\mu-1)\left(\frac{1}{r}-\frac{1}{r'}\right)$$

and show that this formula applies to all cases of both convex and concave lenses.

6. How is the field of view of an astronomical telescope determined? and show how increasing the magnifying power diminishes it.

7. How is it proved that the earth moves round the sun in an elliptical orbit?

8. Knowing the distance of the earth from the sun, how can the magnitude of the sun be determined?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

1. A sphere whose radius is γ and weight W, is supported upon a plane whose inclination is i by a cord of given length attached to a point in its surface, and fastened to the summit of the plane; required the tension of the chord?

2. Find the centre of gravity of the area of a parabola cut off by any ordinate.

3. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of any number of forces acting in the same plane.

4. A uniform rod rests within a rough circle, the plane of which is vertical; investigate the position of the rod when the friction can only just maintain the equilibrium.

5. A perfectly flexible chain of variable thickness hangs in the form of a curve defined by the equation $\frac{y}{b}=\log \sec \frac{x}{b}$ the axis of x being horizontal; find the law of variation of the thickness.

6. A ball is projected, with a velocity V, in a direction inclined to the

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horizon at an angle α; required its least velocity, and the time of attaining it?

7. An imperfectly elastic ball impinges upon a fixed surface at an angle of 60° and rebounds at an angle of 30°; determine the modulus of elasticity.

8. A body is acted on by a constant force F; prove the following equation, viz.:—

$$Mv^2_1 - Mv^2 = 2Fs.$$

9. A particle is projected vertically upwards in a medium in which the resistance is equal to Kv^2; if V be the velocity of projection, find the particle's velocity when it again arrives at the point of projection.

10. A body is acted on by a central attractive force F; if p be the perpendicular from the centre of force to a tangent at any point of the orbit and r the radius vector to the same point, prove that $F = \frac{h^2}{p^3}\frac{dp}{dr}$.

11. Find the radius of gyration of a parallelogram about an axis perpendicular to it through its centre of gravity.

12. A body whose weight is W and specific gravity S, is composed of two substances whose specific gravities are respectively s and s'; find the weight of each.

13. Investigate the formula for determining the centre of pressure of a plane surface.

14. A cone is filled with fluid, and then made rotate round its axis; find the angular velocity which will cause all the fluid to be thrown out.

Practical Mechanics.

1. The pitch of a roof is 22° 30′, the rafters are 40 feet long, weight of each square foot of roofing 18 lbs.; determine the diameter of the wrought iron tie necessary to hold the feet of the principal rafters with safety, supposing them ten feet apart. *N.*—The tenacity of wrought iron=67,200 lbs. per square inch.

2. Investigate in general the relation between the power and weight in the wheel and axle, taking into account friction.

3. A body slides down an inclined plane, the height of which is 12 feet, and length of base 20 feet; find how far it will slide along a horizontal plane at the bottom, the co-efficient of friction on both planes=$\frac{1}{5}$.

4. Investigate a general expression for the horizonal pressure exerted by a bank of loose earth against a vertical retaining wall, the upper surface of the earth having a given inclination to the horizon.

5. Prove that in the impact of perfectly elastic spheres there is no loss of *vis-viva*.

6. A rod of cast iron, 3 feet long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, turns round of its shortest edges from an angle of 45° with the horizon; find the angular velocity it has when in a horizontal position.

7. A pontoon is composed of a cylinder terminated by hemispheres, the length of the cylindrical portion is 19 feet 4 inches, and its diameter 2 feet 8 inches; if the weight of the pontoon and the portion of the superstructure which it supports be 1,550 lbs., what additional weight will be required to force it under water?

8. Explain the method of determining heights by the boiling point of water, and calculate the difference of height between two stations, the boiling point at lower=211·9° and upper 198·7°.

9. The diameter of the cylinder of a steam-engine=80 inches, the

piston makes 8 strokes of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet each per minute under a mean pressure of 15 lbs. per square inch; if the modulus of the engine is ·55, how many cubic feet of water will it raise from a depth of 112 feet in one minute?

10. Prove that the horse-power of an engine may be calculated by the following formula:—

$$\text{H P} = \frac{144\ \text{E}\ \text{M}_p\ \text{S}r}{3{,}000}$$

where M_p is the relative volume of steam at pressure P, at which the steam enters the cylinder, S the number of cubic feet of water evaporated per minute, r the pressure of load on each square inch of piston, and E a constant depending on the point at which the steam was cut off.

JOHN ENGLAND, *Professor.*

CHEMISTRY.

Pass Questions.

1. Give the general characters of the metals and metalloids.
2. Explain the nature of salt radicals and of basyls.
3. Write the formulæ of sulphite, hyposulphite, and sulphate of soda; and of sulphate of the sesquioxide of iron.
4. What are simple and double salts? Give examples of each.
5. Give the preparation and the properties of carbonic oxide and carbonic acid.
6. Give the preparation, the properties, and the composition by weight and by volume of protoxide and of binoxide of nitrogen.
7. Give the tests for nitric, phosphoric, hydrochloric and hydriodic acids.
8. Explain the law of multiple proportions. Illustrate by examples in symbols.
9. What are the relations of the axes of the square prismatic system?
10. How is hydrochloric acid gas prepared? Give its composition by weight and by volume.
11. Give the mode of preparation, the properties, and the tests of caustic potash?
12. How is the hydrated sesquioxide of iron prepared?
13. What are the tests for the salts of iron, manganese, copper, and lead?
14. How do you estimate the amount of C and H in organic substances?
15. Give the preparation, the properties, and the tests for hydrocyanic acid.

Prize Questions.

1. How is the neutrality of a salt ascertained?
2. Explain the binary theory of salts.
3. Explain the theory of volumes. Illustrate the law by some of the compounds of nitrogen, of hydrogen, and of oxygen.
4. Give the formulæ of the oxygen compounds of chlorine, and state the mode of preparation and the properties of hypochlorous acid.
5. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of phosphorus, both in its ordinary and in its allotropic form.
6. How is fluoride of silicon prepared? State its properties, its composition, and the changes which take place on bringing it in contact with water.

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7. What are simple and compound forms of crystals? Give the notation of the faces of a crystal, the predominant form of which is an octahedron modified by the faces of the cube and of the rhombic dodecahedron.

8. Lead, peroxide of mercury, zinc, alumina, and lime, are in the same solution; how do you separate them from each other? Give the characteristic reaction for each.

9. Give the mode of preparation, the properties, and the tests for tartar emetic. Give its formula in symbols, and state on what grounds you conclude it to be a neutral, basic, or acid salt.

10. What is the formula of ordinary alum, and of iron alum? By what law do alumina and oxide of iron replace each other?

11. Explain shortly the electro-chemical theory of Berzelius.

12. Explain shortly the principles on which is based Will and Varrentrapp's mode of estimating nitrogen in organic compounds.

J. Blyth, *Professor.*

Botany.

1. Name those British families of *Calyciflorœ* which present an apocarpous ovary.

2. Define the family *Geraniaceœ.*

3. Explain the terms 'dimidiate,' 'extrorse,' and 'syngenesious,' as applied to anthers.

4. Give examples of Monocotyledons with exalbuminous seeds.

5. In what groups of Cryptogams has true sexual reproduction been proved to occur?

Zoology.

1. Give the dental formula of the horse.

2. Contrast the structural relations of the nervous system in Vertebrate and Invertebrate animals.

3. Refer the following genera to their respective classes and orders:—*Ascidia; Buccinum; Clupea; Didelphis; Musca; Scolopendra and Tubularia.*

4. How are *Crustacea* distinguished from the air-breathing classes of *Arthropoda?*

5. What characters separate *Lamellibranchiata;* on the one hand, from the *Molluscoida,* on the other, from the higher classes of *Mollusca?*

J. Reay Greene, *Professor.*

Geology and Mineralogy.

1. What are the features which distinguish *stratified* and *unstratified* rocks; and from what circumstances have these groups of rocks originated?

2. What are the minerals which commonly enter into the composition of *granite;* and how are the rocks of a granitic nature distinguished from those of a volcanic character?

3. Name the rocks which are referred to the *Metamorphic* group; and what are the distinguishing features of this group?

4. What is the value of *fossils* with reference to the stratified rocks; and give instances of such fossils as mark some of the different series of rocks?

5. What is the position of the *Lingula flags;* and what are their equivalents in Europe and America?

6. What are the valuable economic products which the carboniferous formation affords?

7. What are the divisions of the Triassic formation of England and Germany; and what are the characteristic fossils thereof?

8. Where do the highest strata of the Cretaceous formation occur; and what characters do the fossils of this strata exhibit?

9. What are the groups which in England make up the Eocene formation; and where do these occur?

10. What is the nature and what is the position of the deposits which in Ireland are known as *Eskers?*

11. What strata yield the substances used for the manufacture of cement?

12. What are the external characters and composition of *Opal?*

13. To what family of minerals is *Asbestus* referable; and what are its characters?

14. What are the salts of *Baryta* which usually occur in a mineral condition; and to what system of crystals do these belong?

ROBERT HARKNESS, *Professor.*

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the provisional structures, and course of the blood, in a fully-formed fœtus.

2. What are the microscopic features of the adipose tissue?

3. Describe the microscopic characters of crusta petrosa, dentine, and enamel.

4. Describe the general and minute arrangements observable in cartilaginous and fibro-cartilaginous tissues.

5. Classify alimentary substances into groups, and give an outline of their chemical composition.

6. Describe the mucous membrane of the stomach, and the peptic glands or follicles.

7. State the composition of the gastric juice, and the nature of the digestive function.

8. Describe the pancreas, and then state the properties and use of the pancreatic secretion.

9. Describe the left auriculo-ventricular and the aortic valves.

10. Describe the impulse and sounds which attend the action of the heart.

11. Mention the cervical and thoracic relations of the trachea, and also the several structures entering into its composition.

12. Describe the medulla spinalis, its membranes, and the roots of the spinal nerves.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Mention the several muscles and ligaments connected with the os innominatum.

2. Describe the superior and inferior articular surfaces of the fibula, and mention the muscles and ligaments attached to it.

3. State the features by which you would distinguish the following vertebræ, viz., the last cervical, first dorsal, last dorsal, and fifth lumbar.

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4. Describe the origins, relations, and insertions of the semi-tendinosus and semi-membranosus muscles.

5. State the connexions of the triangular ligament of the urethra.

6. Describe Poupart's and Gimbernat's ligaments, and also the crural canal.

7. Mention the branches of the brachial plexus, and trace the median nerve to its termination.

8. Describe the origin and course of the internal iliac artery; enumerate the branches of the vessel.

9. Describe the boundaries and contents of Scarpa's space; then state the origin and course of the arteria profunda femoris.

10. State the vascular and muscular relations of the parotid and submaxillary glands.

J. H. CORBETT, *Professor.*

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

1. What organs are likely to become secondarily affected in intermittent fever? Explain the cause of these affections.

2. Enumerate some of the symptoms which indicate extreme debility in the nervous system and languor in the capillary circulation, in a case of typhus fever.

3. Contrast the premonitory fever in small pox, scarlatina, and measles.

4. What are the leading symptoms of chorea?

5. What are the leading points of difference between a fit of epileptic and hysterical convulsions?

6. Enumerate the several diseases which may produce subcrepitant rales in the lungs.

7. State the several causes which may produce hæmoptoe, and the consequences likely to follow this lesion.

8. What may be the causes producing enlargement of the liver?

9. What are the symptoms and causes of sporadic cholera?

10. What inquiry should be made preparatory to the treatment of a case of dyspepsia?

D. C. O'CONNOR, *Professor.*

SURGERY.

1. Describe the alterations in the state of the capillary vessels of an inflamed part.

2. What are the forms of mortification? What would be your practice with regard to amputating a mortified limb?

3. Describe the changes, anatomical and functional, which the prostate gland undergoes at the various periods of life.

4. Describe the operation of tying the subclavian artery.

5. What is ranula, and how would you treat it?

6. Distinguish the several forms of hernia which may occur in connexion with the inguinal canal, and mention the diseases for which each form of inguinal hernia may be mistaken.

7. Give the surgical anatomy of the hip joint, and the several forms of dislocation.

8. Mention the chief diseases of the testicle, with a short diagnosis of each.

MIDWIFERY.

1. Compare the conditions of the pubic arch, as affecting the progress of labour, in the normal female pelvis, the "masculine pelvis," and the ovately deformed pelvis respectively. What is usually the condition of the sacrum in this last variety?

2. What is the round ligament of the uterus? Describe its structure and connexions. Mention also its supposed uses and analogies.

3. Enumerate the principal phenomena which occur during a menstrual period; mentioning particularly the state of the internal parts engaged in the function of menstruation. How does the fluid, as it issues from the vagina, differ from blood?

4. What is the vesicula umbilicalis? Compare its condition and offices in the bird and in the mammal.

5. At what period of gestation is retroversion of the gravid uterus most likely to occur? How is the accident induced; and what means should be adopted for its relief?

6. You are called to a patient labouring under symptoms which threaten abortion:—what circumstances connected with the case should induce you to endeavour to preserve the ovum; and what, to hasten its expulsion?

7. Give the mechanism and management of face presentations. Are they dangerous to mother or child?

8. A lady, aged thirty-seven, has been in labour with her first child for the last eight hours, the pains going on steadily and regularly. The head presents; os uteri scarcely dilated to the size of a shilling; its circumference thin and sharp; and there has been little change for some hours. Does the case require interference; and how would you treat it?

9. Describe particularly the mode of instituting a vaginal examination. What information is to be sought from an examination in the first stage of labour; and what in the second?

10. What are the circumstances which would warrant the induction of premature labour? What do you consider the best mode of performing the operation; and what should determine the period of pregnancy at which to undertake it?

J. (R.) HARVEY, A.B., M.D., *Professor.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. NITRATE OF SILVER.—Physical and chemical properties; tests of its purity; action; uses; dose and mode of administration.

2. BELLADONNA.—Name of plant furnishing it; natural family; constituents; active principle; physiological action; therapeutical uses; dose and mode of administration.

3. HIPPO.—Natural family and name of plant furnishing it; physical properties; chemical characteristics; active principle; physiological action; therapeutical uses; dose and mode of administration.

4. CASTOR OIL.—Characteristics of the natural family from which this plant is derived; parts used for medicinal purposes; best mode of extraction; action; uses; doses; correctives and best form of administration.

5. REACTIONS.—In the preparations of—subnitrate of bismuth; corrosive sublimate; iodide of iron; sulphuric ether.

6. DOSES—of laudanum; croton oil; sulphate of magnesia; cream of tartar; tartar emetic; James's powder.

Prize Questions.

7. ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM.—Contrast these as to physical properties; chemical reactions; physiological actions and therapeutical uses.

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8. Diuretics and Diaphoretics.—Contrast the action of these remedies, and explain the principle of the therapeutical application of each class in cases of dropsical collections.

9. Tests of Purity—of iodide of potassium; sulphate of quinine; digitatine chloroform; and muriate of morphia.

10. How are the kidneys acted on by therapeutical agents, and what substances are eliminated by them under the influence of the special agents which increase their secretion?

11. Give an appreciation of the different views entertained as to the action of saline preparations as cathartics and diuretics.

N.B.—The questions are to be answered in the order set down.

Purcell O'Leary, *Professor.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

1. What are the general characters of the morbid appearances left on the stomach by irritant poisons? What are the errors to be avoided in drawing conclusions from these appearances?

2. What are the symptoms and post-mortem appearances of poisoning by carbonate of potash? State the process for detecting carbonate of potash and caustic potash in the contents of the stomach.

3. State the various classes of symptoms which have been observed in cases of arsenical poisoning. How would you proceed to detect, by Marsh's process, arsenic in the contents of the stomach, when much fatty matter is present?

4. State the chemical and microscopical tests by which blood stains are distinguished.

5. Point out some of the signs of recent delivery in the living and in the dead body. In cases of contested legitimacy, state some of the proofs which may be adduced that a woman had at a remote period given birth to a child.

J. Blyth, *Professor.*

Legal part.

1. Distinguish between the legal meanings of "a wound" "a maim" and "a grievous bodily harm."

2. To constitute the crime of murder, within what time from the infliction of the injury must death have occurred?

3. Enumerate the proofs essential to sustain an indictment for infanticide.

4. What is meant by an "insurable life?"

5. In order to sustain a defence on the ground of insanity, what must be proved?

6. Mention a good criterion of a testable capacity.

7. To entitle a witness to refresh his memory by reference to a memorandum in writing, what must have been previously done by him?

Michael Barry, *Professor.*

APPENDIX D.

List of Students who obtained Honors and Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

List of Students who obtained Honors and Prizes at the Sessional Examinations held in May and June, 1864.

Greek (Third Year).
Richardson Evans, . . . 1st.
James B. Armour, . . . 2nd.

Greek (Second Year).
Edward Wilson, . . . 1st.
Thomas Gleeson, . . . 2nd.
James Marcel, . . . } 3rd.
John O'Callaghan, . . . } 3rd.
Michael Bourke, . . . } 3rd.

Greek (First Year).
John H. Mills, . . . } 1st.
Philip Bass, . . . } 1st.
Andrew Dale, . . . } 3rd.
William Large, . . . } 3rd.
J. Wilson, . . . } 3rd.

Latin (Third Year).
Richardson Evans, . . . 1st.
James B. Armour, . . . 2nd.

Latin (Senior).
James Marcel, . . . } 1st.
Edward Wilson, . . . } 1st.
Thomas Gleeson, . . . 3rd.
Michael Bourke, . . . 4th.
Michael Barry, . . . } 5th.
Francis Roche, . . . } 5th.

Latin (Junior).
John Mills, . . . 1st.
Philip Bass, . . . } 2nd.
William Large, . . . } 2nd.

French (Arts and Engineering, Senior).
Alexis M'Auliffe, . . . } 1st.
John Hannan, . . . } 1st.

French (Arts and Engineering, Junior).
Charles Drinan, . . . 1st.
Samuel Auglin, . . . } 3rd.
Francis Wright, . . . } 3rd.

French (Medical).
Matthew Galway, . . . 1st.
Patrick Martin, . . . 2nd.
John Roche, . . . 3rd.

Mathematics (Third Year).
Stephen Bergin, . . . 1st.

Mathematics (Second Year).
Alfred Dann, . . . 1st.
Robert Pulvertaft, . . . } 2nd.
Francis Nunan, . . . } 2nd.
Thomas Sandiford, . . . 3rd.

Mathematics (First Year).
John H. Mills, . . . 1st.
Edward Haynes, . . . } 2nd.
William Healy, . . . } 2nd.
Samuel Lucy, . . . } 3rd.
Robert Trench, . . . } 3rd.
John Hannan, . . . 4th.

English Literature.
James B. Armour, . . . 1st.
Richardson Evans, . . . 2nd.

History.
James B. Armour, . . . 1st.

English Language.
Francis Roche, . . . 1st.
James M'Fadden, . . . 2nd.

Natural Philosophy (Senior).
William Perrott, . . . 1st.
Michael Bourke, . . . 2nd.
James Chatterton, . . . } 3rd.
Thomas Sandiford, . . . } 3rd.
Robert Ring, . . . } 4th.
John H. Jones, . . . } 4th.

Mathematical Physics.
Henry O'Neill, . . . 1st.

Applied Mechanics.
Henry O'Neill, . . . 1st.
John F. Smith, . . . 2nd.

Natural Philosophy (Medical).
Robert Corbett, . . . 1st.
John Grattan, . . . 2nd.
William M'Namara, . . . 3rd.
Patrick Martin, . . . 4th.

Metaphysics.
John Connor, . . . 1st.

Logic.
Edward Wilson, . . . 1st.
James Marcel, . . . 2nd.

Natural History.
James B. Armour, . . . 1st.

Geology and Mineralogy.
John Clanchy, . . . 1st.
John H. Jones, . . . } 2nd.
William Perrott, . . . } 2nd.
Arthur Hill, . . . 3rd.

Political Economy.
Richardson Evans, . . . 1st.
John Connor, . . . 2nd.

Chemistry.
Thomas Ryan, . . . 1st.
John Roche, . . . 2nd.
Patrick Martin, . . . } 3rd.
John Grattan, . . . } 3rd.
Wm. M'Namara, . . . } 3rd.
Matthew M. Galway, . . . 4th.

Engineering (Third Year).
William H. Shaw, . . . 1st.

Engineering (Second Year).
William Perrott, . . . } 1st.
John H. Jones, . . . } 1st.
Robert Ring, . . . 2nd.

Engineering (First Year).
Francis Wright, . . . 1st.
Edward Haynes, . . . 2nd.
John Hannan, . . . 3rd.

Law (Third Year).
Nicholas Keller, . . . 1st.

Law (First Year).
James Beamish, . . . } 1st.
Michael M. Barry, . . . } 1st.

Appendix D.

List of Students who obtained Honors and Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

List of Students who obtained Honors and Prizes—*con.*

Anatomy and Physiology (First Year).

Thomas Ryan,	1st.
Andrew Mullins,	2nd.
James A. O'Brien,	3rd.
William M'Namara,	4th.
William T. T. Robinson,	5th.
M. M. Galway,	5th.

Anatomy and Physiology (Second Year).

David Forbes,	1st.
George Gibson,	2nd.
Henry Donovan,	3rd.
Michael Greany,	4th.

Materia Medica.

Andrew Mullins,	1st.
Michael M. Greany,	1st.
David Forbes,	3rd.

Practical Chemistry.

Henry Donovan,	1st.
David Forbes,	2nd.
Michael Greany,	3rd.
George Gibson,	4th.
Andrew Mullins,	4th.

Practical Anatomy (Senior).

Richard M. Graham,	1st.
Henry Nason,	2nd.

Practical Anatomy (Junior).

Andrew Mullins,	1st.
George Gibson,	2nd.

Surgery.

Patrick Heas,	1st.
Richard M. Graham,	2nd.
Henry Nason,	3rd.

Midwifery.

Patrick Heas,	1st.
Richard M. Graham,	2nd.
John Nason,	3rd.

Practice of Medicine.

Humphrey Gillespie,	1st.
Albert J. Clapp,	2nd.
Henry Jones,	2nd.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Henry Jones,	1st.
Humphrey Gillespie,	2nd.
Albert J. Clapp,	2nd.

Robert J. Kenny, *Registrar.*

Appendix E.

APPENDIX E.

Table of numbers of Lectures delivered weekly, the number of Students attending, and the total number of Lectures in each Course given by the Professors.

Table of Number of Lectures delivered weekly, the Numbers of Students attending, and the Total Number of Lectures in each Course given by the Professors.

	No. of Lectures Weekly.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Students.
Greek,	10	242	42
Latin,	9	203	47
English Language,	3	27	23
,, Literature,	3	47	12
History,	3	48	7
French,	9	228	101
German,	3	30	8
Mathematics,	9	214	81
Chemistry,	3	70	91
Practical Chemistry,	4	45	21
Natural Philosophy,	12	261	94
Political Economy,	3	24	3
Natural History,	3	70	66
Geology and Mineralogy,	3	70	16
Logics,	3	29	14
Metaphysics,	3	48	7
Engineering,	9	235	44
Agriculture,	3	39	1
Anatomy and Physiology,	5	115	75
Practical Anatomy,	5	105	56
Surgery,	3	60	36
Midwifery,	3	60	28
Medicine,	3	60	33
Materia Medica,	3	72	24
Medical Jurisprudence,	3	36	24
English Law,	3	72	13
Civil Law,	3	48	11

APPENDIX F.

Form of Circular from the President, and Special Reports from the Professors.

Return to be filled up by the Professor of ——— and to be returned to the Registrar, so filled up, for the official information of the President, on or before the ——— being for the Collegiate Session 186 .

A.—As to the course or courses of lectures given by the Professor. 1st. Duration and extent of the course; number of terms. 2nd. Number of weeks of lectures in each term. 3rd. Number of lectures weekly, and days and hours of lectures.

B.—The description or title of the course or courses of lectures delivered, and a general abstract of the subjects of instruction contained in the course, and the title of the text-books recommended.

C.—Whether the lectures are illustrated by reference to maps, diagrams, specimens, or experiments: and a general notice of the kind of illustrations used.

D.—Whether any method of tutorial, or other special instruction, is employed, as by setting out portions of text-books for lessons, by themes, or exercises in composition, or problems; and whether special class examinations are held, and at what time; or whether herborization excursions or field exercises are given.

E.—What faculties or division of students are those attending courses of lectures of the Professors making the return.

F.—The number of students attending each course, distinguishing matriculated and non-matriculated students; and the general regularity of attendance.

G.—The general conduct of students at the Professor's lectures; and the general state of discipline as regards the Professor's classes.

H.—The general condition of the department of which the Professor has charge, as to supplies, fitments, cleanliness, and accommodation, for the purposes of instruction.

The Professor, in making the above returns, is requested to mark the answers with the letter designating the portion of the form of return, as above, to which each answer refers.

Signed by order of the President,

Registrar.

Report of the Professor of Greek.

A.—1. The course consisted of three terms. 2. There were seven weeks of lectures in the first term, ten in the second, and seven in the third. 3. The weekly number of lectures was ten, viz., two lectures on each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday during the session, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock, A.M.

B.—The course of Greek language and literature. Portions of the works of Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides, Plato, and Xenophon were read in class.

C.—The maps and diagrams which hung on the walls of the former lecture-room were destroyed by fire, and have not since been replaced.

D.—Portions of the authors lectured upon were prepared by the students in the intervals between the lectures, and weekly exercises in prose and verse composition were required of them.

E.—The Faculty of Arts exclusively.

F.—The number of students attending the Greek lectures was forty-

Appendix F. Reports from Professors.

four. Of these forty-one were matriculated, and three non-matriculated students.

G.—The general conduct of the students at lecture was good; and the general state of discipline in the classes satisfactory.

H.—The supplies, fitments, &c., were, under the circumstances of the College, satisfactory.

JOHN RYALL.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of LATIN.

A.—1. The course extended through three terms. 2. First term, seven weeks; second term, nine weeks; third term, six weeks. Senior class, three lectures weekly; extra and third year's class, two lectures weekly; junior class, four lectures weekly.

B.—The Latin language. Text-books of lectures:—Junior class: Livy, part of Book IV.; Virgil—Æneid, Book VII. Senior class: Tacitus—Annals, part of Book II.; Terence—Andria. Extra and third year's class: Lucretius, part of Book I.; Cicero—Ad Atticum, Book I.; Epistles, 1–16.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to a collection of electrotype copies of ancient coins and gems.

D.—The students prepared a portion of the text-book for each lecture; they also wrote Latin exercises in prose and verse.

E.—Students in Arts.

F.—Forty-four matriculated, and two non-matriculated.

G.—Satisfactory.

H.—Satisfactory.

B. LEWIS.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of HISTORY and ENGLISH LITERATURE.

A.—1. History, two terms; English Literature, two terms; English Language, one term. 2. History—first term, seven weeks; second term, nine weeks. English Literature—first term, seven weeks; second term, nine weeks. English Language—second term, nine weeks. 3. Three lectures weekly. History,—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1–2; English Literature,—Tuesday, Thursday, 12–1,—Saturday, 11–12; English Language,—Tuesday, Thursday, 11–12,—Saturday, 10–11.

B.—History of Europe—Gibbon's Roman Empire, Hallam's Middle Ages. History of England—Hume's History of England, Lingard's History of England, Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

C.—The lectures on history are illustrated by reference to Bell's Historical Tables, and Von Spruner's Historico-Geographical Atlases.

D.—Exercises in composition are required from all the classes, both upon subjects discussed in the lectures, and upon other topics. Original compositions are occasionally prescribed.

E.—Faculty of Arts.

F.—History—7 matriculated students; English Literature, 12; English Language, 22. Attendance regular.

G.—Conduct and discipline satisfactory.

H.—The lecture-rooms are newly restored after the fire.

WILLIAM RUSHTON.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MODERN LANGUAGES.

A.—There were four courses of modern languages during the session 1863–64. 1. Three courses of French during the three terms; one course of German during one term. 2. The first term comprised nine weeks; the second, ten weeks; the third, nine weeks. Three lectures weekly

in each course. Medical class, 76 lectures; senior French, 76; junior French, 76; German, 30, in the session.

B.—One course of French especially for medical students. A second course of *senior* French for the more advanced students, and a third course of *junior* French for less advanced students. A class of German language and literature. The text-books were—in the medical class, Pariset's *Eloges des Membres de l'Académie de Médecine;* in the senior French, Demogeot's *Littérature Française, Le Cid,* and *Cinna,* and Montesquieu's *Grandeur des Romains;* in the junior French, Demogeot's *Littérature, Athalie, Esther, Fables de Lafontaine.*

D.—The method of instruction employed was that of setting exercises, subjects of composition, and passages of text-books to be prepared, one day in the week being devoted to lectures on syntax, comparative grammar, and literature.

E.—The students in the classes of modern languages belong to the Faculties of Medicine, of Arts, and to the School of Engineering.

F.—The number of students in the medical class was 51. In the *senior* French, 26; in the *junior* French, 24; and in the German class, 8.

G.—The general conduct of the students was most satisfactory.

H.—The general condition of the lecture-rooms and the attendance excellent.

R. De Vericour.

Report of the Professor of Celtic.

I beg leave most respectfully to state, for the information of the President, that there were no classes in Celtic in the session 1863–64. In the preceding sessions I generally had two classes, namely, a senior and a junior class.

Owen Connellan.

Report of the Professor of Mathematics.

A.—Three terms of lectures delivered on Monday and Friday at twelve, two, and three o'clock; on Wednesday at twelve and two o'clock; and during part of the sessions on Tuesday at three o'clock. Instruction was also given on Wednesday at three o'clock, chiefly to junior students.

B.—Mathematics. The text-books recommended were Potts' School Euclid; the different works of Mr. Todhunter, Boole's Differential Equations, Frost and Wolstenholme's Solid Geometry.

C.—Illustrations given on the blackboard.

D.—Questions set, and the students' answers examined weekly.

E.—Students of Arts and Engineering.

F.—In the first year's course about fifty-four; in the second about twenty-three; in the third, two.

G.—Discipline very good.

H.—Somewhat imperfect.

George Boole.

Report of the Professor of Chemistry.

A.—Two courses. 1. First course of three months: in first term, eight weeks; in second, ten; and in third, seven weeks. 2. Second course of three months. In the first course were given three lectures per week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11 to 12. In the second course the practical operations in the laboratory were conducted at 2 on Monday and Wednesday, and at 3 on Tuesday and Thursday.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

B.—First course on systematic chemistry. Subjects of lecture:—the laws of combination, history of metallic and non-metallic substances, the theories of organic chemistry, and the description of organic compounds. The second course is entirely practical, and is conducted in the laboratory. The text-books for the course are the larger works of Kane, Graham. Regnault, and the outlines of Fownes and Gregory.

C.—The courses are abundantly illustrated by diagrams, drawings, specimens, and experiments.

D.—In the first course, the mode of instruction is by lectures, and the students are invited and encouraged after lectures to seek for explanation, and to discuss difficulties with the Professor. In the second course each student works in the laboratory under the immediate superintendence of the Professor.

E.—First course is attended by students of the Faculty of Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture, and by a few voluntary students of the Faculty of Arts.

F.—In the first course eighty-six matriculated and five non-matriculated. In the practical class the number was twenty-one. The general attendance was good.

G.—The general conduct was very good, and state of discipline very good.

H.—The department has been well provided for in the reconstructed west wing of the college. The arrangements and fitments in the lecture-room and laboratories are extremely convenient, and enable the Professor to conduct his department with more ease and comfort. His supply of apparatus, &c. is very good.

J. Blyth, M.D.

Report of the Professor of Natural Philosophy.

A.—Five courses. 1. Each three terms. 2. In the first term, lectures were delivered seven weeks; in the second, eleven weeks; and in the third, seven weeks. 3. In the senior class of Experimental Physics, and in the honor class, three lectures were delivered in each week. In each of the other classes two lectures in each week.

B.—In the classes of Experimental Physics, the subjects were Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity. Text-books:—Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals; Ganot, Traite de Physique. In Mathematical Physics, Newth's Mechanics; Duhamel, Cours de Mecanique; Walton's Examples; Lloyd's Light and Vision; Brinkley's Astronomy. In Engineering Physics, Tate's Exercises on Mechanics; Twisden's Practical Mechanics; De Pambour's Theory of the Steam Engine.

C.—The lectures on Physics were illustrated by experiments and diagrams.

D.—In Mathematical and Engineering Physics, the tutorial method of instruction was used, and problems proposed as exercises.

E.—The senior class of Experimental Physics was attended by students of the second year in Arts, and second year in Engineering; the courses in Mathematical Physics by students of the third year in Arts and Engineering; the class of Engineering Physics by students of the third year in Engineering; the junior class of Experimental Physics by students of the first year in Medicine.

F.—Senior class of Experimental Physics, 31; junior class of Experimental Physics, 52; Mathematical Physics (honor), 5; Mathematical Physics (Engineering), 5; Engineering Physics, 5. The attendance was regular in all the classes.

G.—The conduct of the students was very satisfactory.

H.—The temporary arrangements for carrying on the business of the department were satisfactory.

JOHN ENGLAND.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of NATURAL HISTORY.

A.—One course on Zoology and Botany. 1. The course consisted of seventy lectures, and extended over three terms. 2. The first term included seven; the second, nine; and the third, more than seven weeks of lectures. 3. Three lectures weekly, at 3 P.M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

B.—The course embraced lectures on the Principles of Zoology and Botany, and on the Structure and Classification of Plants and Animals. The text-books used were Knox's translation of Milne-Edwards' Zoology; together with Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany. Bentham's Handbook of the British Flora; Lindley's Descriptive Botany; and Carpenter's Principles of Comparative Physiology, were also recommended.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to specimens and diagrams.

D.—The professorial method of instruction was chiefly employed.

E.—The lectures were attended by students of the third year in the Faculty of Arts, and of the first year in the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Eight students in the Faculty of Arts, fifty-two in the Faculty of Medicine, and six non-matriculated students were present during the course. Seven of these were disqualified for insufficient attendance.

G.—The conduct of most of the students was satisfactory.

H.—The general condition of the department of which the Professor has charge is efficient. The Professor is still much in want of a private room, wherein to prepare himself to meet his class.

J. REAY GREENE.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.

A.—The course of lectures on Geology and Mineralogy extended over the three terms of the session; being eight weeks in the first term, nine weeks in the second, and seven weeks in the third. The number of lectures given being three each week; the days of lectures, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the hour from one to two, P.M.

B.—The lectures of Geology and Mineralogy included Physical Geography, Physical Geology, Palæontology; also, a description of the external characters of minerals, their composition and distribution. The books recommended in connexion with the course were Hughes' Outlines of Physical Geography, Somerville's Physical Geography, Herschell's Physical Geography, Page's Elementary Text-book, Lyell's Manual and Principles of Geology, Juke's Manual of Geology, and Nicol's Manual of Mineralogy.

C.—The course of lectures was illustrated by maps, sections, diagrams, and specimens.

D.—The mode of instruction was professorial; and when sufficient advancement had been made by the students, practical instruction—field instruction—was given.

E.—The whole of the students, except one, belonged to the engineering department.

F.—The number of students attending lectures was sixteen, all matriculated students of the second year's engineering, except the one just referred to, who was attached to no department; and the general attendance was good.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

G.—The conduct of the students during lectures, and the state of discipline, were in every respect satisfactory.

H.—As regards fitments, supplies, and accommodation, these in all respects are what are required. But with reference to cleanliness the Professor is not able to speak so satisfactorily.

ROBERT HARKNESS.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A.—Four courses, viz. :—1. One on Geometrical Drawing, to students of the first year. 2. One on Surveying, Levelling, and Mensuration, to students of the second. 3. One on Civil Engineering, to students of the third year. 4. A course of instruction in office work attended by the students of each year. Each course was continued through the three terms, the first term being of eight week's duration, the second of ten, and the third of seven. The lectures in each class were delivered three times in the week: to the first year's students on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ten, A.M. ; to students of the second year on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ten, A.M.; and to students of the third year on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at twelve, noon. Instruction in the office on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the office being open from ten, A.M., to two, P.M. The number of lectures delivered was—

To the first year's class, ...	59
„ second year's class, ...	62
„ third year's class, ...	69
In the office, ...	61
	251
Of these, there were attended by two classes simultaneously, .	16
Leaving the absolute number given, ...	235

B.—First year :—Descriptive Geometry, Orthographic Projection, Isometric Projection, Perspective, Principles of Architecture ; text-books : Hall's Descriptive Geometry, Engineer's and Machinist's Drawing-Book, Rickman's Architecture, and Nicholson's Five Orders. Second year :—Surveying, Levelling, and Mensuration, the Oblique Bridge ; text-books : Rankine's Civil Engineering, Buck on Oblique Bridges. Third year :—Nature and strength of materials used by the civil engineers, principles of the construction of bridges, roads, railroads, canals, hydraulics, &c. ; text-books : Rankine's Civil Engineering, and selected portions of various books in the College Library. In the office the students of the first year were engaged chiefly in drawing the problems given at lectures, and in practising to shade with Indian ink. Those of the second and third year in making drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in mapping.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to drawings and instruments.

D.—Both the professorial and tutorial methods were used, and instruction was given in the field.

E.—Students in civil engineering.

F.—Forty-five.

G.—Good.

H.—The burned portion of the College not having been restored, the accommodation was temporary and insufficient. The supply of drawing instruments, &c., destroyed in the fire is now to a great extent replaced.

ALEXANDER JACK.

Report of the Professor of Agriculture.

Mr. William Sherard alone attended my class for the session 1863-4. For a portion of the session ill-health prevented his regular attendance, but for the whole of the remainder of the session he was assiduous in his attendance and zealous in the prosecution of his studies. As in each of of my annual reports, so in this, I have to observe that, with the exception of the means of teaching agriculture practically, and without which, knowing how little the sciences bearing on agriculture are appreciated by those who have the means of supporting their sons at College, I never expected a large attendance. All the means of theoretical teaching are amply provided by the College.

Edmund Murphy.

Report of the Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.

A.—On Logic and Metaphysics. 1. Logic, one term; Metaphysics, two terms. 2. One term, ten weeks; two terms, eighteen weeks. 3. Logic—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock; Saturdays, at nine o'clock. Metaphysics—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at one o'clock; Saturdays, at ten o'clock.

B.—Logic, deductive and inductive; Aldrich, parts of Mill, Bayres, Thomson, &c. Metaphysics, History of Philosophy and Psychology; History of Philosophy of the University of France.

C.—No illustrations are used except such as are drawn or written on the board during the course of the lectures.

D.—Both the tutorial and professorial systems are used.

E.—Logic—second year's students in arts. Metaphysics—third year's students in arts.

F.—Logic, fourteen. Metaphysics, seven. Attendance satisfactory.

G.—Conduct of students in the class-rooms unexceptionable.

H.—The accommodation during the session was only temporary, as the College was under repair, but it was sufficient for the purposes of instruction.

C. J. Read.

Report of the Professor of Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

A.—Political Economy, twenty-four lectures. 1. Jurisprudence, twenty-two lectures; Civil Law, twenty-four lectures. 2. Between two and three. 3. Three and four.

B.—*Political Economy.*—The principles which regulate rent, profit, and wages; the principles of commerce, of taxation, of the funding system, and of currency and banking. J. S. Mills, senior; Fawcett, Mills, M'Culloch, A. Smith. *Jurisprudence.*—Principal subjects discussed in J. S. Mill's Logic; chapters on the Social Science; his chapters on Property, and the functions of Government in his Political Economy; Stephen's Criminal Law; Maine's Ancient Law; Dremoul's Bentham, &c.—*Civil Law.*—Sandar's Justinian.

C.—No.

D.—In Political Economy and the Civil Law the method of lectorial instruction is employed; in Political Economy portions of text-books are required to be prepared as lessons; in jurisprudence the want of any text-book prevents this being done.

E.—Political Economy, Arts, Jurisprudence Law, and Civil Law.

F.—Political Economy, three matriculated; Jurisprudence, nine, eight

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

matriculated, one non-matriculated; Civil Law, two matriculated. The attendance, with a few exceptions, was very regular.

G.—Very good.

H.—The accommodation for lecture-room was temporary during the rebuilding of the College, but it was sufficient.

R. H. Mills.

Report of the Professor of English Law.

A.—There were three courses of lectures to three several classes during three terms delivered on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the hours prescribed by the Council; twenty-four lectures were given to each class, and occupied two weeks in each term.

B.—The lectures to the class of the first year comprised the subjects of the Law of Real Property, and the principles of Conveyancing; practical instruction was given in the use of precedents; the text-book read by the class was Williams on Real Property; Davidson's Precedents in Conveyancing were referred to, and the first volume of Stephens' edition of Blackstone's Commentaries; and the second volume of Kerr's edition were recommended for perusal by the class.

The lectures to the class of the second year were on the subject of Personal Property, Equity, and comprised instruction in those branches of law; the text-books read were Williams on Personal Property; Smith's Manual of Equity; the Statute of Bankruptcy and Insolvency; the second volume of Stephens' and Kerr's editions of Blackstone's Commentaries; Smith on Contracts, and Smith on Mercantile Law, were recommended for perusal.

The lectures to the class of the third year were on the subject of Common and Criminal Law, and included the subjects of the History of Law, the constitution and jurisdiction of the Superior and Inferior Courts of Justice, the procedure in Crown and Civil causes at Law and in Equity, and the Civil Bill Courts. The text-books were the third and fourth volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries; Stephens' and Kerr's editions; Broom's Common Law; Broom's Maxims; Smith's Leading Cases; and Copinger on County Courts.

C.—The lectures were illustrated as far as possible by the perusal of cases, and their consideration, and requiring the members of the class to select applicable precedents, &c.

D.—The members of each class were required to read and answer questions in portions of the text-books in use.

E.—Law and Arts.

F.—Nine in the class of the first year, of whom eight were matriculated, and one a non-matriculated student; two in the class of the second year, both matriculated; and two in the class of the third year, both matriculated. Total number of students, 13.

G.—I have to continue the same favourable report of the conduct and discipline of the students which I have had uniformly the satisfaction of submitting to the President.

H.—In my opinion the general condition of this faculty is good, and becoming each session more efficient, as indicated by a gradual increase in the number of students availing themselves of instruction in Law.

Michael Barry.

Report of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

A.—Two courses delivered daily (Saturday excepted), during the Medical Session; Anatomy and Physiology at one o'clock; Anatomical

Demonstrations at twelve o'clock. Number of lectures and demonstrations, 220.

B.—One course entitled Anatomy and Physiology, the other Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations; the dissections performed by the students are superintended by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and by his assistant in the course of Practical Anatomy.

The course of Anatomy and Physiology comprehends the following subjects:—

1. Nature of life and organization; general description of the vital functions; general and special description of the textures of the human frame; development of tissues and all other branches of Histology; composition of the fluids, viz., the blood, lymph, chyle, saliva, gastric juice, bile, &c.

2. Physiological Anatomy of the organs of support and locomotion, circulation, respiration, digestion, chylification, absorption, secretion, excretion, reproduction; the brain and its membranes; spinal cord and its membranes; the ganglia and nerves; the organs of touch, smell, vision, hearing, taste, organ of voice, &c.

3. The course comprehends all branches of Human Physiology; various subjects comprised in it, are elucidated by reference to comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

The course of Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology, is illustrated by the constant use of the microscope.

The course of Anatomical Demonstrations includes the special description of the bones, joints, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, &c.; it also embraces Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

The text-books are the following, viz., Todd and Bowman on Physiology, &c.; Carpenter's, Valentin's, and Kirke's works on Physiology; Quain's Anatomy, by Drs. Sharpey and Ellis; Harrison's Anatomy; Wilson's Vade Mecum; Gray's Anatomy; Ellis's Demonstrations; Corbett on the Arteries; Kölliker, Gerber, and Hassal, on Microscopic Anatomy.

C.—The lectures are illustrated by recent and prepared dissections, by charts, plates, diagrams, and anatomical preparations. Minute Anatomy of the tissues is illustrated by microscopical preparations. The principles of Physiology are elucidated by experiments upon animals, when deemed necessary.

D.—The students are examined *vivâ voce* upon the subjects treated of in the course; the examinations have been usually held on Saturday, in order that there should be no loss of lectures on other days of the week.

E.—Students of Medicine and Surgery.

F.—Total number of anatomical students, 107, viz., one hundred matriculated; seven non-matriculated. The course of Anatomy and Physiology was attended by seventy-seven students, viz., seventy-three matriculated; four non-matriculated. The course of Practical Anatomy was attended by fifty-eight students.

G.—The students have attended the Professor's lectures with great regularity.

H.—The supplies of preparations, plates, charts, and diagrams are good; but it is most desirable additions should be made to the anatomical collections, and that a proper museum should be constructed.

The rooms are kept in a state of cleanliness.

I.—Accommodation extremely defective; there is not now a separate apartment for the Anatomical Demonstrations; the room in which the lectures upon Anatomy and Physiology are delivered is small, dark, ill-constructed, and unsuitable for a course of this description; the Professor has represented these facts during ten years without any result; in the last session the Anatomical students numbered 107; in the present, the

Appendix F. Reports from Professors.

Anatomical classes have further increased. The Clarendon building, rudely erected, in order to afford moderate accommodation to about twenty-five students, cannot unfortunately adapt itself to nearly five times that number.

J. H. Corbett.

Report of the Professor of the Practice of Physic.

A.—Lectures on the Practice of Physic, two terms; the first about six weeks, the second about fifteen. 3rd. Three lectures each week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at three o'clock.

B.—Lectures on the Practice of Physic, embracing, first, Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Marrow; next, of the organs contained in the Chest; then of the diseases contained in the Abdominal Cavity; finally, blood diseases, and such as affect several organs equally. Purely theoretical subjects, or general Pathology, are taken up at various convenient parts of the course.

C.—Illustrated by specimens of morbid Anatomy and reference to plates.

D.—Examinations are held each week particularly on theoretical subjects.

E.—Students of the medical faculty.

F.—Thirty-one matriculated and two non-matriculated.

G.—The conduct of students admirable for regularity and attention.

H.—Owing to the burning of the Pathological Museum, there is a complete want of the objects necessary for this branch of medical science.

Denis Charles O'Connor, M.D.

Report of the Professor of Midwifery.

A.—Midwifery. Six months. Over sixty lectures. Three lectures weekly, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, four o'clock.

B.—Midwifery. Physiology and Pathology of the functions of reproduction and gestation. Parturition in its various bearings, theoretical and practical. Diseases of childbed. Management of infants, &c.

C.—Diagram, casts, models, preparations, &c.

D.—

E.—Medical.

F.—Matriculated, twenty-seven; non-matriculated, one; total twenty-eight. General attendance good.

G.—Good.

H.—Good, considering present disadvantages.

J. R. Harvey, A.B., M.D.

Report of the Professor of Materia Medica.

A.—Six months' course. Twenty-six weeks. Three lectures a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from two to three, P.M.

B.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics, comprising the general outline of the action of medicines, and the particular description of the individual substances employed, their actions, uses, and applications. Text-books—the treatises on Materia Medica of Perura, Royle, Osterten, Clarus, Trousseau and Pidoux.

C.—Illustrated by diagrams, microscopical demonstrations, and plants from the College Botanical Garden.

D.—Special instruction in the manner above stated.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.— of whom non-matriculated. *Appendix F.*

G.—General conduct very good.

Reports from Professors.

H.—At present complete want of apparatus and of proper chemicals; the specimens of Materia being very scanty, the previous collection having been lost in the late fire.

PURCELL O'LEARY.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

A.—Three months. Lectures given on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at two, P.M.

B.—The subjects chiefly enlarged upon are toxicology, infanticide, injuries, wounds, and the rules regulating the admission of evidence in legal procedure. The text-books are Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, and Taylor on Poisons. The perusal of leading cases reported; as for example, Lord Ferrer's case, Hadfield's case, the Gardner and Douglas Peerage cases.

C.—The course is illustrated by experiments when required.

D.—The method of teaching is by lectures alone, illustrated by experiments.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Twenty-two matriculated, and two non-matriculated attended the course.

G.—Their conduct was very good, and the discipline of the class excellent.

H.—The class of Medical Jurisprudence is at present entirely dependent upon the department of Chemistry for the apparatus and materials necessary for illustrating the toxicological portion of the course.

J. BLYTH, M.D.
MICHAEL BARRY, B.A.

APPENDIX G.

Appendix G.

List of successful Candidates.

A LIST of UNIVERSITY DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, and HONORS, obtained by CANDIDATES from QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, at the EXAMINATIONS held in OCTOBER, 1864.

DEGREE OF M.D.

Third Class:—John Wall, B.A.

Unclassed:
- Albert J. Clapp.
- Henry Cook.
- Laurence Corban.
- Frederick Daly.
- James Foley.
- Richard M. Graham.
- Humphry C. Gillespie.

Unclassed—*continued.*
- John Hadden.
- Henry M'Naughten Jones.
- James Kelly.
- John W. M'Carty.
- Patrick O'Keeffe.
- Parker A. Smith.
- Richard G. Williams.

DEGREE OF M.A.

Unclassed:—Edward B. Gardiner.

DEGREE OF B.A.

Second Class:
- Richardson Evans, Second Class in Ancient Classics.

Third Class:
- William T. Stewart, Third Class in Experimental Science.

Unclassed:
- James B. Armour.
- Stephen Bergin.
- Daniel T. Buckley.

Unclassed—*continued.*
- James Hanafin.
- Burke Long.
- Jeremiah G. O'Grady.

Appendix G. A List of University Degrees, Diplomas, &c.—*continued.*

List of successful Candidates

Diploma in Civil Engineering.

First Class:—William H. Shaw.

Unclassed:
Charles Burke.
Henry O'Neill.

Unclassed—*continued.*
John T. Smyth.
Richard N. Unkles.

First University Examinations in Arts.

First Class:—Richardson Evans.

Second Class:—Stephen Bergin and John Connor.

Unclassed:
Cornelius Buckley.
Daniel T. Buckley.
James Hanafin.
Burke Long.
Jeremiah G. O'Grady.

Unclassed—*continued.*
Anthony Perrier.
William T. Stewart.
Thomas West.
Maurice Wren.

First Examination in Medicine.

Third Class:—Andrew Mullen.

Unclassed:
Henry Thomas Brown.
Cornelius Buckley.
Thomas St. John Clarke.
William Collins.
Henry Donovan.
James C. Foley.
John Hadden.

Unclassed—*continued.*
Oscar D. Haniball.
William B. Johnston.
Mark Long.
John H. Newman.
Jeremiah O'Grady.
Charles H. Roche.

First University Examination in Engineering.

First Class:—William H. Shaw.

Second Class:—Henry O'Neill and Richard N. Unkles.

Unclassed:
Charles T. Burke.
George H. Moore.

Unclassed—*continued.*
John T. Smyth.

Appendix H.

APPENDIX H.

Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes.

Resolution of Council, Regulations, and Papers of Questions for the Special Prize Examination.

Order of Council, November, 1862.—That £80 be appropriated for Prizes, on the same conditions as agreed to on the 24th of November, 1860, viz.:—

Three prizes of £40, £25, and £15 respectively, will be offered for competition during the Session 1860-61 to Matriculated students of the Queen's Colleges, of not less than two and not more than five years' standing.

The examination will include all the literary and scientific subjects of the Arts' undergraduate course; marks being assigned to the several subjects such that the aggregate shall not exceed 6,100, of which 3,000 will be assigned to literary and 3,100 to scientific subjects.

In order to qualify a candidate for the prize of £40, he shall have obtained an aggregate of at least 2,000 marks. The qualification for the prize of £25 will be an aggregate of at least 1,750 marks, and for the prize of £15 an aggregate of at least 1,500 marks.

Unless a candidate shall obtain at least one-sixth of the number of marks assigned to any subject, he shall not obtain any credit for that subject in the aggregate of his marks.

The examination for these prizes will take place towards the close of the second term of Session 1861–62. Every candidate for any of these prizes shall at the time of competition be a *bonâ fide* student of the Queen's College, Cork, *i.e.*, shall have been in attendance during the previous part of the Session on at least *one* course of lectures.

Appendix H.

Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes.

Scale of Marks for Special Prizes.

	Marks.		Marks
Mathematics, pure and mixed,	1,000	English Literature,	300
Physics,	300	Mediæval History,	300
Chemistry,	300	English Language and Composition,	300
Zoology and Botany,	300	Greek Language, Literature, and History,	600
Geology and Mineralogy,	300	Roman Language, Literature, and History,	600
Logic,	300	German Language,	300
Metaphysics,	300	Italian Language,	300
Political Economy,	300	French Language,	300
Total,	3,100	Total,	3,000

Robert J. Kenny, *Registrar.*

Extra Prizes.—Latin.

Extra Prize.

Translate :—

Livy, XXI., 8.

Hinc spes, hinc desperatio animos irritat, Poeno cepisse iam se urbem, si paulum adnitatur, credente, Saguntinis pro nudata moenibus patria corpora opponentibus, nec ullo pedem referente, ne in relictum a se locum hostem immitteret. Itaque quo acrius et confertim magis utrimque pugnabant, eo plures vulnerabantur nullo inter arma corporaque vano intercidente telo. Phalarica erat Saguntinis, missile telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat. Id, sicut in pilo, quadratum stuppa circumligabant linebantque pice. Ferrum autem tres longum habebat pedes, ut cum armis tranfigere corpus posset. Sed id maxime, etiam si haesisset in scuto, nec penetrasset in corpus, pavorem faciebat, quod, cum medium accensum mitteretur conceptumque ipso motu multo maiorem ignem ferret, arma omitti cogebat, nudumque militem ad insequentes ictus praebebat.

Horace—*Satires*, II., viii., 1–15.

Horat. Ut Nasidieni iuvit te coena beati ?
Nam mihi quaerenti convivam dictus here illic
De medio potare die. *Fundan.* Sic, ut mihi nunquam
In vita fuerit melius. *Hor.* Dic, si grave non est,
Quae prima iratum ventrem placaverit esca.
Fund. In primis Lucanus aper : leni fuit Austro
Captus, ut aiebat coenae pater ; acria circum
Rapula, lactucae, radices, qualia lassum
Pervellunt stomachum, siser, halec, faecula Coa.
His ubi sublatis puer alte cinctus acernam
Gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, et alter
Sublegit quodcunque iaceret inutile quodque
Posset coenantes offendere ; ut Attica virgo
Cum sacris Cereris procedit fuscus Hydaspes,
Caecuba vina ferens, Alcon Chium maris expers.

Appendix H.

Extra Prize.

1. Describe the Circus Maximus.
2. What were the chief causes of the fall of the Roman Republic?
3. Draw a map of Gaul in the time of Julius Cæsar.
4. Mention the ancient authors who are most useful in illustrating Juvenal.
5. Give some proofs of the great antiquity of the Latin language.

Translate into Latin :—

The thoughts and feelings of Columbus in this little space of time must have been tumultuous and intense. At length, in spite of every difficulty and danger, he had accomplished his object. The great mystery of the ocean was revealed ; his theory, which had been the scoff of sages, was triumphantly established ; he had secured to himself a glory which must be as durable as the world itself !

It is difficult even for the imagination to conceive the feelings of such a man at the moment of so sublime a discovery. What a bewildering crowd of conjectures must have thronged upon his mind as to the land which lay before him, covered with darkness !

Translate into Latin verse :—

Adieu the woods and water's side,
  Imperial Danube's rich domain !
Adieu the grotto, wild and wide,
  The rocks abrupt and grassy plain !
  For pallid Autumn once again
Hath swelled each torrent of the hill ;
  Her clouds collect, her shadows sail,
  And watery winds that sweep the vale
Grow loud and louder still.

Yes, I have loved thy wild abode,
  Unknown, unplough'd, untrodden shore,
Where scarce the woodman finds a road,
  And scarce the fisher plies an oar ;
  For man's neglect I love thee more ;
That art nor avarice intrude
  To tame thy torrent's thunder-shock,
  Or prune thy vintage of the rock,
Magnificently rude.

B. Lewis, *Professor.*

Special Prizes.

Special Prizes.—Greek.

Translate the following passages :—

(A.)

Ποιησάντων δὲ τούτων τοῦτο μετὰ ταῦτα διεξῄει ὁ στρατός. ἡγέοντο δὲ πρῶτοι μὲν οἱ σκευοφόροι τε καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια μετὰ δὲ τούτους στρατὸς παντοίων ἐθνέων ἀναμὶξ, οὐ διακεκριμένοι· τῇ δὲ ὑπερημίσεες ἦσαν, ἐνθαῦτα διελέλειπτο, καὶ οὐ συνέμισγον οὗτοι βασιλέϊ. προηγεῦντο μὲν δὴ ἱππόται χίλιοι ἐκ Περσέων πάντων ἀπολελεγμένοι, μετὰ δὲ αἰχμοφόροι χίλιοι, καὶ οὗτοι ἐκ πάντων ἀπολελεγμένοι, τὰς λόγχας κάτω ἐς τὴν γῆν τρέψαντες, μετὰ δὲ ἱροὶ Νισαῖοι καλεύμενοι ἵπποι δέκα, κεκοσμημένοι ὡς κάλλιστα.

Νισαῖοι δὲ καλέονται ἵπποι ἐπὶ τοῦδε· ἔστι πεδίον μέγα τῆς Μσδικῆς, τῷ οὔνομά ἐστι Νίσαιον. τοὺς ὦν δὴ ἵππους τοὺς μεγάλους φέρει τὸ πεδίον τοῦτο. ὄπισθε δὲ τούτων τῶν δέκα ἵππων ἅρμα Διὸς ἱρὸν ἐπετέτακτο, τὸ ἵπποι μὲν εἷλκον λευκοὶ ὀκτώ, ὄπισθε δὲ τῶν ἵππων εἵπετο πεζῇ ἡνίοχος ἐχόμενος τῶν χαλινῶν· οὐδεὶς γὰρ δὴ ἐπὶ τοῦτον τὸν θρόνον ἀνθρώπων ἀναβαίνει. τούτου δὲ ὄπισθε αὐτὸς Ξέρξης ἐπ' ἅρματος ἵππων Νισαίων. παραβεβήκεε δέ οἱ ἡνίοχος, τῷ οὔνομα ἦν Πατιράμφης, Ὀτάνεω παῖς ἀνδρὸς Πέρσεω.

HERODOTUS.

(B.)

Ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, δι' ὀλίγου μὲν ἡ παραίνεσις γίγνεται, τὸ ἴσον δὲ πρός τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας δύναται καὶ ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν. παραστῇ δὲ μηδενὶ ὑμῶν ὡς ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ οὐ προσῆκον τοσόνδε κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτοῦμεν. ἐν γὰρ τῇ τούτων ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται· καὶ ἢν νικήσωμεν, οὐ μή ποτε ὑμῖν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς τὴν χώραν ἄνευ τῆς τῶνδε ἵππου ἐσβάλωσιν, ἐν δὲ μιᾷ μάχῃ τήνδε τε προσκτᾶσθε καὶ ἐκείνην μᾶλλον ἐλευθεροῦτε. χωρήσατε οὖν ἀξίως ἐς αὐτοὺς τῆς τε πόλεως, ἣν ἕκαστος πατρίδα ἔχων πρώτην ἐν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἀγάλλεται, καὶ τῶν πατέρων, οἳ τούσδε μάχῃ κρατοῦντες μετὰ Μυρωνίδου ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τὴν Βοιωτίαν ποτὲ ἔσχον.

THUCYDIDES.

(C.)

πρὸς νυν σε πατρὸς πρός τε μητρὸς, ὦ τέκνον,
πρός τ' εἴ τί σοι κατ' οἶκόν ἐστι προσφιλὲς,
ἱκέτης ἱκνοῦμαι, μὴ λίπῃς μ' οὕτω μόνον,
ἔρημον ἐν κακοῖσι τοῖσδ', οἵοις ὁρᾷς,
ὅσοισί τ' ἐξήκουσας ἐνναίοντά με·
ἀλλ' ἐν παρέργῳ θοῦ με. δυσχέρεια μὲν,
ἔξοιδα, πολλὴ τοῦδε τοῦ φορήματος·
ὅμως δὲ τλῆθι. τοῖσι γενναίοισί τοι
τό τ' αἰσχρὸν ἐχθρὸν καὶ τὸ χρηστὸν εὐκλεές.
σοὶ δ' ἐκλιπόντι τοῦτ' ὄνειδος οὐ καλὸν,
δράσαντι δ', ὦ παῖ, πλεῖστον εὐκλείας γέρας,
ἐὰν μόλω 'γὼ ζῶν πρὸς Οἰταίαν χθόνα.
ἴθ'· ἡμέρας τοι μόχθος οὐχ ὅλης μιᾶς.
τόλμησον, ἐμβαλοῦ μ ὅπῃ θέλεις ἄγων,
εἰς ἀντλίαν, ἐς πρῷραν, ἐς πρύμνην, ὅποι
ἥκιστα μέλλω τοὺς ξυνόντας ἀλγυνεῖν.

SOPHOCLES.

(D.)

Χαῖρ', Ἀχιλεῦ· δαιτὸς μὲν ἴσης οὐκ ἐπιδευεῖς,
ἠμὲν ἐνὶ κλισίῃ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο
ἠδὲ καὶ ἐνθάδε νῦν· πάρα γὰρ μενοεικέα πολλὰ
δαίνυσθ'· ἀλλ' οὐ δαιτὸς ἐπηράτου ἔργα μέμηλεν·
ἀλλὰ λίην μέγα πῆμα, Διοτρεφὲς, εἰσορόωντες
δείδιμεν· ἐν δοιῇ δὲ σαωσέμεν ἢ ἀπολέσθαι

Appendix H.

Special Prizes.

νῆας ἐϋσσέλμους, εἰ μὴ σύγε δύσεαι ἀλκήν.
ἐγγὺς γὰρ νηῶν καὶ τείχεος αὖλιν ἔθεντο
Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι τηλεκλειτοί τ' ἐπίκουροι,
κηάμενοι πυρὰ πολλὰ κατὰ στρατὸν, οὐδ' ἔτι φασὶν
σχήσεσθ', ἀλλ' ἐν νηυσὶ μελαίνῃσιν πεσέεσθαι.
Ζεὺς δέ σφι Κρονίδης ἐνδέξια σήματα φαίνων
ἀστράπτει· Ἕκτωρ δὲ μέγα σθένεϊ βλεμεαίνων
μαίνεται ἐκπάγλως, πίσυνος Διὶ, οὐδέ τι τίει
ἀνέρας οὐδὲ θεούς· κρατερὴ δέ ἑ λύσσα δέδυκεν.
ἀρᾶται δὲ τάχιστα φανήμεναι Ἠῶ δῖαν·
στεῦται γὰρ νηῶν ἀποκοψέειν ἄκρα κόρυμβα
αὐτάς τ' ἐμπρήσειν μαλεροῦ πυρὸς, αὐτὰρ, Ἀχαιοὺς
δηώσειν παρὰ τῇσιν, ὀρινομένους ὑπὸ καπνοῦ.

Homer.

(E.)

Εὖ δ' ὅπιν ἀθανάτων μακάρων πεφυλαγμένος εἶναι.
μηδὲ κασιγνήτῳ ἶσον ποιεῖσθαι ἑταῖρον·
εἰ δέ κε ποιήσῃς, μή μιν πρότερος κακὸν ἔρξῃς.
μηδὲ ψεύδεσθαι γλώσσης χάριν. εἰ δέ κεν ἄρχῃ,
ἤ τι ἔπος εἰπὼν ἀποθύμιον, ἠὲ καὶ ἔρξας,
δὶς τόσα τίνυσθαι μεμνημένος· εἰ δέ κεν αὖθις
ἠγῆτ' ἐς φιλότητα, δίκην δ' ἐθέλῃσι παρασχεῖν,
δέξασθαι. δειλός τοι ἀνὴρ φίλον ἄλλοτε ἄλλον
ποιεῖται, σὲ δὲ μή τι νόον κατελεγχέτω εἶδος·
μηδὲ πολύξεινον, μηδ' ἄξεινον καλέεσθαι,
μηδὲ κακῶν ἕταρον, μηδ' ἐσθλῶν νεικεστῆρα.
μηδέ ποτ' οὐλομένην πενίην θυμοφθόρον ἀνδρὶ
τέτλαθ' ὀνειδίζειν, μακάρων δόσιν αἰὲν ἐόντων.
γλώσσης τοι θησαυρὸς ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ἄριστος
φειδωλῆς, πλείστη δὲ χάρις κατὰ μέτρον ἰούσης.
εἰ δὲ κακὸν εἴποις, τάχα κ' αὐτὸς μεῖζον ἀκούσαις.

Hesiod.

Greek History and Literature.

1. State briefly the arguments for and against the legends of Egyptian and Phœnician settlement in Greece.

2. *οἰκιστὴς δ' ἐγένετο Φάλιος Κορίνθιος κατὰ δὴ τὸν παλαιὸν νόμον ἐκ τῆς μητροπόλεως κατακληθείς.*—Explain this; and describe generally the nature of the connexion between a Grecian colony and its parent state.

3. Describe the constitution of Athens, as established by Solon, and the changes introduced by Cleisthenes and Pericles respectively.

4. State the principal contents of the abridgment of Greek history which Thucydides has prefixed to his narrative of the Peloponnesian War; supplying dates.

5. Explain the term Ἀμφικτυονία, and discuss its derivation. Describe the constitution and functions of the most celebrated of the Amphictyonic councils.

6. Enumerate the dramatic writers of Greece previous to the time of Sophocles, tracing the growth of tragedy as you proceed.

7. What were the sources from which Herodotus derived the materials for his history? Give an outline of the plan of his work.

8. Of what value is a knowledge of the ancient *myths* to the student of Greek history? Give the legendary accounts of Deucalion, Hellen, Æolus, Ion, Æacus.

9. Give some account of the Sacred War.

10. To what extent was the surface of the earth known to the ancient Greeks in historical times? Mention the principal places which had been colonized by them, adding, in each case, the name of the state or tribe, from which the colony had proceeded.

11. Trace the origin of prose writing among the Greeks; and give reasons for the earlier development of poetical composition among them.

12. Give your opinion as to the mode in which the Homeric poems were preserved; and state the source from which we derive our present text.

13. When did Hesiod live, and on what subjects did he write.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

Translate into Attic Greek :—

The influence of Pericles was founded partly indeed upon the measures by which he courted popular favour—which would have been equally agreeable if they had been proposed by any other man—but still more on the rare qualities of his genius and character; on his eloquence, his military talents, and his political experience, his prudence, his integrity, his serenity, and greatness of soul. It was thus that he was enabled, permanently to control the assembly, and sometimes successfully to resist its declared wishes. No man ever appeared after him at the head of affairs who combined so many claims to general confidence and respect. But, with regard to the demagogues who succeeded him at the period we are now reviewing, it is clear that, with one exception, none of them possessed any personal influence, or was indebted for the degree of favour he enjoyed to any other instruments than the arts with which he flattered the passions of the people.

Into Greek Iambics :—

Our lives, cut off
In our young prime of years, are like green herbs,
With which we strew the houses of our friends;
For as their virtue, gather'd when they're green,
Before they wither or corrupt, is best;
So we in virtue are the best for death,
While yet we have not liv'd to such an age,
That the increasing canker of our sins
Hath spread too far upon us.

JOHN RYALL, *Professor.*

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. What are the merits of Spenser's "Faerie Queene?" With what defect has that poem been charged by the critics?

2. What evidence is mainly relied upon for ascertaining the chronological order of Shakespeare's plays?

3. Compare Pope and Dr. Johnson, as critics of Shakespeare, with Coleridge and Schlegel.

4. Enumerate the principal dramas of Ben Jonson.

Appendix H.

Special Prizes.

5. Characterize the prose style of Bacon, Hooker, and Sir Thomas Browne, respectively.

6. Give a brief analysis of "Paradise Lost," distinguishing the main action from the episodes. Have the episodes been considered too long?

7. What are the chief prose works of Milton?

8. Enumerate the principal dramas of Dryden.

9. Analyse Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," showing its design and management, and giving a sketch of the leading characters.

10. What principles of judgment, in poetry and versification, are laid down by Pope in his "Essay on Criticism?"

11. Give an account of the life and writings of Goldsmith.

12. Estimate the literary influence of Wordsworth.

English Language and Composition.

1. Explain Grimm's law of letter-change.

2. Compare the numerals and the pronouns in as many of the Indo-European languages as you may be acquainted with, and inquire how far Grimm's law is applicable to them.

3. In point of diction, what advantages result from an etymological acquaintance with the Germanic and the classical elements in the English language?

4. Explain the reflex or periodic style in composition. It is often said that a period is a sentence in which the meaning is suspended until the end. Is this statement in accordance with the view of Aristotle?

5. Write an essay on one of the following subjects:—

(*a*). Historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriae, magistra vitae, nuntia vetustatis.

(*b*). Compare the Classical and the Romantic schools in English literature.

History—European.

1. Describe the extent and administration of the empire of Charlemagne.

2. Trace the rise and progress of the Mohammedan power.

3. Estimate the political and social influences of the Crusades.

English.

4. Was trial by jury known to the Anglo-Saxon constitution?

5. What was the constitution of the Great Councils under the Anglo-Norman kings?

6. What principles of government were established by Magna Charta, and the Confirmatio Chartarum, 25 Edward I.?

7. Trace the origin of Parliamentary government in England.

8. What was the claim of Edward III. to the crown of France?

9. What was the foreign policy of James I.?

10. In the contest between Charles I. and his Parliament, what circumstances brought the controversy to issue, and produced civil war?

11. Note the formation and conduct of the Cabal Ministry under Charles II.

12. What was the Triple Alliance?

13. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht?

Wm. Rushton, *Professor.*

Special Prizes.

ITALIAN.

1. Give in Italian the subject of either of the following plays of Shakespeare :—"The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet."

2. State in English what you know of Dante, and of his influence on Italian literature.

FRENCH.

Translate into French :—

It is only by labour that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labour can be made happy ; and the two cannot be separated with impunity. It would be well if all of us were handicraftsmen in some kind, and dishonour of manual labour done away with altogether ; so that, though there should still be a trenchant distinction of race between nobles and commoners, there should not among the latter be a trenchant distinction of employment, as between idle and working men, or between men of liberal and illiberal professions. All professions should be liberal.—*Ruskin.*

1. Give, in French, a brief account of the chronicles, memoirs, and of the historical works that are more especially celebrated in French literature.

R. DE VERICOUR, *Professor.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. "New York, Mar. 3. Money easy. Gold is now quoted at 61⅛ per cent. prem. Exchange on London, 176." Explain the above.

2. State the leading provisions of the Bank Charter Act, and the evils which they were respectively intended to correct.

3. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of production on a large and a small scale, (1) in manufacturing, (2) in agricultural pursuits.

4. State the advantages which some writers ascribe to peasant proprietorship.

5. What advantages arise from the circumstances of the public revenue of this country being raised partly by direct and partly by indirect taxation ?

6. Compare the advantages of import with those of export duties.

7. What is the principle of co-operative labour, and what advantages have been anticipated from its general introduction.

APPENDIX I.

Appendix I.

Report of the Librarian.

REPORT of the LIBRARIAN.

The number of volumes in the library at the date of this report is 16,766. They may be classified as nearly as possible as follows :—

Pure Mathematics,	502	History,	2,326
Mixed do.,	526	Biography,	517
Chemistry and Mineralogy,	890	Antiquities,	230
Geology and Palæontology,	530	Geography, Voyages, Travels, &c.,	545
Botany and Zoology,	1,249	Engineering and Industrial Arts,	374
Medical Science and Literature,	1,833	Agriculture,	194
Theology and Moral Philosophy,	312	Fine Arts,	183
Logic and Metaphysics,	395	Bibliography,	78
Political Economy, Jurisprudence, &c.,	459	General Encyclopædias and Reviews,	597
Education,	159		
Law,	720	Total,	16,766
Ancient Classical Literature,	1,731		
Celtic Literature,	53	Increase in number of volumes during past year,	923
English Language and Literature,	1,131		
Foreign do. do.,	1,239		

Appendix I.

Report of the Librarian.

Twenty-seven volumes were presented to the library during the year. A separate catalogue of books presented to the College, with the names of the donors, is preserved in the library.

After a careful examination, I am happy to report that the library has suffered no loss in any species of property during the past twelve months.

I have had no occasion to call the attention of the Vice-President to any breach of library discipline, which, as heretofore, is very satisfactory.

Since the date of my last report the examination hall has been fitted up as an additional library. I am at present engaged in arranging it, and have transferred to its shelves 2,550 volumes of serials. This will afford greater facilities for consulting works of such a nature; and by relieving the overcrowded state of the general library enable me to make the classification of the books therein more perfect.

Cleanliness and order are properly attended to. The attention and promptitude of the College booksellers (Messrs. Hodges and Smith, of Dublin) continue to give me every satisfaction.

MATTHIAS O'KEEFFE, *Librarian.*

Queen's College, Cork,
1st December, 1864.

AppendixK.

Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

APPENDIX K.

COPIES of the several ACCOUNTS furnished by the BURSAR, showing the FINANCIAL POSITION of the College.

ACCOUNT No. 1.—A.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of the BURSAR of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, from 1st April, 1863, to 31st March, 1864.

HEAD OF SERVICE (RECEIPTS).	£	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April, 1863,	1,033	1	1
,, amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	7,000	0	0
,, ,, Extra Salaries,	1,123	0	0
,, ,, Additional Grant,	1,000	0	0
,, ,, Board of Works,	40	0	0
,, Fees and Fines,	160	0	0
	£10,356	1	1

HEAD OF SERVICE (PAYMENTS).	£	s.	d.
By amount paid for Salaries,	5,150	0	0
,, ,, ,, Scholars and Prizes,	1,506	14	8
,, ,, ,, Porters and Servants,	336	10	2
,, ,, ,, Museum, Libraries, &c.,	1,215	12	3
,, ,, ,, Extra Salaries,	1,122	6	8
,, ,, error in casting up,	12	0	0
,, Balance indebted on 31st March, 1864,	1,013	1	11
	£10,356	5	8

ACCOUNT No. 1.—B.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of the BURSAR of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, from 1st April 1864, to 31st March, 1865.

HEAD OF SERVICE (RECEIPTS).	£	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April, 1864,	1,013	1	11
,, amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	9,316	16	6
,, ,, ,, for Fees, &c.,	158	0	0
,, Credit Balances,	12	16	4
	£10,500	14	9

Appendix K.

Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

HEAD OF SERVICE (PAYMENTS).	£	s.	d.
By amount paid for Salaries,	5,102	13	2
,, ,, ,, Scholars and Prizes,	1,600	9	3
,, ,, ,, Porters and Servants,	331	17	1
,, ,, ,, Museum, Libraries, &c.,	1,376	18	1
,, ,, ,, Extra Salaries,	658	13	9
,, Balance indebted on 31st March, 1865,	1,429	13	1
	£10,500	4	5

Account No. 2.—A.

Account of Receipts and Expenditure of Parliamentary Grant received, and of College Fees and Fines, from 1st April, 1863 to 31st March, 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
By Balance to Debit of Bursar on 1st April, 1863, as per last account,	11	0	5
,, amount of Parliamentary Grant received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	1,000	0	0
,, amount received from Board of Works, in repayment of expenses incurred, as per last Account,	40	0	0
,, receipts from College Fees and Fines,	160	0	0
,, Balance to Credit of Bursar on 31st March, 1864,	4	11	10
	£1,215	12	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Libraries :—						
Languages, Literature, and History,	96	8	0			
Mathematical and Physical Sciences,	5	9	4			
Natural Sciences,	34	16	2			
Engineering,	31	0	0			
Legal and Mental Sciences,	20	12	10			
Medical Sciences,	26	2	3			
General Interest and Periodicals,	62	14	2			
Binding and Sundries,	51	13	9			
				328	16	6
Museums :—						
Classical Art and Archæology,	100	0	0			
Physical and Chemical Laboratories,	118	11	7			
Engineering Models,	15	0	0			
Medical Sciences,	77	15	2			
				311	6	9
Establishment :—						
Printing and Stationery,	97	18	1			
Advertisements and Postage,	70	5	6			
Porters' Clothing,	42	6	0			
Sundries, including Fitments not furnished by Board of Works,	51	5	11			
Heating and Lighting, including Fireman's Wages,	186	18	11			
Botanic Garden and Grounds,	126	14	7			
				575	9	0
				£1,215	12	3

Account No. 2.—B.

Account of Receipts and Expenditure of Parliamentary Grant received, and of College Fees and Fines, from 1st April, 1864, to 31st March, 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
By amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services for Parliamentary Grant of 1864–5,	1,600	0	0
,, amount received for College Fees, &c.,	158	0	0
	£1,758	0	0

Appendix K.

Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance to Credit of Bursar on 1st April, 1864,						4 11 10
Libraries :—						
Languages, Literature, and History,	205	13	11			
Mathematical and Physical Sciences,	34	10	4			
Natural Sciences,	64	7	5			
Engineering and Agriculture,	45	5	7			
Legal and Mental Sciences,	41	4	1			
Medical Sciences,	55	3	1			
General Interest and Office,	17	4	0			
Binding and Sundries,	60	3	1			
				523	11	6
Museums :—						
Classical Art and Archæology,	50	0	0			
Physical and Chemical Laboratories,	95	14	5			
Engineering Models and Instruments,	20	13	2			
Medical Sciences,	49	3	6			
Natural Sciences,	24	4	0			
				239	15	1
Establishment :—						
Printing and Stationery,	85	17	1			
Advertisements and Postage,	95	8	5			
Porters' Clothing,	47	15	0			
Sundries, including Fitments not supplied by Board of Works,	51	6	4			
Heating and Lighting, including Fireman's Wages,	193	4	10			
Botanic Garden and Grounds,	139	19	10			
				613	11	6
By Balance to Debit of Bursar on 1st April, 1865,				376	10	1
				£1,758	0	0

(Signed), E. M. Fitzgerald, *Bursar.*

April, 1865.

Appendix L.

Reports on Discipline, Punishments, and of the Deans of Residences.

APPENDIX L.

Report of the Vice-President on Discipline, and Return of Punishments; Reports of the Deans of Residences of the several Religious Denominations.

Return to be filled up by the Vice-President and sent in to the Registrar, for the official information of the President, on or before the 5th day of November, for the Collegiate Session, 1863–64.

A.—As to the state and efficiency of all the several departments of the College, to which the constant supervision of the Vice-President is directed by the Statutes.

B.—As to the state of order and discipline in the College to which the particular attention of the Vice-President is directed by the Statutes.

Signed by order of the President,

Robert J. Kenny, *Registrar.*

The Vice-President.

Report of the Vice-President.

A.—The several departments of the College were in an efficient state, taking into account the condition of the College buildings consequent on the fire.

B.—The general discipline of the College was satisfactory. Two students, however, were fined £2 each, for being under the influence of drink; and the name of one student was removed from the College books for grossly immoral conduct, which came to the knowledge of the College authorities.

John Ryall, *Vice-President.*

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS inflicted by the COLLEGE COUNCIL, Session 1863–64.

Offences	Punishment.
One student, for grossly immoral conduct.	Expelled from the College.
Two students, for being under the influence of drink within the College.	Fined £2 each.

R. J. KENNY, *Registrar.*

REPORT of DEAN of RESIDENCES for the CHURCH of ENGLAND.

I have no means whatever, as Dean of Residences, of observing the conduct of the students of the Queen's College who are members of the Established Church. Deans of Residences are not permitted by the Council to give any religious instruction to the students inside the walls of the College; and it is almost unreasonable to expect that the students will attend anywhere else. As the Rector of St. Nicholas, I am acquainted with many of the students, and on three evenings every week, at eight o'clock, last winter, I had classes for young men. To these classes I invited the students, but very few of them were able to attend. I intend this winter to form a class exclusively for the students at an earlier hour, and I hope I may be more successful. But I feel, in common with the other Deans, that I have some reason to complain that the Council has denied to us the opportunity which the law permits it to give, of instructing the students committed in some degree to our care.

GEORGE WEBSTER,
Chancellor of Cork and Dean of Residences.

October 25, 1864.

REPORT of the WESLEYAN DEAN of RESIDENCES.

As there are no facilities afforded by the College authorities for meeting the students for religious instruction, my intercourse with the Wesleyan students has not been so intimate as I could wish. I have found them, however, diligent in their attendance upon religious worship, and I have every reason to believe that their conduct has been entirely correct.

Cork, November 2, 1864. WALLACE M'MULLEN.

REPORT of the DEAN of RESIDENCES for the STUDENTS of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Cork, October, 29, 1864.

SIR,—With regard to the Presbyterian students in attendance on the Queen's College, Cork, during the Session 1863–64, I have to report that they were distinguished by good character, by attention to their religious duties, and by studious habits.

I am yours, very truly,

Sir Robert Kane. WILLIAM MAGILL, *Dean of Residences.*

REPORT of DEAN of RESIDENCES for STUDENTS of the NON-SUBSCRIBING PRESBYTERIAN COMMUNITY.

Cork, November, 1864.

SIR,—I have to report that the general conduct of the students under my charge, during the Session 1863–64, has been exceedingly good.

W. WHITELEGGE.

To the President, Queen's College, Cork.

Appendix M.

APPENDIX M.

Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation.

Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation of Queen's College, Cork, on April 12, 1865.

Visitors.—The Lord Chancellor; the Lord Bishop of Killaloe; Dr. Corrigan, President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and Dr. W. Collis, President of the College of Surgeons.

After the routine business of the visitation had been gone through, the Lord Chancellor, addressing Sir Robert Kane, President of the College, said: It is my duty to inform you, as I suppose you have been already officially informed, that I have received a letter by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, directing the attention of the Visitors to the Report that you as President of this College recently presented to Parliament, and to the correspondence and documents appended to that Report relative to the fire that occurred here in May, 1862. The letter states that in that correspondence statements were made by Professor Bullen seriously affecting the character of the President of the College, which, on the other hand, the President asserts to be false, and the Lord Lieutenant states that these statements gravely affected the discipline of the College, and he hopes that the Visitors will think fit to make them the subject of inquiry. In regard to this matter, we are very much in the hands of the parties immediately concerned as to the course which either of them, or any other person connected with the College should require of us to take, or think proper to take themselves; but, it is right I should tell you, as far as my individual opinion is concerned, that some of the statements made by Professor Bullen do reflect seriously on you as Principal of the College, in a manner which it strikes me would make it be believed that you were intimately connected with certain matters referred to in the correspondence. What we have to inquire into is, whether anything has occurred so affecting the discipline of the College that would demand our attention and report. In that correspondence a conversation is reported to have taken place between you and Professor Bullen, in which a charge is made that you endeavoured to persuade him to make a particular report to the Government with regard to that fire having been the act, or having been done at the instigation of certain parties. Now, I cannot help saying, that in my opinion any interference of that kind by the President of the College with one of the Professors, in endeavouring to make him concur in a representation in regard to anything occurring in the College that was not founded on the truth, would be a great breach of discipline on the part of the President. It strikes me, that in that light, and in that light only, we, as Visitors have to deal with it. We are not a criminal tribunal, not having the power to investgate the origin of the calamity, or any matter with regard to any person who may have been suspected or charged with being concerned in the fire. With that, we have nothing to do, that is matter for a criminal court of justice; and I apprehend that as Visitors we have nothing to do with the charge itself. All I can find we have to deal with is with the allegations contained in the correspondence; and the simple question will be, whether as President of the College, you, Sir Robert Kane, did, or did not, endeavour to persuade a Professor of the College to make an untrue representation to the public authorities with regard to that calamitous occurrence. Having made these observations, I will leave it to Dr. Bullen to say is he now prepared to verify his statements as to a breach of discipline by the President of the College. If he is prepared to do that, it will be for you as President to free yourself from that charge, so as to satisfy us that the other party was not warranted in stating what he did.

Sir Robert Kane said he utterly denied the allegations of Dr. Bullen; he demanded the fullest investigation, and would leave the case entirely in the hands of his professional advisers, (Messrs. Charles Barry, Q.C., and M. Gould.)

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C.—My Lords and Gentlemen, I have the honour to appear as counsel for Sir Robert Kane in this inquiry; and, when I say that I have the honour to appear before you, I do not use the phrase merely in deference to the august tribunal before which I appear, but because I do sincerely think it an honour to have been selected by that eminent man to be his advocate on this occasion. I am happy to say that what perhaps may have been anticipated to be a painful and disagreeable inquiry, will have a termination that I think will be satisfactory to all who have the interests of this institution at heart. I think that the course adopted by Dr. Bullen, and which now, on behalf of Sir Robert Kane, I am about to mention to the Visitors, is one that reflects credit on him, and on those who have advised him; and that it will be hailed with satisfaction by you, my Lords and Gentlemen, representing as you do the University of the Queen in this country. My Lord Chancellor has read a letter from the Lord Lieutenant referring to certain matters to be investigated by the Visitors. I think my Lord Chancellor has most accurately stated the extent and limits of that inquiry, or rather what it would have been. I hold in my hand now a document which will, I think to the satisfaction of all here, terminate that inquiry. I hold, my Lords and Gentlemen, in my hand a letter from Dr. Bullen, addressed to the President, Sir Robert Kane, which I shall read without any further comment, because I think in itself it contains all that now need be said on this occasion.

"Sir,—In a communication addressed to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the 9th day of July, 1863, I enclosed him two memoranda purporting to represent conversations had between you and me relative to the burning of the Queen's College, Cork. Those memoranda were not committed to writing for a considerable interval afterwards, nor until, as I am now convinced, lapse of time and intervening events had effaced from my mind an accurate recollection, and substituted an erroneous impression of what had passed between us. At the time I made the statements to His Excellency I believed in their accuracy, but am now satisfied that I was entirely mistaken, and that you are perfectly justified in your denial of the statements, which I now entirely withdraw. The excitement produced by the public discussion of these matters has since led me to prefer charges against you which are altogether unfounded, and which I beg also to retract in the most unqualified manner. I deeply regret what has occurred, and beg to offer you a most ample apology for any annoyance which these transactions may have occasioned you.

"Denis B. Bullen, M.D., Professor, Q.C.C."

"To Sir Robert Kane, President,
12th April, 1864."

Mr. W. M. Johnson (counsel for Dr. Bullen) said,—My Lords and Gentlemen, I am here on the part of Dr. Bullen; and I think after what has occurred, I will best discharge my duty by adding nothing to what my learned friend Mr. Barry has stated, save that the course which Professor Bullen has taken is one of which we, who have had the honour of advising him, entirely approve. We think he has taken the only course open to a man of honour, a gentleman, and a Professor of the high standing he has occupied for so many years. With these observations, I will leave the matter in your Lordships' hands.

Appendix M.

Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation.

The Lord Chancellor said,—The object of our inquiry which I stated in the few remarks I made at the opening of the proceedings has been answered by what has just taken place. Having stated what that object was—namely, to consider the verity or incorrectness of what was alleged by Dr. Bullen as having taken place with him, and Sir Robert Kane having now received from Dr. Bullen a full, explicit, unequivocal admission of the incorrectness of that statement, and an absolute withdrawal of it, as one he had no warranty for making, and as one which he now feels reflected deeply on Sir Robert Kane, and which no one who has heard it can have a moment's hesitation in saying would have disqualified Sir Robert Kane from presiding over this institution for one hour after it was verified; all I can say now is, that our functions with regard to this inquiry appear to be discharged; and it will be my duty to return to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the document just read by Mr. Barry, and which contains the only statement I can now make on the subject to the Government. What the action of the Government may be upon the result of that communication, it is not for me to say: I have no authority as a Visitor—we have no authority as Visitors here—to do more than receive the statement that has been made. It will be for others in authority to act upon it, in connexion with all the facts of the case, as they may think best. All I can say is, that as far as regards the interests of the College itself, as far as regards the character of the President of the College, and through him of the College, its authorities and students, I am very much gratified to find that Sir Robert Kane does not any longer labour under the imputations made in the documents which I have read. I do hope that never again in the annals of this College will occur such a correspondence, such statements as have been brought under the notice of the Government, and through them directed to be inquired into by the Visitors of the College. With this observation I have nothing further to say, but to express, as I have already done, my gratification, having regard to my knowledge of Sir Robert Kane, at the manner in which the inquiry has terminated; and my hope that the discipline and harmony, the success and progress of this College will henceforth conduce to the satisfaction of all connected with it, to the advantage of education, and to the welfare of the community.

The proceedings then terminated.

Appendix N.

APPENDIX N.

Resolution of the Council regarding the Death of Dr. Boole.

Resolution of the Council of Queen's College, Cork, regarding the Death of Dr. Boole, late Professor of Mathematics.

December 15, 1864.

That the Council of the Queen's College, Cork, take this opportunity of their first meeting, since the lamented death of Doctor Boole, late Professor Mathematics, to express their deep sorrow for the event, and their sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the College, by the sudden removal from the midst of them, and in the prime of life, of one, who has shed so much lustre on science, and endeared himself to all who knew him, by his high character and noble qualities.

The Council at the same time beg to offer their sincere sympathy to Mrs. Boole in this deep affliction.

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,

FOR

THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1863-64.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

PALL MALL

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,

FOR

THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1863-64.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

In announcing in the report which I had the honour of laying before your Majesty for the Session 1862-63 a continued increase in the number of our students, I alluded to the extraordinary emigration from this province, which was rapidly depopulating the town of Galway, and to the depressed condition of this province, and expressed a fear that the number of our students would diminish under a state of things so discouraging and so seriously obstructive to the progress of the provincial college. I am happy to state that the numbers entering the college and attending its lectures have suffered no diminution, but that, on the contrary, a slight increase has taken place in both.

In the accompanying tables (Nos. I. and II.) will be found the numbers who have entered the college and attended its lectures in each session.

I.—NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of STUDENTS who have entered the Queen's College, Galway, in each year from its opening.

Session.	Matriculated Students.	Non-Matriculated Students.	Total.	Members of Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Various.	Total.
1849-50, . .	64	4	68	24	38	6	–	–	–	68
1850-51, . .	23	3	26	10	9	7	–	–	–	26
1851-52, . .	31	5	36	13	21	2	–	–	–	36
1852-53, . .	21	2	23	8	12	3	–	–	–	23
1853-54, . .	25	5	30	12	15	3	–	–	–	30
1854-55, . .	26	15	41	18	18	3	2	–	–	41
1855-56, . .	32	7	39	14	15	8	1	1	–	39
1856-57, . .	35	8	43	15	22	3	1	1	1	43
1857-58, . .	36	7	43	16	17	9	–	1	–	43
1858-59, . .	44	4	48	20	19	7	2	–	–	48
1859-60, . .	35	5	40	12	25	1	–	1	1	40
1860-61, . .	*59	1	60	13	33	12	2	–	–	60
1861-62, . .	†59	3	62	21	35	6	–	–	–	62
1862-63, . .	60	4	64	18	27	16	1	–	2	64
1863-64, . .	54	5	59	20	21	11	2	4	1	59
1864-65, . .	58	12	70	26	28	13	–	2	1	70
Total, . .	662	90	752	260	355	110	11	10	6	752

* Including three who had previously been in attendance as non-matriculated students.
† Including one who had previously been in attendance as a non-matriculated student.

II.—Numbers and Religious Persuasions of Students attending Lectures in the Queen's College, Galway, in each Session from its opening.

Session.	Matriculated Students.	Non-Matriculated Students.	Total.	Members of Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Various.	Total.
1849–50, . .	64	4	68	24	38	6	–	–	–	68
1850–51, . .	60	3	63	22	28	13	–	–	–	63
1851–52, . .	68	5	73	25	41	7	–	–	–	73
1852–53, . .	73	2	75	26	40	9	–	–	–	75
1853–54, . .	76	5	81	30	42	9	–	–	–	81
1854–55, . .	69	16	85	32	46	5	2	–	–	85
1855–56, . .	78	9	87	26	42	14	3	2	–	87
1856–57, . .	88	8	96	30	49	10	3	3	1	96
1857–58, . .	92	8	100	31	47	16	3	2	1	100
1858–59, . .	113	9	122	37	64	15	4	1	1	122
1859–60, . .	111	7	118	31	69	11	2	2	3	118
1860–61, . .	141	3	144	33	85	19	3	2	2	144
1861–62, . .	148	5	153	39	91	19	3	1	–	153
1862–63, . .	161	4	165	33	95	32	2	–	3	165
1863–64, . .	160	5	165	41	91	25	3	4	1	165
1864–65, . .	157	12	169	50	78	31	2	6	2	169
Total, . .	1,659	105	1,764	510	946	241	30	23	14	1,756

In tables (Nos. III. and IV.) appear the number of students attending the several classes, and the number of lectures given by each Professor in each session.

III.—Return showing the Number of Students attending the Lectures of each Professor, in each year since the opening of the College.

——	1849–50.	1850–1.	1851–2.	1852–3.	1853–4.	1854–5.	1855–6.	1856–7.	1857–8.	1858–9.	1859–60.	1860–1.	1861–2.	1862–3.	1863–4.
Greek, . . .	50	31	24	19	24	21	21	23	21	23	24	24	36	36	35
Latin, . . .	50	27	24	22	21	19	20	23	21	22	23	24	29	35	36
Mathematics, . .	54	38	28	28	27	28	25	34	34	42	35	42	48	52	41
English, &c., . .	47	43	28	23	23	22	22	27	20	31	22	29	24	38	39
Modern Languages, .	54	23	23	19	25	37	29	34	30	38	52	70	77	76	71
Celtic Languages, .	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	6	–	–	–
Natural Philosophy, .	8	11	23	19	27	23	21	27	29	38	33	70	57	67	62
Natural History, .	3	26	25	21	32	25	30	30	32	37	37	39	32	33	29
Logic and Metaphysics,	–	20	17	14	14	14	13	14	15	16	17	19	21	23	25
Chemistry, . .	13	25	36	29	27	23	29	40	40	49	53	60	57	46	52
Mineralogy and Geology, . . .	–	4	14	15	10	14	10	8	15	16	17	–	6	10	5
Engineering, . .	2	10	11	13	10	11	9	10	15	18	12	21	18	21	17
Agriculture, . .	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	11	14	7	7	5	3	5	2
Anatomy and Physiology, . . .	10	9	8	15	18	13	22	35	39	47	52	71	68	65	56
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, . . .	–	5	9	11	10	7	8	17	13	24	20	26	34	28	22
Surgery, . . .	–	–	6	12	7	7	6	13	13	18	20	19	33	27	26
Midwifery, . .	–	–	4	7	4	–	4	3	11	5	11	12	14	17	12
English Law, . .	4	4	5	6	6	7	5	4	3	7	7	4	7	7	7
Jurisprudence and Political Economy, .	4	4	12	13	16	10	9	9	7	17	13	10	5	9	8
Medicine, . .	–	–	–	4	4	2	6	6	7	7	6	8	16	21	26

IV.—Return of the Number of Lectures delivered by each Professor in each Session since the opening of the College.

—	1849–50.	1850-1.	1851-2.	1852-3.	1853-4.	1854-5.	1855-6.	1856-7.	1857-8.	1858-9.	1859-60	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.
Greek,	265	254	216	224	248	249	217	262	223	246	210	229	*315	290	255
Latin,	270	252	212	238	233	190	217	244	195	189	189	196	181	263	228
Mathematics,	221	255	230	167	164	211	181	†186	†234	†233	†209	†210	†213	†199	†199
English, &c.,	37	28	77	97	126	128	127	107	100	92	97	76	16	160	147
Modern Languages,	212	249	207	175	155	160	155	†162	†154	†151	†169	†246	†244	†229	†284
Celtic Languages,	–	90	65	30	–	–	–	‡3	48	–	30	24	–	–	–
Natural Philosophy,	63	154	120	207	139	175	225	174	173	192	172	213	196	211	203
Natural History,	–	120	85	92	85	76	68	68	87	77	76	56	57	62	70
Logic and Metaphysics,	–	40	114	159	123	141	138	162	166	109	170	165	132	182	146
Chemistry,	32	111	128	140	113	123	97	101	107	98	100	95	91	95	89
Mineralogy and Geology,	–	51	45	57	51	50	45	49	60	64	64	§–	61	49	66
Engineering,	9	118	105	97	80	76	112	111	122	126	81	162	183	241	211
Agriculture,	–	106	112	160	144	160	192	174	123	154	182	83	65	54	28
Anatomy and Physiology,	111	112	111	108	100	115	104	103	102	104	‖116	‖96	‖90	‖84	‖105
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence,	–	51	60	90	95	93	95	96	90	90	77	85	78	88	88
Surgery,	–	–	61	62	62	61	62	60	53	59	60	55	60	60	50
Midwifery,	–	–	59	70	62	–	62	61	60	59	54	51	60	51	54
Medicine,	–	–	–	64	62	61	62	60	60	58	62	55	49	50	50
English Law,	18	45	55	97	71	72	72	40	35	48	49	72	68	64	68
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	20	48	60	96	106	95	60	52	51	97	49	61	60	67	83

Nothing perhaps can more clearly exhibit the peculiar difficulties with which this college has to contend, and the determination evinced by the people of the province to support it, than a comparison of the number of the population of the town of Galway with the number of students attending the college lectures at different periods since the opening of the college. It is needless to observe how much the wealth and population of the town and neighbourhood in which a college is situated must influence its growth and progress. In this respect the situation of the Galway College has been always peculiarly unfortunate as compared with that of almost any other similar institution in the empire, while the statistics of the last few years unfold a state of things which would appear to render any progress almost impossible. In the year 1851 the population of the town of Galway amounted to 23,787. In the same year the entrances into the college were 23, the number attending lectures, 63. In 1861 the population of the town had diminished to 16,786, while the college entrances had risen in that year to 60, and the number attending lectures to 144. Since that time the emigration, always increasing, has continued to thin the population of the town, which can hardly now exceed from 12,000 to 13,000 persons, and the number entering the college in the present year is 70, the number at-

* Exclusive of 72 lectures to extra classes.
† Exclusive of a Course of Lectures given by the Senior Scholar.
‡ These Lectures were open to the public.
§ Owing to an alteration in the Ordinances of the University, no Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology were delivered this Session.
‖ Exclusive of Anatomical Demonstrations.

tending lectures, 169. Thus, while the population of the town of Galway has, since the year 1851, diminished almost to one-half, the number entering the college has trebled, and the number attending lectures has increased almost in the same proportion. Had the town of Galway continued to maintain even the position which it held at the opening of the college, still more had it obtained that expansion and prosperity which many fortunate circumstances seemed to promise, and had the province been visited by better times, it is not too much to say that the number of our students would exceed by at least one-half what they are at present.

In my last report I was able to announce the success of one of our students in obtaining the high distinction of a studentship at the Inns of Court, in London; an honor open to general competition. I am now enabled to announce the success of another student in gaining a similar distinction lately instituted by the Benchers of the King's Inns, Dublin.

At the first examination for the Indian Civil Service in 1864, a student of this college obtained, on superior answering, an appointment, making the fifth which has been won in that service by our students in the last three years.

A Ceylon writership, an appointment in the Indian Engineering Department, and several minor appointments have been also carried off in the last year by our students at competitive examinations.

These successes are a sufficient earnest of what the students from this province could achieve did they possess, previous to their entering the college, those advantages of sound classical education which are enjoyed by so many of those with whom they have to contend for the high and profitable honors now open to the competition of the empire, but from which they are almost entirely excluded by the want of intermediate schools—a want to which I have so often alluded in these reports, and to which I have so often implored the attention of the Government.

The want of intermediate classical schools even in the prosperous province of Ulster, is evinced by the numerous deputations from that province, which, so repeatedly bring the matter before the Irish Government and call for its interposition to afford a remedy. The want of such schools and the injurious effect which such a want must exercise on the progress of the Belfast College has never been questioned. But the barrenness of Ulster in this respect is fertility when compared with the condition of this province. In 1851 the pupils attending the classical schools in the town of Belfast numbered 799, while those attending similar schools in the entire province of Connaught amounted to but 690. Since that time the wealth and population of Belfast have increased at an almost unprecedented rate, and it is reasonable to suppose that the number of pupils attending its classical schools has kept pace with the increase of the population. That increase has been from 100,301 in 1851, to about 140,000 at the present day. During the same period the decay of Galway has been such as I have above described. It is more than probable that the

classical schools of Belfast now contain double the number of pupils attending the classical schools of the province of Connaught. Surely such a state of things merits the attention of a Government to whom the progress of this college, to which it presents so formidable an obstacle, and the welfare of this province, with which it so seriously interferes, must be matters of deep interest.

EDWARD BERWICK,

President.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE,
May, 1865.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

1865-6.

DAYS AND HOURS OF MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS. OCTOBER, 1865.

DAYS.	HOURS.	FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Tuesday, 17th Oct.	9—5		Supplementary Examinations.	Supplementary Examinations.
Wednesday, 18th Oct.	9—5		Supplementary Examinations.	Supplementary Examinations.
Thursday, 19th Oct.	9-12		Lit. Schol.—Latin. Med. / Engin. } Schol.—Chem.	
	2—5		Lit. Schol.—Greek. Med. / Engin. } Schol.—Chem.	
Friday, 20th Oct.	9-12	Matriculation.	Lit. Schol.—English. Eng. Schol.—Geom. Draw., &c.	
	2—5	Matriculation.	Lit. Schol.—English. Eng. Schol.—Geom. Draw., &c.	
Saturday, 21st Oct.	9-12		Lit. Schol.—Latin. Med. Schol.—Nat. Hist.	—
	2—5		Lit. Schol.—Greek. Med. Schol.—Nat. Hist.	
Monday, 23rd Oct.	9-12	Lit. / Med. / Lic. in Arts Ex. } Schol.—English.	Med. / Lit. } Schol.—Mod. Lang.	Med. Schol.—Mat. Med.
	2—5	Lit. / Med. } Schol.—Greek.		Med. Schol.—Mat. Med.
Tuesday, 24th Oct.	9-12	Lit. / Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Med. Schol.—Anat.	Med. Schol.—Anat. / Engin. Schol.—Min. & Geol.
	2—5	Lit. / Med. } Schol.—Greek.	Med. Schol.—Anat.	Med. Schol.—Anat.
Wednesday, 25th Oct.	9-12	Lit. / Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Med. Schol.—Nat. Phil.	Engin. Schol.—Nat. Phil.
	2—5	Science / Med. / Engin. } Schol.—Math. Lic. in Arts Ex.	Science / Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Engin. Schol.—Nat. Phil.
Thursday, 26th Oct.	9-12	Science / Med. / Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Science / Engin. } Schol. Math.	Engin. Schol.—Engin.
	2—5			Engin. Schol.—Engin.

The Examination for the Fourth Year Scholarships in MEDICINE will commence on Monday the 23rd October. Arrangements will also be made for holding the Examinations for Law Scholarships early in December.

Appendix, No. 1.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.—Founded December 30, 1845.

This College is a Corporation, founded by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, under the name and style of the "President and Professors of Queen's College, Galway."

The general government and administration of the College under the Statutes, and in cases not provided for by the Statutes, is vested in a Council consisting of the President, and six Professors elected by the Corporate Body.

Visitors.

His Grace the Lord Primate.
His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Fingall, K.P.
The Right Honourable the Chief Secretary for Ireland.
The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Tuam.
The Most Reverend Archbishop M'Hale.
The Moderator of the General Assembly.
The President of the College of Physicians.
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons

President.

Edward Berwick, B.A.

Council.—1864–65.

The President.
Richard B. Bagley, M.A.
George J. Allman, LL.D.
Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D.
Augustus Bensbach, M.D.
James V. Browne, M.D.
Richard Doherty, M.D.

Professors.

Greek,	Darcy W. Thompson, M.A.
Latin,	Richard Blair Bagley, M.A.
Mathematics,	George Johnston Allman, LL.D.
Natural Philosophy,	Arthur H. Curtis, LL.D.
History, English Literature, and Mental Science,	Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D.
Chemistry,	Thomas H. Rowney, PH.D.
Natural History,	Alexander G. Melville, M.D. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng.
Mineralogy and Geology,	Wm. King, Cor. Mem. Nat. Hist. and Med. Soc. Dresden, &c.
Modern Languages,	Augustus Bensbach, M.D.
Jurisprud. and Polit. Econ.	John E. Cairnes, M.A.
English Law,	William B. Campion, B.A.
Anatomy and Physiology,	John Cleland, M.D.
Practice of Medicine,	Nicholas Colahan, M.D., F.R.S., Edin.
Practice of Surgery,	James V. Browne, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica,	Simon M'Coy, F.R.C.S.I.
Midwifery,	Richard Doherty, M.D., Hon. V.P., Obstet. Soc. Dub.
Medical Jurisprudence,	
Civil Engineering,	Edward Townsend, M.A.
Agriculture,	Thomas Skilling.

Office-Bearers.

William Lupton, M.A.,	Registrar.
George J. Allman, LL.D.,	Bursar.
John H. Richardson, B.A.,	Librarian.

Deans of Residence.

United Church of England and Ireland,	Rev. J. Treanor, B.A.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,	Rev. William Adair.
Wesleyan Methodist Church,	Rev. John Duncan.
Independent Church,	Rev. John Lewis.

The College Session.

The College Session is divided into three Terms.

The First Term of the Session 1864–5 commences on Tuesday, October 18, and ends on Monday, December 22, 1864.

The Second Term commences on Tuesday, January 6, and ends on Saturday, April 8, 1865.

The Third Term commences on Monday, April 24, and ends on Saturday, June 10, 1865.

The First Term of the Session 1865–6 commences on Tuesday, October 17, and ends on December 21, 1865.

The Second Term commences on January 5, and ends on Saturday, March 24, 1866.

Students.

Students are either Matriculated or Non-Matriculated.

Matriculated Students are required to pass an entrance or Matriculation Examination, and to pursue fixed courses of study.

Non-Matriculated are permitted to attend the Lectures of any of the Professors, without being required to pass the Matriculation or any other Examination.*

Matriculation.

Candidates for Degrees or Diplomas in the Queen's University, or for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes, in Queen's College, Galway, are required to pass a Matriculation Examination.

Students are admitted by examination to Matriculation in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and in the School of Engineering. In each Faculty and School special courses are prescribed for examination.†

The Matriculation Examination is held at the commencement of the first Term of each Session; but additional Matriculation Examinations are held before the close of the Term.

The last Matriculation Examination for Students in the Faculty of Medicine is held on the 16th of November.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to appear in the Registrar's office before the Matriculation Examination for the purpose of entering their names on the College books.

Each candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay to the Bursar the Matriculation and College fee of ten shillings. This fee will be returned to such students as may fail to pass the Examination.

Attendance on Lectures.

Attendance upon Lectures is strictly prescribed to all Matriculated Students.

All Students shall pay the College Fee, and a moiety of their Class Fees, to the Bursar, and enter their names with the Registrar, before they are admitted to the classes of the several Professors.

* For further particulars of the status and privileges of Non-Matriculated Students, *vide* p. 13.

†, *Vide* pp. 16, 24, 26, 34.

Appendix, No. 1.

The Registrar shall furnish to the Professors, before the commencement of Lectures in each Term, the rolls of their several classes, and from time to time such names as shall be afterwards entered with him.

No Student shall have his name replaced on the rolls of the Professors at the commencement of the second Term who has not paid the second moiety of his Class Fees.

Attendance on Lectures includes preparation for Lectures; and it is competent for a Professor who, on any occasion, is not satisfied with the preparation of a Student, to refuse him credit for attendance.

No Student shall be regarded as having kept a Course of Lectures who has not attended at least two-thirds of the entire number of Lectures delivered.

Attendance upon Courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Arts is recognised in cases where Students pass to a different Faculty or School.

In case of absence arising from illness or other unavoidable cause, the Student is required to lodge with the Registrar, immediately on recommencing his attendance, a letter or certificate explaining his absence, to be laid before the Council.

Examinations.

A General Sessional Examination is held at the close of each Session in the subjects upon which Lectures have been delivered during the Session. There is also a Supplementary Examination on the same subjects at the commencement of the following Session.

Every Matriculated Student in the Faculties of Arts and Law, and in the Schools of Engineering and Agriculture, must pass either the General Examination or the Supplementary Examination before his name can be entered on the College Register as having completed the Session; and no Student in these Faculties and Schools can be permitted to enter upon the Course of the succeeding year until he has so completed the previous Session.

No Student is admitted to the Sessional or the Supplementary Examination who has not kept the Courses of Lectures prescribed to Students of his class and standing.*

Scholarships.

Forty-six Junior and eight Senior Scholarships have been founded in the College.

Of the Junior Scholarships†—

Thirty, of the value of £24 each, are appropriated to Students pursuing the Course prescribed for the Degree of B.A.

Three, of the value of £20 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Diploma of Elementary Law and the Degree of LL.B.

Eight, of the value of £25 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Degree of M.D.

Five, of the value of £20 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Diploma of Civil Engineering.

The Examinations for Junior Scholarships are held at the commencement of the First Term of the Session.

No Student is allowed to become a Candidate for a Junior Scholarship until he has paid the College Fee and one-half of the Class Fees for the current Session.

* For University Examinations, see the "University Regulations."

† For the distribution of these Scholarships, the subjects of Examination, and the conditions upon which they are held, *vide* pp. 18, 24, 31, 36.

No Student is permitted to present himself as a Candidate for a Senior Scholarship who has not entered his name with the Registrar, and paid the College Fee to the Bursar. *Appendix, No. 1.*

Junior Scholars are exempted from the payment of one moiety of the Class Fees for the courses prescribed to Students of their faculty and standing.

No Student can hold the same Scholarship a second time.

No Scholarship will in any case be awarded, unless the Candidates are, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficiently qualified in the prescribed courses.

Exhibitions.

The College is empowered to award Exhibitions, varying in value from £10 to £18, at the same Examinations as the Scholarships, and to be held upon the same terms.

Exhibitioners are required to pay the whole amount of the Class Fees for the Session.

No Student is allowed to compete for a Junior Scholarship or Exhibition in any course substantially the same as that in which he has already held a Scholarship or Exhibition.

No Student who has been awarded an Exhibition or Prize for answering in any of the courses for Senior Scholarships can a second time obtain an Exhibition or Prize for answering in the same course; but such Exhibitioners and Prizemen are not precluded from competing for Senior Scholarships.

Prizes.

The College is empowered to award Prizes, by examination, at the close of the Session, to the most distinguished answerers in the several courses of study pursued during the Session.

Two prizes for English prose composition, and two prizes for Geometry, have been founded in the College, to be awarded annually at entrance:—first prize for English prose composition, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books: first prize for Geometry, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books.

All Candidates for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes, must have passed the Matriculation Examination in the Faculty or School to which the Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes are attached.

Non-Matriculated Students.

Non-Matriculated Students are those who are permitted to attend the Lectures of any of the Professors without being required to pass the Matriculation or any other examination. They are required to pay to the Bursar the regulated Fees for the Classes proposed to be attended, and to sign an engagement to observe order and discipline in the College. They are not entitled to compete for Scholarships or other Collegiate distinctions.

During the term of their attendance on College Lectures they are admitted to read in the Library; and, on payment of a deposit of £1, are permitted to take out two volumes on loan, under the same regulations as Matriculated Students.

Every Non-Matriculated Student must pay to the Bursar one-half of his Class Fees before his name can be entered on the rolls of the several Classes, and the remainder at the commencement of the second Term.

Appendix, No. 1.

Students of other Universities.

Any Student who shall have pursued part of his Collegiate Studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and any Legal or Medical Student who shall have pursued part of his Legal or Medical Studies under teachers recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University, on passing such Examinations, and fulfilling such other conditions as the Council shall prescribe, may take corresponding rank in this College; and also may compete for Scholarships or other Prizes of the corresponding year, provided he shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any other University, College, or Medical School.

Fees.

The College Fees payable by Matriculated Students are 10*s.* at the commencement of the first year, and 5*s.* at the commencement of each subsequent year.

The Fees payable by Students, whether Matriculated or Non-Matriculated, to the several Professors for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, are £1 for each Course extending over one Term only, and £2 for each Course extending over more than one Term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same.

This rule applies in all cases except the following:—

The Fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology is £3, when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; and the Fee payable for Practical Anatomy or Practical Chemistry is £3 for each attendance.

The Fees payable for attendance upon Honor Courses of Lectures and upon Courses of Special Instruction not prescribed as a qualification for a Degree or other University distinction, are £2 for each Course, whether attended for the first time or re-attended.

This rule does not apply to special instruction in Practical Chemistry and in Operative Surgery. In the former case, the Fee is regulated by the time spent in the laboratory, at the rate of £1 a month. The Fee for Operative Surgery is £3.

Matriculated Students who attend voluntary Courses are, so far as these Courses are concerned, regarded as Non-Matriculated.

Table showing in each case the *minimum* amount of Fees payable by Students to the College and for attendance on the several prescribed Courses of Lectures and Instruction.

	First Session.			Second Session.			Third Session.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the Degree of B.A.,	9	10	0	7	5	0	8	5	0
If a Scholar,	5	0	0	3	15	0	4	5	0
For the Degree of M.D.,		—			—			—	
If a Scholar,*		—			—			—	
For the Diploma of Elementary Law,	4	10	0	4	5	0	2	5	0
If a Scholar in Law,	2	10	0	2	5	0	1	5	0
For the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D.	13	10	0	11	5	0	10	5	0
If a Scholar in Arts,	9	0	0	7	15	0	6	5	0
If a Scholar in Law,	11	10	0	9	5	0	5	5	0
For the Diploma of Civil Engineering,	10	10	0	12	5	0	6	5	0
If a Scholar,	5	10	0	6	5	0	3	5	0

* The Fees for the Degree of M.D. vary according to the course of study pursued.

In all cases the Fees are payable in two instalments. The first instalment includes the College Fee—which is 10*s.* for the first year, and 5*s.* for every subsequent year—and a moiety of the Class Fees payable to the several Professors whose lectures are prescribed in the curriculum. This first instalment is payable at the commencement of the First Term in which the Student enters. The second instalment—consisting of the remaining moiety of the Class Fees—is payable at the commencement of the Second Term. Scholars are exempted from the payment of this latter moiety. *Appendix, No. 1.*

Residences.

It is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student under the age of twenty-one years shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in a Boarding-house, licensed by the President of the College, and arranged for the reception of Students, where he shall be placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Dean of Residences of his creed.

Discipline.

All Matriculated Students are required to wear a cap and gown.

A penalty of sixpence shall be imposed on any Student who shall appear within the quadrangle without his cap and gown.

The Porter at the lodge is instructed to report to the Bursar the name of any Matriculated Student who shall appear within the quadrangle without his cap and gown, and also to intimate to the Student at the time that he will be reported.

Any Student so reported shall pay the fine to the Bursar within one week, without receiving further notice, and the fine shall be doubled every week that the fine remains unpaid.

A Professor may inflict a fine not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* on any Student for any breach of discipline in his class which he does not consider of sufficient importance to bring under the notice of the Council.

Members of the Library Committee may inflict a fine not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* on any Student, for any breach of discipline in the Library, which they do not consider of sufficient importance to bring under the notice of the Council.

Library Regulations.

The Library is open from the commencement of the Session to the 1st of March, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and from the 1st of March to the 1st of July, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., except (1) on College holidays; (2) for a period of five days in the Christmas and Easter recesses respectively.

The Library is closed during the month of July, except for one hour each week, when the Librarian attends to issue books. From the 1st of August to the commencement of the College Session the Library is open between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

No Student is admitted to the Library without subscribing the following declaration:—

We the undersigned do hereby promise to the President and Council of the Queen's College, Galway, that we will not mark, turn down the leaves of, or write on paper placed upon, or in any way whatsoever soil, deface, injure, or remove, without permission, any book or document in the Library of said College. We also promise that we will not injure the Library furniture; that we will faithfully observe all the rules made for the regulation of the Library, and that we will acquaint the College Authorities with any serious instance of violation of the above rules which may come under our notice.

Appendix, No. 1.

No Student can borrow books from the Library until he has deposited the sum of £1 with the Bursar.

No Student can have more than two volumes on loan from the Library at the same time.

No Student can retain a volume borrowed from the Library more than one week; but the borrower, on returning the book, may renew the loan, if the book has not been in the meantime applied for.

Any Student, on receiving at any time a notice from the Librarian, must return, within twenty-four hours, the books belonging to the Library in his possession.

Any person losing or injuring a book belonging to the Library must replace it by another copy of the same edition and of equal value, or pay such a sum of money as will enable the College to replace it.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Degrees of B.A. and M.A.

1.—*The Degree of Bachelor in Arts.*

Candidates for the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, must on entering Queen's College, Galway, pass the following Matriculation Examination.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Algebra—Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Any one of the following authors which the Candidate may select:—
Homer—Iliad, Books I.–IV.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I.–III.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Any one of the following authors which the Candidate may select:—
Virgil—Æneid, Books I.—V.
Horace—Odes, Book I.; Satires, Book I.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Books V., VI.
Re-translation from English into Latin of portions of Cæsar.

HISTORY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History, Grecian and Roman, Outlines of.
Geography, Ancient and Modern, Outlines of.*
Grammar, English Grammar, and Composition.

Students are admitted to the University Examination for this Degree who, after having passed the Matriculation Examination, have attended the College Lectures for at least two full terms in each Session, have passed the prescribed College Examinations, and are recommended for promotion to the Degree by the President of the College.

* Rev. T. K. Arnold's Handbooks are recommended.

The Session extends from the third Tuesday in October to the second Saturday in the following June, with short recesses at Christmas and Easter. Each Session consists of three Terms. *Appendix, No. 1.*

The studies for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts extend over three Sessions, and comprise attendance on the following Curriculum :—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term).
Greek.
Latin.
A Modern Continental Language.
Mathematics.

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following :—

Greek (Second Course).
Latin (Second Course).
A Modern Continental Language (Second Course).
Mathematics (Second Course).

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy (Two Terms).
Chemistry.
Zoology, or Botany.

Attendance on these Courses includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

In each College there is a General Examination in the subjects upon which lectures have been delivered during the Session. There is also a Supplementary Examination in the same subjects, at the commencement of the following Session. All Students must pass either the General Examination or the Supplementary Examination, before they proceed with the course of the succeeding year.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts must reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third Term by a special grace of the College Council.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two Courses of Honor Lectures, for attendance upon a like number of the Courses above set down for study in the Third Session.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts are required to pass two University Examinations—the Previous Examination held simultaneously in each of the Colleges of the University, and the Degree Examination held in the Hall of the University in Dublin.

Students who have completed their second Session must pass the Previous Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

For the regulations as to the First University Examination in Arts, and the Examination for the Degrees of B.A. and M.A., see the "University Regulations."

For the Exhibitions awarded at the First University Examination in Arts, see p. 39.

Appendix, No. 1.

DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES.

	Subjects.	Terms.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.
1st Year	French,	1, 2, 3,	10	.	10	10	.	.
	German,	1, 2, 3,	.	2	.	2	.	.
	Latin (pass),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Greek (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	12	.	12
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	English,	2	11	.	11	.	11	.
	Latin (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	.	11
	Greek (honor),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
2nd Year	French,	1, 2, 3,	3	.	3	.	.	.
	German,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	.	.	3	.
	Greek,	1, 2, 3,	.	10	.	11	.	.
	Latin,	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	10	.
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
	Natural Philosophy (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	12	.	12	.	12
	Logic,	2,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Natural Philosophy (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	2	.	2	.	.
3rd Year	Zoology or Botany,	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	10	11
	Chemistry,	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	English Language and Literature,	1, 2,	3	.	3	.	3	.
	Metaphysics,	1, 2,	.	1	.	1	.	1
	History,	1, 2,	2	.	2	.	2	.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

Of the Thirty Junior Scholarships appropriated to Students in the Faculty of Arts :—

Ten are tenable by Students of the First Year.
Ten „ „ Second Year.
Ten „ „ Third Year.

Of the ten Junior Scholarships in Arts tenable by Students of each year, five are awarded for proficiency in literary studies, and five for proficiency in scientific studies ; but it is competent for the Council, in case Scholarships in either department are withheld on the ground of insufficient answering, to assign the unawarded Scholarships to the other department.

The Examination for Junior Scholarships in Arts of the first year takes place immediately after the first Matriculation Examination of the Session, and is open to all Students of the first year, who have passed that Examination, and have paid the regulated fees. Those candidates to whom Scholarships are then awarded hold their Scholarships for one year.

There is a further Examination, at the commencement of the second year, which is open to all Matriculated Students in Arts of that year who have passed the Examination and attended the lectures prescribed to Students of the first year, and who have paid the regulated fees.

Those Candidates to whom Scholarships are awarded at this further Examination, hold their Scholarships for two years, provided (1) they answer sufficiently in two Honor Courses at the Sessional Examination of the second year ; (2) they pass the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

If any Student be placed, at the Examinations for Junior Scholarships in Arts, first on both the lists of candidates, he is entitled to a Scholarship of each division ; but in no other case can two Scholarships be held by the same Student.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.—SESSION 1864-65.

Literary Scholarships, First Year.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Homer—Iliad, Books I.–VI.
Euripides—The Ion.
Xenophon—The Anabasis, Books I.–III.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Virgil—The Æneid, Books I.–VI.
Horace—The Odes, Books I., II.; the Satires; the Epistles.
Cicero—De Senectute; De Amicitia.*
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Livy—Books I.–III.

COMPOSITION.

In Greek, Latin, and English Prose.†

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Grecian History, to the Death of Alexander.‡
Roman History, to the Accession of Augustus.§
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.‖

Science Scholarships, First Year.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic :—

Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra :—

Including the Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; Permutations and Combinations; the Binomial Theorem; the nature of Logarithms.

Geometry :—

Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with definitions of Book V.

Plane Trigonometry :—

So far as to include the Solution of Triangles.
The use of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables.

Literary Scholarships, Second Year.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Homer—Book VI.–XII.
Plato—The Apology and the Crito.
Xenophon—Hellenica, I.–IV.
Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.

* The oration Pro Lege Manilia will be substituted in the year 1866-67.
† Rev. T. K. Arnold's Introductory Works on Greek and Latin Prose Composition are recommended.
‡ Dr. William Smith's History of Greece is recommended.
§ Liddell's Roman History is recommended.
‖ Dr. William Smith's Handbook of Ancient Geography is recommended.

Candidates will be examined in Dr. Smith's History of Greece, and in Curtius' larger Greek Grammar, edited by Dr. Smith.
The following books are recommended:—Merivale's Fall of the Roman Republic; Abeken's Life and Letters of Cicero; Mommsen's Roman History, Vol. I.; and Ramsay's Roman Antiquities, fourth edition.

Appendix, No. 1.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Cicero—Pro Milone.
Cicero—Letters to Atticus, Books I., II.
Livy—Books XXI., XXII.
Terence—Adelphi.
Virgil—Georgics.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Comparative Study of Languages, as treated in Wiseman's Lectures on the connexion between Science and Revealed Religion, Lectures I., II. The History and Structure of the English Language, as treated in Craik's Manual of the English Language and Literature to Chaucer (inclusive).
Whately—Rhetoric, Part III.
Shakespeare—Macbeth.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

French :—

Racine—Athalie.
Mignet—Révolution Française.
An Extract from any other French Author.
French Grammar.
Outlines of French Literature.

Or,

German :—

Schiller—Wilhelm Tell, Acts I. and II., and Minor Poems.
German Grammar.
Outlines of German Literature.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

As in the First Year.

COMPOSITION.

In Latin Verse, and in Greek, Latin, English, and French or German, Prose.

Science Scholarships, Second Year.

MATHEMATICS.

The Course appointed for Science Scholarships of the first year.

Algebra :—

Nature and Simple Transformations of Equations; the Solution of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations; Method of Indeterminate Coefficients.

Geometry :—

Elements of Solid Geometry.

Trigonometry :—

Plane and Spherical.

Analytic Geometry :—

Discussion of the Equations of the Right Line and Circle.

The Professor's Lectures to the Class of the First Year.

Senior Scholarships.

The College is empowered to award Seven Scholarships, of the value of forty pounds each, by examination, to the most distinguished Students who shall have proceeded to the Degree of B.A., for proficiency in special departments of study. Of these Scholarships one is awarded for proficiency in each of the following departments :—

1. The Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.
2. The Modern Languages, and Modern History.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Philosophy.
5. Metaphysical and Economic Science.
6. Chemistry.
7. Natural History.

I.—GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES, AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

The Greek Language :—

Thucydides—Book VI.
Plato—Theætetus.
Demosthenes—De Coronâ.
Pindar—Pythian Odes.
Aristophanes—The Clouds.
Odyssey, last 12 Books.
Translations from unprepared Greek.

The Latin Language :—

Cicero—De Finibus.
Tacitus—Annals, Books I.–VI.
Plautus—Aulularia.
Juvenal and Persius.
Translations from unprepared Latin.
Composition in Greek and Latin Prose.

Ancient History :—

Grote's History of Greece, Chaps. LV.–LXVIII.
Mommsen's Roman History.
Mure's History of the Language and Literature of Greece.
Müller's History of Grecian Literature, continued by Donaldson, to the end of chap. xlii.

II.—MODERN LANGUAGES AND MODERN HISTORY.

The English Language :—

Prof. Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Language (First Series).
Craik's History of English Literature, Vol. II.
Johnson's Preface to Shakespeare.
Chaucer—Prologue of the Canterbury Tales.
Spenser—Fairy Queen, Book I.
Milton—Comus, L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.
Dryden—Absalom and Achitophel.
Pope—Essay on Criticism.

The French Language:—

La Bruyère—Les Caractères.
Molière—Le Misanthrope.
Extracts from writers of the present century.
History of French Literature.
French Composition.

The German Language :—

Schiller—Die Braut von Messina.
Lessing—Hamburgische Dramaturgie.
Extracts from writers of the present century.
History of German Literature.
German Composition.

Modern History :—

Hallam's Middle Ages, Chaps. I. and II. (last edition, with the notes).
Lingard—History of England, from the Norman Conquest to the close of the reign of Henry VII.

III.—MATHEMATICS.

The Mathematical Course appointed for the Science Scholarship of the second year ; theory of Algebraical Equations, including their numerical solution ; Analytic Geometry of two and of three dimensions ; Differential and Integral Calculus, including its application to Geometry.

IV.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Selections from Duhamel's Cours de Mécanique.
Walton's Mechanical Problems.
Walton's Hydrostatical Problems.
Parkinson's Optics.
Hymer's Astronomy.
Jamin's Traité de Physique.
Lloyd's Lectures on the Wave Theory of Light.
The Professor's Lectures to the Honor Class of the Third Year.

Appendix, No. 1.

V.—METAPHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Metaphysics :—

Descartes—Discours de la Méthode, and Meditationes de Primâ Philosophiâ.
Locke and Kant—Philosophical Systems of.
Sir William Hamilton—Lectures on Metaphysics, Vol. II.
Archer Butler—Lectures on Aristotle.
Mansel—Prolegomena Logica.

Jurisprudence :—

Jurisprudence as treated in the Professor's Lectures.
Austin's Province of Jurisprudence, Lectures I., II., V., and VI., and Appendix.
Dumont's Bentham—Principes de Législation.
Stephen's (James Fitzjames) Criminal Law of England, omitting chap. VII., so far as p. 265, and from p. 338 to end.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian, Introduction, and Books I. and II.
Maine's Ancient Law.

Political Economy :—

Political Economy, as treated in the Professor's Lectures.
Mill's Principles of Political Economy.
Smith's Wealth of Nations (omitting from the digression concerning the value of Silver, Book I., chap. xi., part 3, to the end of Book I., Book III., and chaps. iv.–ix. of Book IV.)
Ricardo's Political Economy, chapters VII. to XVI.
Senior's Political Economy.
Cairnes' Logical Method of Political Economy.
Göschen's Foreign Exchanges.

VI.—CHEMISTRY.

Theoretical Chemistry :—

The works of Graham, Kane, Miller, Gregory, and Regnault.
Liebig's Chemical Letters (third edition).
Ronalds and Richardson's edition of Knapp's Chemical Technology.

Practical Chemistry :—

Analysis, and an acquaintance with Manipulation to the extent to which it is carried out in the *Practical Course* prescribed for Medical Students will be considered the minimum. (Bowman's Introduction to Practical Chemistry is recommended.)

VII.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Henfrey's Botany.
Carpenter's Comparative Physiology.
Dallas's Animal Kingdom; Green's Manuals.
Whewell's Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, Vol. I., Book VII., chap. i., Book VIII., chaps. i., ii., iv., Book IX., chap. vi.
Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences, Vol. III., Books XVI., XVII.
Practical Examinations in Botany and Zoology.

PRACTICAL COURSE FOR COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PURSUITS.

In order to extend the advantages of higher education to youths intended for commercial and general pursuits, the Senate has resolved to institute special courses of instruction, and to grant Diplomas, conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts, under the following conditions :—

1. To have matriculated in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University.
2. To have pursued, in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, the course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examination herein prescribed.

The studies for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts extend over two Sessions, and comprise attendance on the following Curriculum :—

FIRST SESSION.

Two Languages, of which one may be English.
Mathematics.
Another Course on any subject in the annexed list.

SECOND SESSION.

Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language.
Logic (one Term).
Natural Philosophy.
And two other Courses on subjects in the annexed list.

If any of the courses, except that on Logic, extend over one term only, some other course from the annexed list must be attended as a supplement to it, but not necessarily in the same Session.

Credit will not be given for attending the same course of Lectures a second time.

Attendance on the courses is, in all cases, understood to include passing such Examinations as the College Council shall appoint, and the catechetical parts of the courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts must reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session.

After having completed the above curriculum, each Candidate for the Diploma is required to pass a University Examination in either Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language; in Mathematical Science; and in two other subjects which he is allowed to select from the annexed list, viz. :—

The Mathematical Sciences.
The Experimental Sciences.
The Natural Sciences.
Geometrical Drawing.
Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.
Anatomy and Physiology.
English Language and Literature.
The Modern Continental Languages.
Greek.
Latin.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

English Composition forms a part of all University Examinations.

Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, may enter directly on the second Session in the course for this Degree, provided they attend in it, instead of the usual curriculum, all the courses prescribed for the first two years which they shall not have already attended in the curriculum for the Diploma of Licentiate.

In compliance with the first of the above specified conditions, the Council of the Queen's College, Galway, has instituted the following course for the Matriculation Examination :—

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Algebra—Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Geography—Ancient and Modern, Outlines of.
Grammar—English Grammar and Composition.

Appendix, No. 1.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Diploma of Elementary Law.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law are required to pass a Matriculation Examination in the following subjects :—

GREEK.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Book I.
Grammar.

LATIN.

One of the following authors :—

Cæsar—Gallic War, Book V.
Virgil—Æneid, Book I.

Retranslation from English into Latin of portions of Cæsar.

HISTORY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History—Outlines of Grecian and Roman History.
Geography—Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.
English—English Grammar and Composition.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Algebra—including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination, and have pursued, during three years, the following courses of study, are admitted to Examination for the Diploma of Elementary Law :—

FIRST YEAR.

The Law of Property, and the Principles of Conveyancing.
Jurisprudence.

SECOND YEAR.

Equity and Bankruptcy.
Civil Law.

THIRD YEAR.

Common and Criminal Law.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN LAW.

Of the three Junior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Law, one is awarded to a Student of the First Year, one to a Student of the Second Year, and one to a Student of the Third Year.

Subjects of Examination.—First Year.

LAW OF PROPERTY, &c.

Williams' Real Property.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

Austin's Province of Jurisprudence. Lect. I.
Selections from the "Traité de Législation" of Dumont's Bentham, viz., "Principes de Législation" (omitting chaps. 6, 9, and 11).
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian, Introduction.
Maine's Ancient Law, chaps. II. and V.

SECOND YEAR.

All the business of the preceding Session.

EQUITY.

Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.

LAW OF PROPERTY, &c.

Williams' Personal Property; Smith's Lectures on the Law of Contracts.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

The same as the course for the first year, together with

Austin's Province of Jurisprudence, Lectures V., VI., and Introduction.
Dumont's Bentham—"Principes du Code Civil," 1st and 2nd Parts.
Sandars' Justinian, Book I.
Stephens' Criminal Law of England, chaps. I., III., IV., V.
Maine's Ancient Law, chaps. VIII., IX., X.

THIRD YEAR.

All the business of the two preceding Sessions.

LAW.

Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books II., III., and IV.
White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity, vol. I.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

The same as the course for the second year, together with

Sandar's Justinian, Book II.
The remainder of Maine's Ancient Law.
The remainder of Stephens' Criminal Law of England (omitting chap. VII., so far as p. 265, and from p. 338 to the end).
Hallam's Middle Ages, chap. VIII.

THE DEGREES OF LL.B. AND LL.D.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. are admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, one year after they have obtained the Degree of B.A., and completed the above curriculum for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D. are admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, at the expiration of two years after they have obtained the Degree of LL.B.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

The College is empowered to award one Scholarship of the value of forty pounds, by Examination, to the most distinguished Student who shall have proceeded to the Degree of B.A., and who shall have completed the Course of legal study prescribed to candidates for the Degree of LL.B. The following is the course prescribed for Examination :—

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

The same as the course in these subjects for the Senior Scholarship in Arts (see p. 20).

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Kent's "Lectures on International Law" (prefixed to his "Commentaries"); Letters of "Historicus."

Appendix, No. 1.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Works recommended—Smith's Analysis of Medical Evidence; Beck's Medical Jurisprudence; Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence; Orfila, Médecine Légale; Christison on Poisons; Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers; Guy's Medical Jurisprudence; Sedillot, Manuel complet de Médecine Légale.

ENGLISH LAW.

All the business of the preceding Sessions.

LAW OF PROPERTY, &c.

All the business of the preceding Sessions :—

Jarman on Wills; Sugden on Powers; Taylor on Evidence.

PRIVILEGES OF LAW STUDENTS.

By the recent regulations of the Benchers of the King's Inns, candidates for the Bar who attend the Law Lectures in the Queen's Colleges, possess the same privileges as Students who attend the Lectures in Trinity College, Dublin.

Students intending to proceed for the Certificate of the Law Professors, so as to entitle them to serve an apprenticeship of *four* years instead of *five*, under the provisions of *an Act for amending the several Acts for the Regulations of Attorneys and Solicitors* (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 88), are required to enter their names with the Registrar, *either as Matriculated or Non-Matriculated* Students, and pay the necessary College and Class Fees to the Bursar before the commencement of the Law Lectures in each Session.

Such Students are required to attend all the Lectures and pass all the Examinations prescribed for the first and second years of the course of study for candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Degrees of M.D. and M.Ch.

Each Candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, or Master in Surgery, is required—

1. To have passed in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Entrance Examination in Arts, and to have been admitted a Matriculated Student of the University.
2. To have attended in one of the Queen's Colleges, lectures on one Modern Continental Language for six months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for six months.
3. To have also attended, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, at least two of the courses of Lectures marked with an asterisk in the following list. For the remainder of the courses, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.
4. To pass two University Examinations—the first University Examination and the Degree Examination.

The curriculum shall extend over at least four years, and shall be divided into periods of at least two years each.

Candidates are recommended to pass the Matriculation Examination, prior to entering on the second period.

It is recommended that the first period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of medical lectures :—

*Chemistry.
*Botany with Herborizations for practical study, and Zoology.
*Anatomy and Physiology.
*Practical Anatomy.
*Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And that the second period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of medical lectures :— *Appendix, No. 1.*

Anatomy and Physiology (*second course*).
Practical Anatomy (*second course*).
*Theory and Practice of Surgery.
*Midwifery.
*Theory and Practice of Medicine.
*Medical Jurisprudence.

In addition to the above courses of lectures, candidates shall have attended, during either the first or second period—

A Modern Continental Language (in one of the Colleges of the University).
Experimental Physics (in one of the Colleges of the University).

Also, during the first period—

Practical Chemistry (in a recognised Laboratory).
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate), containing at least sixty beds; together with the clinical lectures therein delivered, at least two each week—a winter session of six months.

And during the second period—

Practical Midwifery, at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the clinical lectures therein delivered, for a period of three months, in an hospital containing not less than thirty beds; or six months in an hospital containing not less than fifteen beds.
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate), containing at least sixty beds; together with the clinical lectures therein delivered—eighteen months; including either three winter sessions of six months each, or two winter sessions of six months each, and two summer sessions of three months each.

Medical Examinations are held in June, and in September and October.

The June Examinations are Pass Examinations, and commence on the Tuesday following the second Saturday in June.

The Honor Examinations commence on the last Tuesday in September, and are followed by Pass Examinations.

Each candidate for examination in June must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of June, notice of his intention to offer himself as a candidate, along with his certificates; and each candidate for examination in September or October must forward similar notice, along with his certificates, on or before the first of September.

The First University Examination in Medicine.

The First University Examination may be passed either in June or September.

It is competent for Students to present themselves for the First University Examination at the termination of the first period of the curriculum, or at any subsequent period.

Before being admitted to examination, each candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of having completed the course recommended for study during the first period of the curriculum.

The First University Examination comprises the subjects recommended for study during the first period of the curriculum, along with which any Candidate may present himself for examination in Experimental Physics and Modern Languages, if he have already attended in one of the Queen's Colleges the prescribed courses on these subjects.

Appendix, No. 1.

The course of Experimental Physics to be prepared is—

In Mechanics—Experimental proof of the parallelogram of forces; composition and resolution of parallel forces; conditions of equilibrium in the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, and screw; laws of motion—motion of falling bodies.

In Hydrostatics—Equilibrium of fluids; pressure of fluids on plane surfaces; methods of determining the specific gravity of solids, liquids, or gases; method of measuring the pressure of the atmosphere; Mariotte's law; construction and principle of syphon, barometer, manometer, air pump.

In Acoustics—Cause of sound; its propagation and velocity in solids, liquids, or gases; reflexion and refraction of sound; numerical evaluation of musical sounds; construction of syren; use of monochord.

In Heat.—Construction and use of thermometers and pyrometers; laws of the expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; fusion and solidification; specific heat; latent heat; action of freezing mixtures.

In Light.—Experimental proofs of laws of reflexion and refraction; formation of images by plane and spherical mirrors and by lenses; analysis of solar light; dispersion produced by a prism or lens; achromatic prism; achromatic lens; simple and compound microscope; polarization of light by reflexion; by transmission; colours of polarized light.

In Magnetism.—Natural and artificial magnets; neutral line and poles; mutual action of magnets; hypothesis of two magnetic fluids; magnetic induction; terrestrial magnetism; directive action of the earth; magnetic meridian; magnetic declination; inclination; intensity; methods of measuring their amount and variations.

In Electricity.—Development by friction; conductors and non-conductors; mutual action of bodies charged with electricity; measurement of electrical attractions and repulsions; theories of electricity; electrical induction; electroscopes and electrical machines; Leyden jar; properties of electricity—mechanical, thermal, chemical, magnetic, physiological.

Voltaic pile and its modifications; single and two fluid batteries; direction of current in battery; chemical, thermal, and luminous effects of battery; induction of currents by currents; mutual action of currents and magnets; galvanometers; application of electricity to telegraphy; induction coil.

The portions of Zoology to be prepared are—

a. The general characters of the classes of the Animal Kingdom.
b. The first principles of Animal Physiology.
c. The comparative Anatomy and Classification of either the *Vertebrate* or the *Invertebrate* Animals—whichever is selected by the candidate.
d. A special practical knowledge of the leading characters and classification of either some one Vertebrate class, or some one Invertebrate sub-kingdom.

Milne-Edwards' "Zoologie" is recommended as a text-book, or Dr. Knox's translation of it, published by Renshaw, London.

English Composition forms a part of all University Examinations.

Competitors for Honors will be examined in all the subjects of the First University Examination, including Experimental Physics and Modern Languages.

Two Exhibitions, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, the other of two instalments of £15 each, will be awarded to the best answerers at the Honor Examinations, if they be recommended by the Examiners as possessed of sufficient absolute merit. Further regulations regarding these Exhibitions will be found in p. 40.

The candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes.

Candidates who postpone passing their First Medical Examination until they present themselves at the Degree Examination are not eligible for Honors with the First Examination.

Both Honor and Pass Examinations will be held in September. The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

Degree Examinations in Medicine.

Examinations for the Degrees of M.D. and M.Ch. will be held in June and September.

The Fee for each Degree is Five Pounds.

Each Candidate must be recommended by the President of his College, and produce certificates to the following effect :— *Appendix, No. 1.*

1. A certificate from the Secretary of the Queen's University, that he has passed the Previous Examination, unless the candidate present himself for both Examinations simultaneously.

2. From the Council of his College, that he has passed a full Examination in the subjects of study prescribed in the entrance Course of the Faculty of Arts, and has been admitted a Matriculated Student in the Faculty of Medicine.

3. That he has attended in the Colleges of the Queen's University two of the courses marked with an asterisk on pp. 26, 27, lectures on one Modern Language, and lectures on Experimental Physics.

4. Certificates that he has completed all other prescribed courses.

The Examination for the Degree of M.D. comprises the subjects recommended for study during the second period of medical education, along with Experimental Physics and one Modern Language, unless an Examination in these subjects shall have been already passed at the First University Examination.

The Examination for the Degree of M.Ch. comprises in addition an Examination in Operative Surgery.*

Candidates who graduate with Honors will be arranged in three classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize. Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize. Candidates who take a Third Class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

The Examination for the Degree with Honors will commence on the last Tuesday in September, and will be followed by the Examination of those candidates who seek to graduate without Honors.

The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

Matriculation.

Candidates for the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University are required to pass a Matriculation Examination in the following subjects :—

Greek.

Xenophon—The Anabasis, Book I.
Grammar.

Latin.

One of the following authors :—

Virgil—Æneid, Book I.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Book V.
Retranslation from English into Latin of portions of Cæsar.

English.

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic and Algebra :—

The First four Rules of Arithmetic ; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; the Rule of Three ; Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraical Quantities ; Simple Equations.

Geometry :—

Euclid, Book I.

History and Geography.

History :—

Outlines of Grecian and Roman History.

Geography :—

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.†

* Candidates for the Degree of Master in Surgery, who obtained the Degree of M.D. in this University before the 1st of January, 1865, will be exempted from the Examination in Operative Surgery.

† Rev. T. K. Arnold's Handbooks are recommended.

Appendix, No. 1.

DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES.

	Subjects.	Months.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.
1st Period.	French,	VI.	10	.	10	10	.	.
	German,	VI.	.	2	.	2	.	.
	Botany and Zoology,	VI.	.	11	.	11	10	11
	Experimental Physics,	VI.	.	12	.	12	.	12
	Chemistry,	VI.	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Logic,		1	.	1	.	1	.
	Anatomy and Physiology,		3	3	3	3	3	.
	Practical Anatomy,		1	1	1	1	1	1
	Practical Chemistry,		.	2	.	2	.	2
	Materia Medica,		4	.	4	.	4	.
2nd Period.	Practical Anatomy,		1	1	1	1	1	.
	Anatomy and Physiology,		3	3	3	3	3	.
	Surgery,		4	.	4	.	4	.
	Midwifery,		2	.	2	.	2	1
	Medicine,		.	2	.	2	.	2
	Medical Jurisprudence,		.	4	.	4	.	4

The lectures of the Professors are fully recognised by the Queen's University, the Universities of Dublin, London, Edinburgh, Oxford, Glasgow, Durham; the University and King's College, Aberdeen; the College of Physicians, London; the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, England, and Scotland; the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; the Apothecaries' Halls of Dublin and London; the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards.

The hospitals in connexion with the College are in its immediate vicinity. They contain on an average two hundred patients, and are visited every morning by Professors of the College, who deliver clinical lectures. Attendance upon these hospitals and clinical lectures fully qualifies for the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as for the Queen's University.

The Anatomical Buildings within the College grounds contain a theatre for Demonstrations and a Dissecting Room, which affords every facility for study.

The Pathological Department of the Medical Museum has received a large and valuable accession of preparations and drawings, the collection of a late eminent teacher. It contains Wax Models representing Skin Affections, and Surgical Diseases both before and after operation. The Anatomical Department contains a variety of Osteological, Vascular, and other preparations, besides Casts and Models. Instruction in Microscopic Anatomy is given in the Physiological Class-room.

The Museum of MATERIA MEDICA contains a perfect collection of the medicines in the British Pharmacopœia, both pure and spurious, and of several foreign ones; of the ores and minerals that furnish medicines, prepared medical plants, and complete series of coloured botanical plates; various apparatus for the application of medical electricity and other operations in connexion with the Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical processes.

In the department of MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE there are, in addition, the various poisons in their several forms and combinations, and a complete collection of tests and apparatus for exhibiting toxicological and other analyses, &c.

The College has added to its means of teaching the collection of the late DOCTOR MONTGOMERY, formerly Professor of Midwifery in the King

and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. It consists of above 600 specimens illustrative of :— *Appendix, No. 1.*

1st. The Anatomy and Physiology of the reproductive system, comparative and human.

2nd. Parturition and deviations from the natural process.

3rd. The diseases of pregnancy and of the puerperal state.

4th. Organic derangements unconnected with these conditions ; and

5th. The Pathology of intra-uterine existence.

The Library of the College contains at present many thousand volumes, and additions are being constantly made. The Medical division comprises almost every work of note in each branch of Medical Science, together with a large collection of costly plates. There is also a Lending Library, from which Students are permitted to borrow books.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Eight Junior Scholarships are appropriated to the Faculty of Medicine of the value of £25 each. Of these—

Two	are allotted to	Students of the	First Year
Two	,,	,,	Second Year.
Two	,,	,,	Third Year.
Two	,,	,,	Fourth Year.

Regulations respecting Medical Scholarships and Exhibitions.

(Scholars are required to pay only one-half of the ordinary class fee for each obligatory course of lectures.)

First Year's Scholarships.

All Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination may compete for the Scholarships of the first year.

For the one Scholarship the Examination will embrace the course prescribed for the Literary Scholarships of the first year, in the Faculty of Arts.

For the other Scholarship the course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the first year in the Faculty of Arts.

For these courses see p. 19.

If at either of these Examinations a competent candidate do not present himself, the Scholarship assigned to that department may be awarded to the other department, if there be in the latter a second candidate duly qualified.

A Student to whom a Scholarship of the first year has been awarded, shall attend the following courses :—

A Modern Language.
Natural Philosophy.
Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Zoology.

Second Year's Scholarships.

A Candidate for second year's Scholarship may select for the subjects of his Examination, in addition to Anatomy and Physiology, or Practical Anatomy, any two or more of the following subjects. The value of each

Appendix, No. 1.

subject shall be estimated according to the number placed opposite to it in the following list, and no mark under 100 shall be taken into account in any subject :—

Anatomy and Physiology, or Practical Anatomy,	1,000
Chemistry,	500
Botany and Zoology,	500
A Modern Language,	500
Natural Philosophy,	500
Materia Medica,	500

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

FRENCH.*

Mignet—Révolution Française.
Racine—Athalie.
Outlines of French Literature.
Translation from English into French.

GERMAN.*

Schiller—Wilhelm Tell.
Outlines of German Literature.
Translation from English into German.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Heat, and Electricity.

ZOOLOGY.—Vertebrata.

BOTANY.—Structural and Physiological Botany; Principles of Classification; Characters of the Natural Orders yielding medicinal plants.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Histology, and Functions of the Viscera.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—Osteology and Orthology.

CHEMISTRY.—General Principles of Chemical Philosophy; Laws of Combination by weight and volume; Atomic Theory; Nature of Salts, &c.; Chemistry of non-metallic bodies; Chemistry of Metals; Organic Chemistry.

A Student to whom a Scholarship of the second year has been awarded shall attend such of the medical courses assigned to the first period of the curriculum prescribed in the University regulations as he has not already taken. He shall also take a course of Modern Languages and of Natural Philosophy, if he have not previously done so in a Queen's College.

THIRD YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

To be allowed to compete for a Scholarship of the third year, a Student must have attended in a Queen's College, or in some University capable of granting Degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine, four of the following courses :—

Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Zoology.
Practical Chemistry.
Practical Anatomy.
Materia Medica.

The Examination shall include the following subjects. The value of each shall be estimated by the number placed opposite it in the following list; and no mark under 300 shall be taken into account in either of the first named, nor under 200 in the last named :—

Practical Anatomy,	1,000
Materia Medica,	1,000
Practical Chemistry,	500

* The candidate may select either French or German.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—Descriptive Anatomy.

During the Examination, Candidates may be called on to make dissections, or to describe structures placed before them.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Tonics, Astringents, Diaphoretics, Alkaloids, and Cathartics.

Primary and Secondary operations of the different Medicines of each class. Symptoms indicating their unhealthy action, and treatment to counteract such action.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—As taught in the class.

A Student to whom a third year's Scholarship has been awarded, shall attend, during the year of his election, four at least of the courses prescribed for the second period in the University regulations.

FOURTH YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

To be allowed to compete for a Scholarship of the fourth year, the candidate must have attended all the strictly professional courses of the first period, and must have attended in a Queen's College, or a University capable of granting Degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine, three at least of those of the second period prescribed in the regulations of the Queen's University.

A candidate for fourth year's Scholarship may choose any four of the following subjects, provided he has attended lectures upon them, as those in which he shall be examined. The value of each subject shall be estimated by the number assigned to it in the following list, and no mark under 300 shall be taken into account:—

Anatomy and Physiology,	1,000
Practical Anatomy,	1,000
Theory and Practice of Surgery,	1,000
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,	1,000
Theory and Practice of Medicine,	1,000
Medical Jurisprudence,	1,000
Materia Medica,	1,000

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Histology, Physiology, and Development. Candidates will be required to name objects under the Microscope.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—Topographic and Surgical Anatomy. Candidates will be required to make dissections.

THERAPEUTICS AND PATHOLOGY.—1. Candidates must be prepared to answer in any part of the previous course of lectures in Materia Medica; Poisonous actions of Medicaments; symptoms and tests. They will also be required to write prescriptions in proper form on given subjects.

2. Diseases of the brain and nervous system.

3. Fractures; operations for Hernia; Aneurism; Ligature of Arteries.

4. Causes and treatment of difficult parturition; diseases of women; diseases of infancy.

A Student to whom a Scholarship of the fourth year has been awarded shall attend during the year of his election two at least of the practical courses prescribed for the second period in the University regulations; and if more courses are required to complete the curriculum, both as to professional and non-professional subjects, he shall also attend them.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Any course or courses of lectures may be attended by Non-Matriculated Students, without passing any examination, on paying the regulated class fee to each Professor whose lectures they attend. Such Students are admissible to the Library on payment of a fee of Fifteen Shillings for the year.

Appendix, No. 1.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Candidates for the Diploma in Civil Engineering are required :—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed two University Examinations.

Candidates for Matriculation are examined in the following subjects :—

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic :—

Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra :—

Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.

Geometry :—

Euclid, Books I., II., III., VI., with Definitions of Book V.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History :—

Outlines of Ancient History.

Geography :—

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

English :—

English Grammar and Composition.

The course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering usually extends over three Sessions, and comprises attendance on the following curriculum :—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (first course).
Chemistry.
A Modern Language.
Geometrical Drawing.
Office Work.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (second course).
Mathematical Physics.
Experimental Physics.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.
Civil Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy (applied).
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.
Engineering Excursions.

Attendance on these courses in all cases includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the catechetical parts of the courses of lectures.

Engineering Students must reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of

the order in which the subjects shall be studied will be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council. *Appendix, No. 1.*

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Diploma after two year's residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the first and second Sessions is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendance upon these courses, but will not exempt candidates from the University Examinations in them.

Candidates for the Diploma in Civil Engineering are required to pass two University Examinations,—the First University Examination which is held simultaneously in each of the Colleges of the University, and the Diploma Examination which is held in the Hall of the University in Dublin.

Students who have completed their second Session must attempt the First University Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have attempted, but failed to pass, the First University Examination in October, will be admitted to a Supplementary Examination.

First University Examination in Engineering.

The course for the First University Examination includes French; Geometrical Drawing; Mathematics (first course); Mathematics (second course); Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping; Experimental Physics.

The Examination will be held shortly after the commencement of the College Session, upon days which will be appointed before the 1st of October.

Each candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of October, notice of his intention to offer himself as a candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes, the names in each class being placed alphabetically.

Two Exhibitions, one of the annual value of £20 for two years, the other of the annual value of £15 for two years, will be competed for at the Honor Examination. For the regulations regarding these Exhibitions see p. 40.

Examination for the Diploma in Civil Engineering.

The Examination for the Diploma in Civil Engineering will embrace the following course:—Engineering; Mensuration, Levelling and Mapping; Mathematical Physics; Natural Philosophy, applied; Chemistry; Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography. Each candidate will also be required to produce at this Examination the Field-notes and Drawings of a Survey made by him.

Candidates who have completed the Engineering Course may present themselves as candidates for the Diploma, either with Honors or without Honors.

The Examinations for the Diploma in Civil Engineering will commence on the last Tuesday in September, and end on the second Tuesday in October. The Honor Examination will precede the Pass.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of

Appendix, No. 1.

September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes; the names in each class will be placed alphabetically.

Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize.

Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize.

Candidates who take a Third Class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

Candidates are recommended to provide themselves with drawing instruments and materials, viz.:—a T square; pair of set squares; pair of compasses, with pen and pencil legs; drawing-pen; 12-inch scale, divided on one edge decimally to two chains to an inch, and on the other side, duodecimally to five feet to an inch; an offset scale 20 and 40; also pencils, papers, colours, &c.

DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES.

	Subjects.	Terms.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.
1st Year	French,	1, 2, 3,	10	.	10	10	.	.
	Chemistry,	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
	Geometrical Drawing,	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	11	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
2nd Year	Civil Engineering,	1, 2, 3,	10	.	10	.	10	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
	Mineralogy, &c.,	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Mathematical Physics (pass),	.	.	11	.	.	.	11
	Experimental Physics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	12	.	12	.	12
	Experimental Physics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	.	.
	Mathematical Physics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	2	.	2	.	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
3rd Year	Civil Engineering,	1, 2, 3,	3	.	3	.	3	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
	Natural Philosophy (applied),	1, 2, 3,	10	.	10	11	.	.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Of the five Scholarships appropriated to the Department of Engineering, two are awarded to Students of the first year, two to Students of the second year, and one to a Student of the third year.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—FIRST YEAR.

The course prescribed for Science Scholarship of the first year.

For this course, see p. 19.

SECOND YEAR.

The course of Elementary Mathematics prescribed for the Science Scholarship of the second year, together with the courses of Chemistry, Modern Languages as prescribed for Literary Scholarship of second year, Office Work, and Geometrical Drawing prescribed in the course for Students in Engineering of the first year.

THIRD YEAR.

The courses of Mathematics, Mathematical and Experimental Physics, Mineralogy and Geology, Engineering and Office Work, prescribed to Students of the second year.

PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The appointments to the Indian Civil Service have been thrown open to public competition, and are given by Examinations held under the Civil Service Commissioners.

For the subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each, and for the conditions under which candidates may present themselves, *see* p. 41.

As the Committee, upon whose suggestions the course was framed, contemplate that the candidates for examination for the above appointments will be, for the most part, successful competitors for the highest Collegiate and University distinctions, and anticipate that such candidates will be found to have in general aimed at attaining remarkable proficiency in some subjects of examination to the exclusion of others, classes suited to such advanced Students have been opened in Queen's College, Galway, in the following branches:—

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Composition, English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution. The Professor of History and English Literature will deliver two advanced courses on these subjects.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.—Two advanced courses will be delivered by the Professor of Greek, embracing all the great departments of Grecian Literature. Minute attention will be given to Grammatical Analysis, and to the Theory and Practice of Composition in Prose and Verse.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.—Two advanced courses will be delivered by the Professor of Latin, embracing all the great departments of Roman Literature. Minute attention will be given to Grammatical Analysis, and to the Theory and Practice of Composition in Prose and Verse.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF FRANCE—LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GERMANY.—The Professor of Modern Languages delivers, every Session, five courses of lectures on the Language, Literature, and History of France and Germany.

MATHEMATICS, PURE AND MIXED—Four advanced courses will be delivered by the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, embracing the following branches, so far as the attainments of the classes will permit:—

Pure Mathematics:—

Differential and Integral Calculus; Calculus of Variations; Calculus of Operations; Calculus of Differences; Analytic Geometry of two and three dimensions; Pure Geometry of two and three dimensions.

Mixed Mathematics:—

Mechanics (Duhamel's Mécanique and Lagrange's Mécanique Analytique).—Astronomy—Lunar and Planetary Theories, Tides, Precession and Nutation; Figure of the Earth (Newton's Principia, and Pratt's Mechanical Philosophy).

Appendix, No. 1.

NATURAL SCIENCES—CHEMISTRY.—A laboratory course may be taken out under the instruction of the Professor and his Assistant, in addition to the general course.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.—An advanced course of lectures will be delivered on Experimental Physics, embracing Electricity and Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound.

NATURAL HISTORY, GEOLOGY, AND MINERALOGY.—The usual courses of the Professors of Natural History, and of Geology and Mineralogy, will be found sufficient.

MORAL SCIENCES.—The Professor of Logic and Metaphysics will deliver two advanced courses of lectures—one on Logic, Deductive and Inductive, and one on Moral and Political Philosophy. The Students will also be exercised in oral examination on standard authors, and in the writing of essays on the objects of the course.

Students may select at their option any of the above courses.

Fee for attendance on each course, £2, with the exception of the laboratory course in the Chemical Department, the fee for which depends on the time spent by the Student in the Laboratory.

An annual fee of Five Shillings to be paid to the College by each Student in addition to the class fees.

INDIAN ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.

For the regulations for the Competitive Examination for appointments in the Indian Engineering Establishment see Appendix.

Two of the three years which candidates for the Civil Engineering Department of the Indian Service are required to pass in the office of a Civil Engineer are dispensed with in favour of Students who have studied for two years in the Engineering School of this College.

A highly advantageous arrangement has been made to enable such candidates to complete their qualifications by passing a year in the office of a Civil Engineer.

EXAMINATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE AND FOR DIRECT APPOINTMENTS TO THE ADVANCED OR PRACTICAL CLASS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AT WOOLWICH.

Classes have been formed in the Queen's College, Galway, for the purpose of preparing Students for the Examinations prescribed for the appointments above mentioned.

Gentlemen intending to join these classes may obtain the requisite information on application to the Registrar, Queen's College, Galway.

APPENDIX.

Prizes Founded by Public Subscription.

At a public meeting of the University in October, 1861, Sir Robert Peel offered the sum of £1,200 to found three exhibitions* of £40 each, to be competed for annually for ten years; and he expressed his desire that these prizes should be tenable along with the small Scholarships attached to the Queen's Colleges, in order that his benefaction might have the effect of increasing the value of the rewards provided for the most deserving students.

When announcing this munificent gift, Sir Robert Peel invited others to co-operate with him in thus endeavouring to promote United Education, without adding to the burden on the public purse; and his invitation met with so ready a response, that it became necessary to form a Committee, which should take charge of the subscriptions, and make regulations for the proper allocation of the funds. This Committee consisted of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. (*Chairman*); the Duke of Leinster; the Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S.; the Right Honorable Abraham Brewster, M.A., Q.C.; Sir James Emerson Tennent, LL.D.; James Naper, D.L.; Alexander Thom, Esq.; Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.; William Malcomson, Esq.; and G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S. (*Honorary Secretary*).

Prizes which have been Founded.

This munificence on the part of the public has enabled the Committee to found the following prizes, to be competed for annually for ten years; and to place at interest a considerable sum,† which will accumulate and form the nucleus of a fund for continuing these most useful aids to learning beyond that time.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts.

Three exhibitions of £20 a-year for three years, three exhibitions of £15 a-year for three years, and two exhibitions of £10 a-year for three years, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Arts. The three £20 exhibitions will be awarded to the candidates who stand foremost in order of merit from each College at the First University Examination in Arts; and the three £15 exhibitions to the candidates who stand second in order of merit from each College; provided that their names appear in the First Class of the division list at that examination. Of the two £10 exhibitions, one will be awarded to the best answerer in Mathematical Science, and the other to the best answerer in the Ancient Classics at the First University Examination. The £10 exhibitions are open to the competition of candidates from all the Colleges, and may be held along with one of the larger exhibitions.

Each candidate will be deemed a Student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the Second Session; and no Student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

* This allocation was afterwards changed, and Sir Robert Peel's benefaction merged in the general fund, in order that it might aid in establishing the connected series of prizes which the support of the public has enabled the Committee to found.

† £1,980 has been already invested, and the sum reserved for accumulation will probably be soon raised to £3,000. It is the intention of the Committee to add to the reserve fund whatever further sums may be at their disposal from lapsed exhibitions or other sources; as it is very important that the assistance which is now being afforded for ten years to students in the Queen's Colleges should not be allowed to come abruptly to an end at the close of that period.

Appendix, No. 1.

The first instalment of each exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the second when the exhibitioner takes the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, provided he graduate with honors, and within two academic years; and the third when he takes the Degree of M.A. in the Queen's University, provided he obtain it within three academic years from the time of competition.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Medicine.

Two exhibitions, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, and the other of two instalments of £15 each, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Medicine. These exhibitions will be awarded for proficiency in the non-professional part of the First University Examination in Medicine: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the division list at that examination.

Each candidate will be deemed a student of that College in which he shall have attended the lectures of the Second Session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

The exhibitions in Medicine will be paid in two equal instalments: one at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitioner takes the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, provided that he graduate with honors, and within three academic years from the time of competition.

Exhibitions in the School of Engineering.

Two exhibitions, one of £20 a-year for two years, and the other of £15 a-year for two years, will be competed for annually in the School of Engineering. These exhibitions will be awarded at the First University Examination in Engineering: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the division list at that examination.

Each candidate will be deemed a student of that College in which he shall have attended the lectures of the Second Session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

The first instalment of each exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitioner takes the Diploma in Engineering of the Queen's University, provided that he take honors with it, and obtain it within two academic years from the time of competition.

Prizes in Composition, open to the competition of Graduates and Undergraduates.

Two prizes for English prose composition, one of £10 worth of books, and the other of £5 worth of books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all members of the University who shall not have been graduated for more than three years at the time of competition, and who shall not have already twice obtained one or other of these prizes.

Prizes in Composition, open to the competition of all Undergraduates.

Two prizes in composition, one for English prose, the other for Greek or Latin prose, and each consisting of £5 worth of books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all undergraduates, provided that neither the English nor the Classical prize be awarded oftener than twice to any student.

Prize in Composition, limited to the competition of Undergraduates in Medicine.

A prize of £5 worth of books has been founded, for a thesis on a subject to be prescribed, and is limited to the competition of the undergraduates in Medicine who shall not have already twice received the prize.

The subjects on which the competitors for composition prizes are to write will be announced on or before the first of June in each year; the compositions, with fictitious signatures, are to be sent in to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of the following September, and the successful competitors will be declared at the next public meeting of the University.

Prizes at Entrance.

Two prizes for English prose composition, and two prizes for Geometry, have been founded in each College, to be awarded annually at entrance: first prize for English prose composition, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books: first prize for Geometry, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books.

All the exhibitions and prizes now founded by public subscription shall be tenable along with any other scholarships, exhibitions, or prizes to which the successful competitors may be otherwise entitled.

Persons who wish to add to this Fund may find the following forms of use :—

FORM OF DONATION.

I enclose Pounds sterling, and desire that this sum be expended in founding Exhibitions or other Prizes to encourage learning and promote industry among the Students and Graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland.

Dated at this day of , 186

(Signed),

To the Right Honorable
Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart.,
Chairman of the Committee for augmenting the Endowments of the Queen's Colleges.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

I enclose as the First Instalment of my Subscription to the *Fund for the Endowment of Prizes, in connexion with the Queen's University in Ireland*, and I will cause an equal sum to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the same Fund, before the first of January in *each* of the next years.

Dated this day of , 186

(Signed),

To the Right Honorable
Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart.,
Chairman of the Committee for augmenting the Endowments of the Queen's Colleges.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS for the OPEN COMPETITION of 1865.*

1. On June 2nd, 1865, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than forty candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the

* The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

Appendix, No. 1.

Presidency of Bengal [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces], for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May, 1865, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.:—

(*a.*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May, 1865, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-two years.†

(*b.*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India.

(*c.*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character.

(*d.*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.‡

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge §:—

	Marks.
English Language and Literature:—	
Composition,	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece,	750
" " Rome,	750
" " France,	375
" " Germany,	375
" " Italy,	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed,	1,250
Natural Science; that is, (1.) Chemistry, (2.) Electricity and Magnetism, (3.) Natural History, (4.) Geology, and (5.) Mineralogy,	500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy,	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature,	375
Arabic Language and Literature,	375
	7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of

* The number of appointments to be made in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† In future competitions it is intended that the maximum limit of age shall be twenty-one.

‡ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st April, 1865.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects † :—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages :—	
Sanskrit,	500
Vernacular Languages of India (each),	400
2. The History and Geography of India,	350
3. Law,	1,250
4. Political Economy,	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The marks obtained at each of such periodical examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years and six months.‡

11. The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Final Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

‡ In future years it is intended that the limit shall be twenty-four.

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will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

NOTE.—(1.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £100 for the first year of probation, and £200 for the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(2.) All selected candidates will be required, at the commencement of the second year of probation, to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenants (binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in case of their failing to proceed to India), and for giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to £3 10s.

(3.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1867 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS in INDIA, to be held at the INDIA OFFICE in LONDON, in JUNE, 1865.

Candidates must be native British subjects, and not more than twenty-three years of age, and must have complied with one or other of the three following conditions :—

1. They must have passed not less than three years as Articled Pupils of a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer ; or,
2. Not less than three years in practice under a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer ; or,
3. Not less than three years altogether, of which part may have been passed in practice under a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer, and part in studying Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineering, in a School or College recognised by the Secretary of State as possessing an efficient class for instruction in one or other of those professions, with the proviso that one year at least of the three must have been passed in practice under a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer.

On these points they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and they must also produce testimonials of good moral character and conduct from the engineers or professors under whom they have served, or by whom they have been instructed.

These documents must be delivered at the Department of Public Works in this Office between the 1st and 27th days of May next, both inclusive, during which period only will applications be received.

The names of the candidates will then be registered, and they will be directed to appear for medical examination before the Examining Physician, who will attend at this office for the purpose, on the first Saturday in June, between the hours of 1 and 3 P.M.

If then certified to be constitutionally fit for service in India, they will be required to attend, at 9 A.M. precisely, on the succeeding Monday and five following days at a competitive examination which will be held in this office.

The candidates will first be required to write English from dictation, and unless found able to do so with accuracy and facility, will not be permitted to remain during the subsequent examination. The other subjects

of examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable for proficiency in each class of subjects will be the following :— *Appendix, No. 1.*

Mathematics.	
Arithmetic, *Mensuration*, and *Trigonometry*, including heights and distances,	220
Algebra: Elementary Principles; Simple and Quadratic Equations; Surds; Ratios and Proportion; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression; Combinations, and the Binomial Theorem,	
Euclid: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and first 21 Propositions of the 11th Book,	
Statics: Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Power; Roofs, Arches, and Bridges; Strength of Materials; and Friction,	180
Dynamics: First Principles; Collision of Bodies; Uniformly Accelerated Motion; Circular Motion and Centrifugal Force; Labour and Machinery,	
Hydrostatics and *Hydraulics:* Pressure of Fluids; Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; Elastic Fluids and Atmospheric Pressure; Hydrostatic Machines,	
Engineering.	
Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, and other Engineering Works,	280
Making Working Drawings of Machinery and Plans, Elevations and Sections of Buildings,	
Carpentry, Ironwork, and Properties of Materials in general,	
Free-hand Drawing,	
Map Drawing,	
Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data,	80
Surveying.	
Trigonometrical Surveying and traversing with the Theodolite,	240
Land Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field-Book,	
Levelling and Use of Instruments employed,	
Geometrical Drawing,	
	1,000

No candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 600 marks, of which not less than 200 must be awarded for Mathematics, not less than 180 for Engineering, and not less than 100 for Surveying. The candidates who may obtain the prescribed minimum number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain; and of these the ten who may stand highest on the list will be appointed "Probationary Assistant Engineers."

Each Probationary Assistant Engineer must, within a month of his nomination, sign a covenant, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India, when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any nominee not embarking, when required, will forfeit his appointment. Otherwise he will be allowed pay, at the rate of 170 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £17 in English money) a month from the date of his appointment.

On arriving in India, he will, at the discretion of the Local Government, either be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or other educational institution, in order to acquire a colloquial knowledge of one of the native languages, and to receive further instruction in his profession, or be at once employed as a Civil Engineer, and if found sufficiently qualified he will, on the occurrence of a suitable vacancy, be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank to which his attainments may entitle him, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank in respect of pay, promotion, furlough, retiring pension, &c.

India Office, 7th July, 1864.

Appendix, No. 1.

Competitive Examination of Candidates for appointment as Inspectors of the Third Grade in the Telegraph Department in India, to be held in London, in May, 1865.

Candidates must be native British subjects, and not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four years of age, and must have complied with one or other of the three following conditions:—

1. They must have passed not less than two years in the service of one of the English Telegraph Companies, or of a Foreign Telegraphic Administration; or,
2. Not less than two years as articled pupils of, or in practice under, a Telegraphic Engineer; or,
3. Not less than two years in a school or college recognised by the Secretary of State as possessing an efficient class for instruction in Chemistry and Physics, and during six months of that period must have given special attention to those subjects.

On these points they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, which must be delivered at the Department of Public Works in this Office between the 15th and 29th days of April next, both inclusive, between which days only will applications be received.

The names of the candidates will then be registered, and they will be directed to appear for medical examination before the Examining Physician, who will attend at this Office for the purpose, on Saturday, the 6th of May, between the hours of 1 and 3, P.M.

If then certified to be of constitutions sufficiently vigorous to bear the fatigue and exposure to which they would be liable when serving in India, they will be required to attend, at 9, A.M. precisely, on the succeeding Monday and following days, at a competitive examination, which will be held in this Office.

The candidates will first be required to write English from dictation, and unless found able to do so with accuracy and facility, will not be permitted to remain during the subsequent examination. The other subjects of examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable for proficiency in each class of subjects will be the following:—

	Marks.
1. *Arithmetic*, *Book-keeping* by single and double entry, *Mensuration*,	1,000
2. *Euclid*: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Books, and *Algebra*, including simple and quadratic equations,	1,000
3. *Geography*, *Plane Trigonometry*, including practical knowledge of methods for heights and distances, *Use of the Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables*,	1,000
4. *Dynamics*, including *Statics*,	1,500
5. *Elements of Physics*, including *Electricity and Elements of Chemistry*,	1,500
6. *Theory of Electricity*; and *Telegraphic Testing*,	3,000

No candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 2,000 marks, of which not less than 1,000 must be awarded for Dynamics and Physics. The candidates who may obtain the prescribed minimum number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain; and of these the twenty-five who may stand highest on the list will be appointed.

The successful candidates must, within a month of their nomination, sign covenants, describing the terms and conditions of their appointment, and must embark for India, when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of their passage. Any nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment.

India Office.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Present Classification of Appointments above the Grade of Signaller.

No. of Officers.	Grade.	Monthly Pay of each Officer.
		Rs.
1	Director General, . .	3,000.
1	Director of Division, .	1,000 increasing by annual additions of Rs. 100 to a maximum of Rs. 1,500.
2	,, ,, . .	700 ,, by annual additions of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.
1	Superintendent of Circle, .	700.
2	,, ,, .	600.
4	,, ,, .	500.
5	,, ,, .	400.
3	,, ,, .	350.
15	Assistant Superintendents,	300.
20	Inspectors of First Grade, .	250.
30	,, of Second Grade,	200.
40	,, of Third Grade,	150.

RULES of the HONORABLE SOCIETY of KING'S INNS, with regard to the ADMISSION of STUDENTS into the SOCIETY, and to the DEGREE of BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

I.—Every person desirous to be admitted a Student into this Society shall, in order thereto, present at the Under-Treasurer's Office, three clear days at the least before the first day of term, a memorial in the printed form, No. 1, which memorial is to be signed and lodged by the Student himself, and the certificate annexed thereto, signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing.

II.—Every Student, on presenting such memorial, shall produce a certificate of having paid at the Stamp Office the stamp duty of twenty-five pounds sterling, and also pay to the Under-Treasurer the sum of twenty-one pounds ten shillings and four pence, including five pounds five shillings for admission to the King's Inns Library, and five pounds five shillings for lectures under the recent system of legal education—the balance being the ancient fee for admission into the Society as a Student. Students of the Colleges of the Queen's University who shall elect to attend the courses of lectures in those Colleges, as hereafter provided, are exempted from paying the above sum of five guineas for lectures.

III.—Every Student not a graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall keep nine Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the Society, and also eight Terms' Commons in one of the Four Inns of Court in London, and shall lodge, with the Under-Treasurer, a certificate of having kept said eight Terms' Commons in one of the said Inns of Court in London, on presenting his memorial to be admitted to the degree of Barrister-at-Law.

IV.—Every such Student, if a graduate of any of the said Universities, is only required to keep six Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the King's Inns, and also six Terms' Commons in one of the Inns of Court in London.

V.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the first day of Trinity Term, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, if a graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce certificates of his having attended two complete courses *at least* of lectures—viz., One complete course of lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors—namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's Inns, and *at least* five-sixths of the lectures of each session or University term ; or if a

Appendix, No. 1.

graduate in arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall have the option of producing certificates of having attended two complete courses, at least, of lectures of each of the two Law Professors of any College of the Queen's University, comprising not less than thirty-six lectures, and at least five-sixths of the lectures of each course, and of having passed the examinations in the College to which he belongs, on the subjects of the aforesaid two courses of lectures, provided that the curriculum prescribed by the said two courses of lectures shall embrace all that is contained in the course now prescribed by the Professors of the King's Inns, or as the same may be from time to time varied by any rules of the Benchers.

VI.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date (if not a graduate of one of the said Universities) shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce certificates of his having attended four courses of lectures—viz., One course of the lectures of each of the said four Professors, and *at least* five-sixths of the lectures of each session or University term, in such manner, however, that every such Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping terms in England, in every one of which three years, one complete course of lectures must be kept; any Student who shall produce certificates of his having attended during three years the courses of lectures delivered by the Professors of English Law and of Jurisprudence, in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, and of his having passed the general examinations in such College on the subjects so lectured on, shall be deemed entitled to such and the same privileges, in respect to his being called to the Bar, as if he had actually attended one course of the lectures of each of the two Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and had been engaged for two years in such attendance; but this rule and the preceding one are not intended to affect the number of Terms' Commons required by the present rules of the Society, to be kept by Students of the King's Inns, prior to being called to the Bar.

VII.—If from illness or other sufficient cause any Student should be prevented from completing any course of lectures necessary towards being called to the Bar, the Legal Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case.—Rules as to Legal Education, No. 3.

VIII.—Every such Student, having complied with the foregoing Rules, desiring to be admitted to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, and being of the full age of twenty-one years, shall present a memorial in the printed form No. 2, at the Under-Treasurer's Office, three clear days at the least before the first day of term, said memorial to be signed by the Student himself; the certificate annexed thereto to be signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing, and the declaration at foot thereof by a Bencher.

IX.—Every such Student so applying for admission to the degree of a Barrister-at-Law shall, on presenting his said memorial, pay to the Under-Treasurer the sum of thirty-two pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence, being the ancient fee payable to the Society thereon, and lodge at the same time a certificate of having paid fifty pounds stamp duty at the Stamp Office; also a certificate of having kept the requisite number of terms from one of the Inns of Court in England; and if a graduate of any of the said Universities, shall also lodge a testimonium from such University of having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Law therein.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations, 1864.

Literary Scholarships of the Second Year.

Greek.—*Examiner, Professor Thompson,* M.A.

Prometheus Vinctus.

Translate:—

(α). τὰ λοιπά μου κλύουσα θαυμάσει πλέον,
οἵας τέχνας τε καὶ πόρους ἐμησάμην.
τὸ μὲν μέγιστον, εἴ τις ἐς νόσον πέσοι,
οὐκ ἦν ἀλέξημ' οὐδὲν οὔτε βρώσιμον,
οὐ χριστὸν, οὔτε πιστὸν, ἀλλὰ φαρμάκων
χρείᾳ κατεσκέλλοντο, πρίν γ' ἐγὼ σφίσιν
ἔδειξα κράσεις ἠπίων ἀκεσμάτων,
αἷς τὰς ἁπάσας ἐξαμύνονται νόσους.
τρόπους τε πολλοὺς μαντικῆς ἐστοίχισα,
κἄκρινα πρῶτος ἐξ ὀνειράτων ἃ χρὴ
ὕπαρ γενέσθαι, κληδόνας τε δυσκρίτους
ἐγνώρισ' αὐτοῖς· ἐνοδίους τε συμβόλους
γαμψωνύχων τε πτῆσιν οἰωνῶν σκεθρῶς
διώρισ', οἵτινές τε δεξιοὶ φύσιν
εὐωνύμους τε, καὶ δίαιταν ἥντινα
ἔχουσ' ἕκαστοι, καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τίνες
ἔχθραι τε καὶ στέργηθρα καὶ συνεδρίαι·
σπλάγχνων τε λειότητα, καὶ χροιὰν τίνα
ἔχοντ' ἂν εἴη δαίμοσιν πρὸς ἡδονὴν,
χολῆς λοβοῦ τε ποικίλην εὐμορφίαν,
κνίσῃ τε κῶλα συγκαλυπτὰ καὶ μακρὰν
ὀσφῦν πυρώσας δυστέκμαρτον ἐς τέχνην
ὤδωσα θνητούς· καὶ φλογωπὰ σήματα
ἐξωμμάτωσα, πρόσθεν ὄντ' ἐπάργεμα.
τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτ'· ἔνερθε δὲ χθονὸς
κεκρυμμέν' ἀνθρώποισιν ὠφελήματα,
χαλκὸν, σίδηρον, ἄργυρον, χρυσόν τε τίς
φήσειεν ἂν πάροιθεν ἐξευρεῖν ἐμοῦ;
οὐδείς, σάφ' οἶδα, μὴ μάτην φλῦσαι θέλων.
βραχεῖ δὲ μύθῳ πάντα συλλήβδην μάθε,
πᾶσαι τέχναι βροτοῖσιν ἐκ Προμηθέως.

(β). μηδάμ' ὁ πάντα νέμων στρ.
θεῖτ' ἐμᾷ γνώμᾳ κράτος ἀντίπαλον Ζεὺς,
μηδ' ἐλινύσαιμι θεοὺς ὁσίαις θοίναις ποτινισσομένα
βουφόνοις, παρ' Ὠκεανοῦ πατρὸς ἄσβεστον πόρον,
μηδ' ἀλίτοιμι λόγοις·
ἀλλά μοι τόδ' ἐμμένοι
καὶ μήποτ' ἐκτακείη·
ἡδύ τι θαρσαλέαις
τὸν μακρὸν τείνειν βίον ἐλπίσι, φαναῖς
θυμὸν ἀλδαίνουσαν ἐν εὐφροσύναις. φρίσσω δὲ σε δερκομένα
μυρίοις μόχθοις διακναιόμενον – – ∪ –.
Ζῆνα γὰρ οὐ τρομέων
αὐτόνῳ γνώμᾳ σέβει
θνατοὺς ἄγαν, Προμηθεῦ.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

φέρ' ὅπως ἄχαρις χάρις, ὦ φίλος, εἰπέ, ποῦ τίς ἀλκά;
τίς ἐφαμερίων ἄρηξις; οὐδ' ἐδέρχθης
ὀλιγοδρανίαν ἄκικυν,
ἰσόνειρον, ᾇ τὸ φωτῶν
ἀλαὸν γένος ἐμπεποδισμένον; οὔποτε θνατῶν
τὰν Διὸς ἁρμονίαν ἀνδρῶν παρεξίασι βουλαί.
ἔμαθον τάδε σὰς προσιδοῦσ' ὀλοὰς τύχας, Προμηθεῦ.
τὸ διαμφίδιον δέ μοι μέλος προσέπτα
τόδ' ἐκεῖνό θ' ὅτ' ἀμφὶ λουτρὰ
καὶ λέχος σὸν ὑμεναίουν
ἰόταται γάμων, ὅτε τὰν ὁμοπάτριον ἔδνοις
ἄγαγες Ἡσιόναν πιθὼν δάμαρτα κοινόλεκτρον.

(γ). Write out the following lines in Greek, filling in the blank spaces; and make remarks on any idiomatic phrase or phrases that may occur;

Τί δῆτ' ἐμοὶ ζῆν . . . ., ἀλλ' οὐκ . . . . . .
ἔρρ' ἐμαυτὴν τῆσδ' . . . . . .,
ὅπως πέδῳ σκήψασα, τῶν . . . . . .
. . . . .; . . . . . εἰσάπαξ θανεῖν,
ἢ τὰς . . . . . .

(δ). Give the English of λεωργός, σταθευτός, ἑλινύω, μασχαλιστήρ, ποταίνιος, θεμερῶπις, ἀτέραμνος, ἐπίχειρα, φρενόω, ἱπόω, ἀήσυρος, ἐργάνη, κνώδαλον, ἀχέτας or ἠχέτης, ἀλύσκω, κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτόν, Ἀδράστεια, δαιταλεὺς πανήμερος.

Xenophon—*Memorabilia.*

Translate any one of the following extracts :—

(α). Θυσίας δὲ θύων μικρὰς ἀπὸ μικρῶν οὐδὲν ἧττον ἐνόμιζε μειοῦσθαι τῶν ἀπὸ πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα θυόντων. οὔτε γὰρ τοῖς θεοῖς ἔφη καλῶς ἔχειν, εἰ ταῖς μεγάλαις θυσίαις μᾶλλον ἢ ταῖς μικραῖς ἔχαιρον· πολλάκις γὰρ ἂν αὐτοῖς τὰ παρὰ τῶν πονηρῶν μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ παρὰ τῶν χρηστῶν εἶναι κεχαρισμένα· οὔτ' ἂν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἄξιον εἶναι ζῆν, εἰ τὰ παρὰ τῶν πονηρῶν μᾶλλον ἦν κεχαρισμένα τοῖς θεοῖς ἢ τα παρὰ τῶν χρηστῶν· ἀλλ' ἐνόμιζε τοὺς θεοὺς ταῖς παρὰ τῶν εὐσεβεστάτων τιμαῖς μάλιστα χαίρειν. ἐπαινέτης δ' ἦν καὶ τοῦ ἔπους τούτου,

Κὰδ δύναμιν δ' ἔρδειν ἱέρ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι.

καὶ πρὸς φίλους δὲ καὶ ξένους καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἄλλην δίαιταν καλὴν ἔφη παραίνεσιν εἶναι τὴν Κὰδ δύναμιν ἔρδειν. Εἰ δέ τι δόξειεν αὐτῷ σημαίνεσθαι παρὰ τῶν θεῶν, ἧττον ἂν ἐπείσθη παρὰ τὰ σημαινόμενα ποιῆσαι ἢ εἴ τις αὐτὸν ἔπειθεν ὁδοῦ λαβεῖν ἡγεμόνα τυφλὸν καὶ μὴ εἰδότα τὴν ὁδὸν ἀντὶ βλέποντος καὶ εἰδότος· καὶ τῶν ἄλλων δὲ μωρίαν κατηγόρει, οἵτινες παρὰ τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν σημαινόμενα ποιοῦσί τι, φυλαττόμενοι τὴν παρὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἀδοξίαν. αὐτὸς δὲ πάντα τἀνθρώπινα ὑπερεώρα πρὸς τὴν παρὰ τῶν θεῶν ξυμβουλίαν.

(β). Καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἀνευρίσκουσιν Ἀρχέδημον, πάνυ μὲν ἱκανὸν εἰπεῖν τε καὶ πρᾶξαι, πένητα δέ. οὐ γὰρ ἦν οἷος ἀπὸ παντὸς κερδαίνειν, ἀλλὰ φιλόχρηστός τε καὶ εὐφυέστερος ὢν ἀπὸ τῶν συκοφαντῶν λαμβάνειν. τούτῳ οὖν ὁ Κρίτων, ὁπότε συγκομίζοι ἢ σῖτον ἢ ἔλαιον ἢ οἶνον ἢ ἔρια ἢ ἄλλο τι τῶν ἐν ἀγρῷ γιγνομένων χρησίμων πρὸς τὸν βίον, ἀφελὼν ἔδωκε· καὶ ὁπότε θύοι, ἐκάλει, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πάντα ἐπεμελεῖτο. Νομίσας δὲ ὁ Ἀρχέδημος

ἀποστροφὴν οἱ τὸν Κρίτωνος οἶκον μάλα περιεῖπεν αὐτόν. καὶ εὐθὺς τῶν συκοφαντούντων τὸν Κρίτωνα ἀνευρίσκει πολλὰ μὲν ἀδικήματα, πολλοὺς δ' ἐχθρούς· καὶ αὐτῶν τινα προσκαλέσατο εἰς δίκην δημοσίαν, ἐν ᾗ αὐτὸν ἔδει κριθῆναι ὅ,τι δεῖ παθεῖν ἢ ἀποτῖσαι. Ὁ δὲ συνειδὼς αὑτῷ πολλὰ καὶ πονηρὰ πάντ' ἐποίει, ὥστε ἀπαλλαγῆναι τοῦ Ἀρχεδήμου. ὁ δὲ Ἀρχέδημος οὐκ ἀπηλλάττετο, ἕως τόν τε Κρίτωνα ἀφῆκε καὶ αὐτῷ χρήματα ἔδωκεν. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦτό τε καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα ὁ Ἀρχέδημος διεπράξατο, ἤδη τότε, ὥσπερ ὅταν νομεὺς ἀγαθὸν κύνα ἔχῃ, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι νομεῖς βούλονται πλησίον αὐτοῦ τὰς ἀγέλας ἱστάναι, ἵνα τοῦ κυνὸς ἀπολαύωσιν, οὕτω καὶ τοῦ Κρίτωνος πολλοὶ τῶν φίλων ἐδέοντο καὶ σφίσι παρέχειν φύλακα τὸν Ἀρχέδημον. Ὁ δὲ Ἀρχέδημος τῷ Κρίτωνι ἡδέως ἐχαρίζετο, καὶ οὐχ ὅτι μόνος ὁ Κρίτων ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ ἦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ. εἰ δέ τις αὐτῷ τούτων οἷς ἀπήχθετο ὀνειδίζοι, ὡς ὑπὸ Κρίτωνος ὠφελούμενος κολακεύοι αὐτόν, Πότερον οὖν, ἔφη ὁ Ἀρχέδημος, αἰσχρόν ἐστιν εὐεργετούμενον ὑπὸ χρηστῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἀντευεργετοῦντα τοὺς μὲν τοιούτους φίλους ποιεῖσθαι, τοῖς δὲ πονηροῖς διαφέρεσθαι, ἢ τοὺς μὲν καλοὺς κἀγαθοὺς ἀδικεῖν πειρώμενον ἐχθροὺς ποιεῖσθαι, τοῖς δὲ πονηροῖς συνεργοῦντα πειρᾶσθαι φίλους ποιεῖσθαι καὶ χρῆσθαι τούτοις ἀντ' ἐκείνων; ἐκ δὲ τούτου εἷς τε τῶν Κρίτωνος φίλων Ἀρχέδημος ἦν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων Κρίτωνος φίλων ἐτιμᾶτο.

(γ). Καὶ ἔλεγε δὲ οὕτω καὶ πρὸς ἄλλους μὲν πολλάκις, οἶδα δέ ποτε αὐτὸν καὶ πρὸς Ἱππίαν τὸν Ἠλεῖον περὶ τοῦ δικαίου τοιάδε διαλεχθέντα. διὰ χρόνου γὰρ ἀφικόμενος ὁ Ἱππίας Ἀθήναζε παρεγένετο τῷ Σωκράτει, λέγοντι πρός τινας ὡς θαυμαστὸν εἴη τό, εἰ μέν τις βούλοιτο σκυτέα διδάξασθαί τινα ἢ τέκτονα ἢ χαλκέα ἢ ἱππέα, μὴ ἀπορεῖν ὅποι ἂν πέμψας τούτου τύχοι· φασὶ δέ τινες καὶ ἵππον καὶ βοῦν τῷ βουλομένῳ δικαίους ποιήσασθαι πάντα μεστὰ εἶναι τῶν διδαξόντων· ἐὰν δέ τις βούληται ἢ αὐτὸς μαθεῖν τὸ δίκαιον ἢ υἱὸν ἢ οἰκέτην διδάξασθαι, μὴ εἰδέναι ὅποι ἂν ἐλθὼν τύχοι τούτου. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἱππίας ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὥσπερ ἐπισκώπτων αὐτόν, Ἔτι γὰρ σύ, ἔφη, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἐκεῖνα τὰ αὐτὰ λέγεις ἃ ἐγὼ πάλαι ποτέ σου ἤκουσα; καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης, Ὅ δέ γε τούτου δεινότερον, ἔφη, ὦ Ἱππία, οὐ μόνον ἀεὶ τὰ αὐτὰ λέγω, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν. σὺ δ' ἴσως διὰ τὸ πολυμαθὴς εἶναι περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν οὐδέποτε τὰ αὐτὰ λέγεις. Ἀμέλει, ἔφη, πειρῶμαι καινόν τι λέγειν ἀεί. Πότερον, ἔφη, καὶ περὶ ὧν ἐπίστασαι; οἷον περὶ γραμμάτων ἐάν τις ἔρηταί σε, πόσα καὶ ποῖα Σωκράτους ἐστίν, ἄλλα μὲν πρότερον, ἄλλα δὲ νῦν πειρᾷ λέγειν; ἢ περὶ ἀριθμῶν τοῖς ἐρωτῶσιν εἰ τὰ δὶς πέντε δέκα ἐστίν, οὐ τὰ αὐτὰ νῦν ἃ καὶ πρότερον ἀποκρίνῃ; Περὶ μὲν τούτων, ἔφη, ὦ Σώκρατες, ὥσπερ σύ, καὶ ἐγὼ ἀεὶ τὰ αὐτὰ λέγω. περὶ μέντοι τοῦ δικαίου πάνυ οἶμαι νῦν ἔχειν εἰπεῖν πρὸς ἃ οὔτε σὺ οὔτ' ἂν ἄλλος οὐδεὶς δύναιτ' ἀντειπεῖν. Νὴ τὴν Ἥραν, ἔφη, μέγα λέγεις ἀγαθὸν εὑρηκέναι, εἰ παύσονται μὲν οἱ δικασταὶ δίχα ψηφιζόμενοι, παύσονται δὲ οἱ πολῖται περὶ τῶν δικαίων ἀντιλέγοντές τε καὶ ἀντιδικοῦντες καὶ στασιάζοντες, παύσονται δὲ αἱ πόλεις διαφερόμεναι περὶ τῶν δικαίων καὶ πολεμοῦσαι. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως ἂν ἀπολειφθείην σου πρὸ τοῦ ἀκοῦσαι τηλικοῦτον ἀγαθὸν εὑρηκότος. Ἀλλὰ μὰ Δί', ἔφη, οὐκ ἀκούσῃ, πρίν γ' ἂν αὐτὸς ἀποφήνῃ ὅ,τι νομίζεις τὸ δίκαιον εἶναι. ἀρκεῖ γὰρ ὅτι τῶν ἄλλων καταγελᾷς ἐρωτῶν μὲν καὶ ἐλέγχων πάντας, αὐτὸς δ' οὐδενὶ θέλων ὑπέχειν λόγον οὐδὲ γνώμην ἀποφαίνεσθαι περὶ οὐδενός.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

(δ). Distinguish between *βασιλεία, τυραννίς, ἀριστοκρατεία* and *δημοκρατία*, according to Socrates.

(ε). Give some account of Aristippus and his moral principles; and of Anaxagoras and his doctrines.

(ζ). In what trait of character did the Athenians, according to Socrates, excel all the rest of the Greeks? To what passage or passages of what author would you refer for the best description of Athenian character?

(η). Give the etymology, and trace the meanings of *περίεργος, φρενοῦν, εὐήθης, κινδυνεύω, φαυλίζω, παραφρονεῖν.*

1. What was the origin, and what the functions of the *Ἐκκλησία*, the *Βουλή* and the *Ἡ ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ Βουλή*?

2. Mention the principal epochs of Greek colonization; the states most successful in colonizing; the names of their most famous colonies; and the chief distinctions between a Greek and Roman colony.

3. Arrange in chronological order the following names of battles: Cunaxa, Mycale, Leuctra, Ægospotami, Coronea, Platæa, Chæronæa, Salamis, and Mantinæa.

4. Give the duration of Theban supremacy in Greece; the cause or causes of its growth and decay.

5. State points of resemblance and difference between the Archons of Athens and the Consuls of Rome; and between the Ephors of Sparta and the Tribunes of Rome.

6. Give the chief coast towns of Sicily; starting with any one, and going continuously round the island.

7. Give the birthplaces—assigning their position—of Alexander the Great, Alcæus, Heracleitus, Diogenes, Herodotus, Thales, and Democritus; and arrange the names in chronological order.

8. Give the modern names of Zacynthus, Ithaca, cape Tænarus, the river Strymon, the Sinus Maliacus, and Mons Cydene.

HERODOTUS, Book I.

(α). Translate:—

Ἐτετείχιστο μέν νυν ἡ Βαβυλὼν τρόπῳ τοιῷδε. ἔστι δὲ δύο φάρσεα τῆς πόλιος. τὸ γὰρ μέσον αὐτῆς ποταμὸς διέργει, τῷ οὔνομά ἐστι Εὐφρήτης· ῥέει δὲ ἐξ Ἀρμενίων, ἐὼν μέγας καὶ βαθὺς καὶ ταχύς· ἐξίει δὲ οὗτος ἐς τὴν Ἐρυθρὴν θάλασσαν. τὸ ὦν δὴ τεῖχος ἑκάτερον τοὺς ἀγκῶνας ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν ἐλήλαται· τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τούτου αἱ ἐπικαμπαὶ παρὰ χεῖλος ἑκάτερον τοῦ ποταμοῦ αἰμασιὴ πλίνθων ὀπτέων παρατείνει. τὸ δὲ ἄστυ αὐτὸ ἐὸν πλῆρες οἰκιέων τριωρόφων τε καὶ τετρωρόφων κατατέτμηται τὰς ὁδοὺς ἰθείας, τάς τε ἄλλας καὶ τὰς ἐπικαρσίας τὰς ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐχούσας. κατὰ δὴ ὦν ἑκάστην ὁδὸν ἐν τῇ αἰμασιῇ τῇ παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν πυλίδες ἐπῆσαν, ὅσαι περ αἱ λαῦραι, τοσαῦται ἀριθμόν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ αὗται χάλκεαι, φέρουσαι καὶ αὐταὶ ἐς αὐτὸν τὸν ποταμόν.

(β). Translate:—

Νόμοι μὲν δὴ τοῖσι Βαβυλωνίοισι οὗτοι κατεστέασι, εἰσὶ δὲ αὐτῶν πατριαὶ τρεῖς, αἳ οὐδὲν ἄλλο σιτέονται εἰ μὴ ἰχθῦς μοῦνον, τοὺς ἐπεί τε ἂν θηρεύσαντες αὐήνωσι πρὸς ἥλιον, ποιεῦσι τάδε· ἐσβάλλουσι ἐς ὅλμον καὶ λεήναντες ὑπέροισι σῶσι διὰ σινδόνος· καὶ ὃς μὲν ἂν βούληται αὐτῶν, ἄτε μάζαν μαξάμενος ἔχει, ὁ δὲ ἄρτου τρόπον ὀπτήσας.

(γ). What was Herodotus' conception of a history? From what sources did he borrow in the compilation of his own? *Appendix, No. 2.*

(δ). State the main religious conceptions of Herodotus? Is there anything in this book to suggest scepticism regarding the oracles? Scholarship Examinations.

(ε). Give a brief account of Miletus and Phocæa, and of their colonies.

(ζ). Can you refer to any anachronisms in this book?

(θ). Can you refer to any passage that throws light on the date up to which Herodotus continued writing his history?

(ι). What notices are there in this book of intercourse between Greece and Phœnicia?

(κ). Explain, and give the context of, the following :—

1. *ἀνακῶς ἔχειν τῶν πορθμέων.*
2. *ἐπικίρναται γὰρ ὑπὸ Δελφῶν θεοφανίοισι.*
3. *ἄνευ γὰρ ἀναγκαίης ἰσχυρῆς συμβάσιες ἰσχυραὶ οὐκ ἐθέλουσι συμμένειν.*
4. *λεώφοροι πύλαι.*
5. *ὡς μὲν ἐμοὶ δοκέειν ὅτι οὐκ ἀνθρωποφυέας ἐνόμισαν τοὺς θεούς, κάταπερ οἱ Ἕλληνες, εἶναι.*
6. *ἀπεστράφατο γὰρ τοὺς ἐμβόλους.*

Thucydides, Book I.

To be translated into English :—

(α). *Τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμενος ἠξίωσα γράφειν οὐδ' ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, ἀλλ' οἷς τε αὐτὸς παρῆν καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσον δυνατὸν ἀκριβείᾳ περὶ ἑκάστου ἐπεξελθών. ἐπιπόνως δὲ εὑρίσκετο, διότι οἱ παρόντες τοῖς ἔργοις ἑκάστοις οὐ ταὐτὰ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἔλεγον, ἀλλ' ὡς ἑκατέρων τις εὐνοίας ἢ μνήμης ἔχοι. καὶ ἐς μὲν ἀκρόασιν ἴσως τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν ἀτερπέστερον φανεῖται· ὅσοι δὲ βουλήσονται τῶν τε γενομένων τὸ σαφὲς σκοπεῖν καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ποτὲ αὖθις κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον τοιούτων καὶ παραπλησίων ἔσεσθαι, ὠφέλιμα κρίνειν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἕξει. κτῆμά τε ἐς ἀεὶ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγώνισμα ἐς τὸ παραχρῆμα ἀκούειν ξύγκειται.*

(β). *Βουλεύεσθε οὖν βραδέως ὡς οὐ περὶ βραχέων, καὶ μὴ ἀλλοτρίαις γνώμαις καὶ ἐγκλήμασι πεισθέντες οἰκεῖον πόνον προσθῆσθε. τοῦ δὲ πολέμου τὸν παράλογον, ὅσος ἐστί, πρὶν ἐν αὐτῷ γενέσθαι προδιάγνωτε· μηκυνόμενος γὰρ ἐς τύχας φιλεῖ τὰ πολλὰ περιίστασθαι, ὧν ἴσον τε ἀπέχομεν καὶ ὁποτέρως ἔσται ἐν ἀδήλῳ κινδυνεύεται. ἰόντες τε οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους τῶν ἔργων πρότερον ἔχονται, ἃ χρῆν ὕστερον δρᾶν, κακοπαθοῦντες δὲ ἤδη τῶν λόγων ἅπτονται. ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ πω τοιαύτῃ ἁμαρτίᾳ ὄντες οὔτ' αὐτοὶ οὔθ' ὑμᾶς ὁρῶντες λέγομεν ὑμῖν, ἕως ἔτι αὐθαίρετος ἀμφοτέροις ἡ εὐβουλία, σπονδὰς μὴ λύειν μηδὲ παραβαίνειν τοὺς ὅρκους, τὰ δὲ διάφορα δίκῃ λύεσθαι κατὰ τὴν ξυνθήκην· ἢ θεοὺς τοὺς ὁρκίους μάρτυρας ποιούμενοι πειρασόμεθα ἀμύνεσθαι πολέμου ἄρχοντας ταύτῃ ᾗ ἂν ὑφηγῆσθε.*

(γ). *Ὑμεῖς γοῦν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τὰς ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεις ἐπὶ τὸ ὑμῖν ὠφέλιμον καταστησάμενοι ἐξηγεῖσθε· καὶ εἰ τότε ὑπομείναντες διὰ παντὸς ἀπήχθησθε ἐν τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς, εὖ ἴσμεν μὴ ἂν ἧσσον ὑμᾶς λυπηροὺς γενομένους τοῖς ξυμμάχοις καὶ ἀναγκασθέντας ἂν ἣ ἄρχειν ἐγκρα-*

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τῶς ἢ αὐτοὺς κινδυνεύειν. οὕτως οὐδ' ἡμεῖς θαυμαστὸν οὐδὲν πεποιήκαμεν οὐδ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρωπείου τρόπου, εἰ ἀρχήν τε διδομένην ἐδεξάμεθα καὶ ταύτην μὴ ἀνεῖμεν, ὑπὸ τῶν μεγίστων νικηθέντες, τιμῆς καὶ δέους καὶ ὠφελίας, οὐδ' αὖ πρῶτοι τοῦ τοιούτου ὑπάρξαντες, ἀλλ' ἀεὶ καθεστῶτος τὸν ἥσσω ὑπὸ τοῦ δυνατωτέρου κατείργεσθαι, ἄξιοί τε ἅμα νομιζοντες εἶναι καὶ ὑμῖν δοκοῦντες, μέχρι οὗ τὰ ξυμφέροντα λογιζόμενοι τῷ δικαίῳ λόγῳ νῦν χρῆσθε, ὃν οὐδείς πω παρατυχὸν ἰσχύϊ τι κτήσασθαι προθεὶς τοῦ μὴ πλέον ἔχειν ἀπετράπετο. ἐπαινεῖσθαί τε ἄξιοι, οἵτινες χρησάμενοι τῇ ἀνθρωπείᾳ φύσει ὥστε ἑτέρων ἄρχειν δικαιότεροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν γεγένηνται. ἄλλους γ' ἂν οὖν οἰόμεθα τὰ ἡμέτερα λαβόντας δεῖξαι ἂν μάλιστα εἴ τι μετριάζομεν, ἡμῖν δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπιεικοῦς ἀδοξία τὸ πλέον ἢ ἔπαινος οὐκ εἰκότως περιέστη.

(δ). Point out such expressions in the above passages as you may consider peculiarly Thucydidean; and render them in what you would consider as more simple and ordinary Greek.

(ε). Enumerate the respective allies or subjects of Athens and Lacedæmon at the outbreak of the war.

(ζ). Epitomise the arguments employed respectively by the envoys of Corcyra and Corinth at Athens before the commencement of the war.

Greek Prose Composition.

Translate after the style of Herodotus:—

Ninus, the Assyrian, had an ocean of gold and other riches more than the sand in the Caspian sea. He never saw the stars, and perhaps he never desired it; he never stirred up the holy fire among the Magi, nor touched his god with the sacred rod according to the laws; he never offered sacrifice, nor worshipped the Deity, nor administered justice, nor spake to his people, nor numbered them; but he was most valiant to eat and drink, and having mingled his wines he threw the rest upon the stones. This man is dead: behold his sepulchre; and now hear where Ninus is. Sometimes I was Ninus, and drew the breath of a living man; but now am nothing but clay. I have nothing, but what I did eat, and what I served to myself in lust, that was and is all my portion.

After the style of Thucydides:—

As the armies approached, the two generals went from rank to rank encouraging their men, exciting their hopes, and allaying their fears. Pompey represented to his men that the glorious occasion, which they had long besought him to grant, was before them; "and, indeed," cried he, "what advantages could you wish over an enemy that you are not now possessed of? Your numbers, your vigour, a late victory, all assure a speedy and an easy conquest of those harassed and broken troops, composed of men worn out with age and impressed with the terrors of a recent defeat; but there is a still stronger protection than the superiority of our strength,—the justice of our cause."

LATIN.—*Examiner, R. B. Bagley,* M.A.

Translate into English, explaining anything that seems to you to require explanation :—

TERENCE—*Andria,* Act II., Sc. ii.

Davos—Charinus.—Pamphilus.

Da. Di boni, boni quid porto? sed ubi inueniam Pamphilum,
Vt metum in quo nunc est adimam atque expleam animum gaudio?
Ch. Laetus est nescio quid. *Pa.* Nil est: non dum haec resciuit mala.
Da. Quem ego nunc credo, si iam audierit sibi paratas nuptias,
Ch. Audin tu illum? *Da.* toto me oppido exanimatum quaerere.
Sed ubi quaeram aut quo nunc primum intendam? *Ch.* Cessas adloqui?
Da. Habeo. *Pa.* Daue, ades, resiste. *Da.* Quis homost, qui me . .? o Pamphile,
Te ipsum quaero. euge Charine: ambo opportune: uos uolo.
Pa. Daue, perii. *Da.* Quin tu hoc audi. *Pa.* Interii. *Da.* Quid timeas scio.
Ch. Mea quidem hercle certe in dubio uitast. *Da.* Et quid tu, scio.
Pa. Nuptiae mi. *Da.* Etsi scio? *Pa.* hodie. *Da.* Obtundis tam etsi intellego?
Id paues, ne ducas tu illam: tu autem, ut ducas. *Ch.* Rem tenes.
Pa. Istuc ipsum. *Da.* Atqui istuc ipsum nil periclist: me uide.
Pa. Obsecro te, quam primum hoc me libera miserum metu. *Da.* Hem,
Libero: uxorem tibi non dat iam Chremes. *Pa.* Qui scis? *Da.* Scio.
Tuus pater modo hic me prendit: ait tibi uxorem dare
Hodie, item alia multa, quae nunc non est narrandi locus.
Continuo ad te properans percurro ad forum, ut dicam tibi haec.
Vbi te non inuenio, ibi ascendo in quendam excelsum locum
Circumspicio; nusquam. forte ibi huius uideo Byrriam;
Rogo: negat uidisse. mihi molestum. quid agam cogito.
Redeunti interea ex ipsa re mi incidit suspicio. 'hem,
Paululum obsoni: ipsus tristis: de improuiso nuptiae:
Non cohaerent.' *Pa.* Quorsum nam istuc? *Da.* Ego me continuo ad Chremem.
Quom illo aduenio, solitudo ante ostium: iam id gaudeo.
Ch. Recte dicis. *Pa.* Perge. *Da.* maneo: interea intro ire neminem.
Video, exire neminem: matronam nullam in aedibus,
Nil ornati, nil tumulti: accessi: intro aspexi. *Pa.* Scio.
Magnum signum. *Da.* Num uidentur conuenire haec nuptiis?
Pa. Non opinor, Daue. *Da.* 'Opinor' narras? non recte accipis.
Certa res est. etiam puerum inde abiens conueni Chremi:
Holera et pisciculos minutos ferre obolo in cœnam seni.
Ch. Liberatus sum hodie, Daue, tua opera. *Da.* Ac nullus quidem.
Ch. Quid ita? nempe huic prorsus illam non dat. *Da.* Ridiculum caput,
Quasi necessus sit, si huic non dat, te illam uxorem ducere:
Nisi uides, nisi senis amicos oras, ambis. *Ch.* Bene mones:
Ibo, etsi hercle saepe iam me spes haec frustratast. uale.

VIRGIL—*Georgics,* Book IV., 281–314.

Sed si quem proles subito defecerit omnis,
Nec, genus unde nouae stirpis reuocetur, habebit;
Tempus et Arcadii memoranda inventa magistri
Pandere, quoque modo caesis iam saepe iuvencis

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Insincerus apes tulerit cruor. Altius omnem
Expediam prima repetens ab origine famam.
Nam qua Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi
Accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum,
Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura faselis;
Quaque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget,
Et diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora
Usque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis,
Et viridem Aegyptum nigra foecundat arena;
Omnis in hac certam regio iacit arte salutem.
Exiguus primum atque ipsos contractus ad usus
Eligitur locus: hunc angustique imbrice tecti
Parietibusque premunt artis, et quatuor addunt
Quatuor a ventis obliqua luce fenestras.
Tum vitulus bima curvans iam cornua fronte
Quaeritur: huic geminae nares et spiritus oris
Multa reluctanti obstruitur, plagisque peremto
Tunsa per integram solvuntur viscera pellem.
Sic positum in clauso linquunt, et ramea costis
Subiiciunt fragmenta, thymum casiasque recentes.
Hoc geritur, Zephyris primum impellentibus undas,
Ante novis rubeant quam prata coloribus, ante
Garrula quam tignis nidum suspendat hirundo.
Interea teneris tepefactus in ossibus humor
Aestuat, et visenda modis animalia miris,
Trunca pedum primo, mox et stridentia pennis,
Miscentur, tenuemque magis magis aëra carpunt,
Donec, ut aestivis effusus nubibus imber,
Erupere, aut ut, nervo pulsante, sagittae,
Prima leves ineunt si quando proelia Parthi.

1. Explain the various meanings and constructions of the verb *convenire.*

Translate:—

Acta Ludis Megalensibus, M. Fulvio et M. Glabrione aedilibus Curulibus. Egerunt L. Ambivius Turpio et L. Attilius Praenestinus. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudi filius, tibiis paribus, dextris et sinistris. Et est tota Graeca. Edita M. Marcello et Cn. Sulpicio coss.

3. Give some account of the *ludi Megalenses;* and state the other names by which they are known.

4. Explain the expression "tibiis paribus, dextris et sinistris."

5. Why is the epithet *Pellaei* applied to Canopus? What is the general name for a roof-tile in Latin; and what the difference between it and *imbrex?*

Translate into Latin elegiac verse:—

Through groves sequestered, dark and still,
Low vales and mossy cells among,
In silent paths the careless rill
With languid murmurs steals along.
Awhile it plays with circling sweep,
And, lingering, leaves its native plain;
Then pours impetuous down the steep,
And mingles with the boundless main.
Oh! let my years thus devious glide,
Through silent scenes obscurely calm;

Nor wealth nor strife pollute the tide,
Nor honour's sanguinary palm.
When labour tires and pleasure palls,
Still let the stream untroubled be,
As down the steep of age it falls,
And mingles with eternity.

Translate into English:—

(A).—CICERO—*Pro Milone*, XXIX.

Non timeo, iudices, ne odio mearum inimicitiarum inflammatus libentius haec in illum evomere videar quam verius. Etenim etsi praecipuum esse debebat, tamen ita communis erat omnium ille hostis, ut in communi odio paene aequaliter versaretur odium meum. Non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum in illo sceleris, quantum exitii fuerit. Quin sic attendite, iudices. Nempe haec est quaestio de interitu P. Clodii. Fingite animis—liberae sunt enim nostrae cogitationes et quae volunt sic intuentur, ut ea cernamus, quae non videmus,—fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius condicionis meae: si possim efficere ut Milonem absolvatis, sed ita, si P. Clodius revixerit .... Quid vultu extimuistis? quonam modo ille vos vivus adficeret, quos mortuus inani cogitatione percussit? Quid? si ipse Cn. Pompeius, qui ea virtute ac fortuna est, ut ea potuerit semper, quae nemo praeter illum, si is, inquam, potuisset aut quaestionem de morte P. Clodii ferre aut ipsum ab inferis excitare, utrum putatis potius facturum fuisse? Etiam si propter amicitiam vellet illum ab inferis evocare propter rem publicam non fecisset. Eius igitur mortis sedetis ultores, cuius vitam si putetis per vos restitui posse, nolitis, et de eius nece lata quaestio est, qui si eadem lege reviviscere posset, lata lex numquam esset. Huius ergo interfector si esset, in confitendo ab iisne poenam timeret, quos liberavisset? Graeci homines deorum honores tribuunt iis viris, qui tyrannos necaverunt. Quae ego vidi Athenis! quae aliis in urbibus Graeciae! quas res divinas talibus institutas viris! quos cantus, quae carmina! prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur. Vos tanti conservatorem populi, tanti sceleris ultorem non modo honoribus nullis adficietis, sed etiam ad supplicium rapi patiemini? Confiteretur, confiteretur, inquam, si fecisset, et magno animo et libenter fecisse se libertatis omnium causa, quod esset ei non confitendum modo, verum etiam praedicandum.

(B.)—CICERO—*Letters to Atticus*, V., 9.

Actium venimus a. d. XVII. Kal. Quinct., quum quidem et Corcyrae et Sybotis muneribus tuis, quae et Arcus et meus amicus Eutychides opipare et φιλοπροσηνέστατα nobis congesserant, epulati essemus Saliarem in modum. Actio maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, et Leucatam flectere molestum videbatur. Actuariis autem minutis Patras accedere sine his impedimentis non satis visum est decorum. Ego, ut saepe tu me currentem hortatus es, cotidie meditor, praecipio meis, faciam denique, ut summa modestia et summa abstinentia munus hoc extraordinarium traducamus. Parthus velim quiescat et fortuna nos iuvet: nostra praestabimus. Tu, quaeso, quid agas, ubi quoque tempore futurus sis, quales res nostras Romae reliqueris, maxime de XX. et DCCC., cura ut sciamus. Id unis diligenter litteris datis, quae ad me utique perferantur, consequere. Illud tamen,

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quoniam nunc abes, quum id non agitur, aderis autem ad tempus, ut mihi rescripsisti, memento curare per te et per omnes nostros, in primis per Hortensium, ut annus noster maneat suo statu, ne quid novi decernatur. Hoc tibi ita mando, ut dubitem an etiam te rogem, ut pugnes ne intercaletur. Sed non audeo tibi omnia onera imponere. Annum quidem utique teneto. Cicero meus, modestissimus et suavissimus puer, tibi salutem dicit. Dionysium semper equidem, ut scis, dilexi: sed cotidie pluris facio, et mehercule in primis, quod te amat nec tui mentionem intermitti sinit.

1. Distinguish between subjective and objective genitives, and with reference to this distinction state the two explanations that may be given of the phrase "odio inimicitiarum mearum." What was the original meaning of *hostis?* Distinguish between it and *inimicus.*

2. Give the etymological meaning of *quin,* and deduce from it the use of the word with the imperative and subjunctive moods.

3. Give some account of the tyrannicides referred to in (A), and of the honours paid to them.

4. In what year was Milo tried? Name the *lex* under which he was prosecuted and its proposer, and state how the form of procedure under it differed from the usual one. What is the legal meaning of *privilegium?*

5. Give some account of the chief events in Cicero's life during the period within which the letters to Atticus contained in Books III., IV., V., were written.

6. Give the modern names, and describe the situations of the places named in extract (B).

Translate into Latin prose:—

I have great hopes, O my judges, that it is infinitely to my advantage that I am sent to death. For it must of necessity be that one of these two things must be the consequence: death must take away all these senses, or convey me to another life. If all sense is to be taken away, and death is no more than that profound sleep without dreams in which we are sometimes buried, O heavens, how desirable it is to die! How many days do we know in life preferable to such a state? But if it be true that death is but a passage to places which they who lived before us do now inhabit; how much still happier is it to go from those who call themselves judges, to appear before those that are really such, and to meet men who have lived with justice and truth. Do you think it nothing to speak with Orpheus, Musæus, Homer, and Hesiod? I would, indeed, suffer many deaths to enjoy these things. With what particular delight should I talk to Palamedes, Ajax, and others, who, like me, have suffered by the iniquity of their judges! I should examine the wisdom of that great prince who carried such mighty forces against Troy, and argue with Sisyphus upon difficult points, as I have in conversation here, without being in danger of being condemned. But let not those among you who have pronounced me an innocent man be afraid of death. No harm can arrive at a good man whether dead or living; his affairs are under the direction of the gods. Nor will I believe the fate which is allotted to myself this day to have arrived by chance; nor have I aught to say against my judges or accusers, but that they thought they did me an injury. But I detain you too long; it is time that I retire to death, and you to your affairs of life: which of us has the better, is known to the gods, but to no mortal man.

ENGLISH.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett*, LL.D.

1. Define Language; and explain what is meant by an Analytic, Synthetic, and Homogeneous language.

2. What twofold error does Wiseman notice in the original method of the comparative study of languages?

3. Into what three periods does he divide the history of Ethnography? What three great results of the science does he point out?

4. Draw up a table of the Indo-European languages, with their subdivisions.

5. What languages spoken in Europe do not belong to the Indo-European family?

6. Give as complete a list as you can of the words which the English language has borrowed from the Celtic.

7. Examine the question—Whether, and how far, there is a Scandinavian element in the English language.

8. At what dates did the French language cease to be used in England—(1) in Acts of Parliament; (2) in the Law Courts; (3) in Schools?

9. Recount and explain the successive forms or stages which the English language has passed through.

10. Enumerate the principal literary works that were produced in England between the Norman Conquest and A.D. 1400; and give a particular account of any one of them.

11. Give six examples of words of Greek, Latin, and Saxon origin, respectively; and state how from each word you tell its origin.

12. What were the inflexions of English Nouns, Pronouns, and Verbs, in the time of Chaucer?

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1. Define Literature, Poetry, and Epic Poem.

2. Name, with dates, those whom you consider to be the six greatest poets of England, and mention their principal works.

3. Write a short essay on the genius of Milton, and quote illustrative passages.

4. Quote some of Milton's allusions to the mediæval Romances.

5. Distinguish between the Logical and the Grammatical analysis of a sentence.

6. Distinguish Simile and Metaphor. What cautions are to be observed in the use of metaphorical language?

7. Distinguish and illustrate Barbarism, Solecism, and Impropriety.

8. Explain what is meant by "Aureate terms."

9. What did Aristotle mean by "*frigidity* of style?"

10. Write a short essay on the best means of attaining Energy and Elegance of style.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS—SECOND YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Dr. Allman.*

1. The common chords of every pair of three intersecting circles meet in a point.

2. Eliminate ϕ from the equations;—

$$x = a + b \sin \phi, \quad y = a \cot \phi + b \cos \phi.$$

3. The sides a, b, c, of a plane triangle are 18, 20, and 22, respectively. Find L tan $\frac{A}{2}$, given log 2 = ·301030 and log 3 = ·477121.

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4. If a straight line be perpendicular to each of two straight lines at the point of their intersection, it shall also be perpendicular to the plane which passes through them.

5. The three angles of a spherical triangle are together greater than two right angles and less than six right angles.

6. In a spherical triangle prove the formulæ—

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)=\cot \tfrac{1}{2} C \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a+b)};$$

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A-B)=\cot \tfrac{1}{2} C \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a+b)}.$$

7. What is the polar equation of a straight line when the pole is on the line? What is the polar equation of a circle when the pole is at the centre of the circle?

8. Find the angle between two lines whose equations, with regard to rectangular co-ordinates, are given.

9. Give the equation of a circle—

(*a*) When the origin of co-ordinates is at the centre.
(*b*) When the centre lies on either of the axes of co-ordinates.
(*c*) When the axes are a diameter and perpendicular at its extremity.

10. The product of any number of successive integers is exactly divisible by that of the same number of terms of the numerical series.

11. Every equation has as many roots as it has dimensions, and no more.

12. Solve the equation $x^4+3x^3-7x^2-27x-18=0$, which has two roots of the form $+a$, $-a$.

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1. Eliminate θ and ϕ from the equations:—

$a \sin^2\theta+b \cos^2\theta=c$, $b \sin^2\phi+a \cos^2\phi=d$, and $a \tan \theta=b \tan \phi$.

2. The lines joining the points of bisection of the opposite edges of a triangular pyramid intersect in a point.

3. Prove the formula $\sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B+C)=\dfrac{1+\cos a+\cos b+\cos c}{4 \cos \frac{1}{2}a \cos \frac{1}{2}b \cos \frac{1}{2}c}$.

4. Prove that the arcs drawn from the angles of a spherical triangle perpendicular to the opposite sides intersect in a point.

5. Find the condition that the three lines,

$$\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=1,\ \frac{x}{a'}+\frac{y}{b'}=1,\ \frac{x}{a''}+\frac{y}{b''}=1,$$

shall pass through the same point.

6. Given the vertex and vertical angle of a triangle and the rectangle under the sides; if one extremity of the base describe a straight line or circle, find the locus described by the other extremity.

7. Find the locus of a point such that the square of its distance from a fixed point is equal to the rectangle under its distance from a fixed straight line and a line of given length.

8. Determine whether the equation $2x^4-12x^3+19x^2-6x+9=0$ has equal roots; and if so, find all the roots of the equation.

9. Prove that the second and fourth terms of the equation $x^4+p_1x^3+p_2x^2+p_3x+p_4=0$, can be removed by the same transformation if

$$8p_3=p_1(4p_2-p_1^2).$$

Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

Latin.—*Examiner, R. B. Bagley,* M.A.

Translate into English :

(A).—Virgil—*Æneid,* IV., 474–521.

Ergo ubi concepit furias, evicta dolore,
Decrevitque mori; tempus secum ipsa modumque
Exigit et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem,
Consilium vultu tegit ac spem fronte serenat:
" Inveni, germana, viam—gratare sorori,—
Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.
Oceani finem iuxta solemque cadentem
Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum:
Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
Spargens humida mella soporiferumque papaver.
Haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas,
Sistere aquam fluviis et vertere sidera retro,
Nocturnosque ciet Manes; mugire videbis
Sud pedibus terram et descendere montibus ornos.
Testor, cara, deos et te, germana, tuumque
Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes.
Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
Erige, et arma, viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit
Impius, exuviasque omnes lectumque iugalem,
Quo perii, superimponas: abolere nefandi
Cuncta viri monumenta iuvat, monstratque sacerdos."
Haec effata silet, pallor simul occupat ora.
Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris
Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
Concipit, aut graviora timet, quam morte Sychaei.
Ergo iussa parat.
At regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras
Erecta ingenti taedis atque ilice secta,
Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat
Funerea; super exuvias ensemque relictum
Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
Stant arae circum, et crines effusa sacerdos
Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque
Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.
Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni;
Falcibus et messae ad lunam quaeruntur aënis
Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;
Quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus
Et matri praereptus amor.
Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria iuxta,
Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,
Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati
Sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantes
Curae numen habet iustumque memorque, precatur.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

(B).—HORACE—*Odes*, Book I., xxxvii.

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus, nunc Saliaribus
Ornare pulvinar deorum
Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

Antehac nefas depromere Caecubum
Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
Regina dementes ruinas
Funus et imperio parabat

Contaminato cum grege turpium
Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens
Sperare fortunaque dulci
Ebria. Sed minuit furorem

Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus,
Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
Redegit in veros timores
Caesar ab Italia volantem

Remis adurgens, accipiter velut
Molles columbas aut leporem citus
Venator in campis nivalis
Haemoniae, daret ut catenis

Fatale monstrum: quae generosius
Perire quaerens nec muliebriter
Expavit ensem nec latentes
Classe cita reparavit oras;

Ausa et iacentem visere regiam
Vultu sereno, fortis et asperas
Tractare serpentes, ut atrum
Corpore combiberet venenum.

Deliberata morte ferocior:
Saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens
Privata deduci superbo
Non humilis mulier triumpho.

(C).—HORACE—*Epistles*, Book I., xx.

Vertumnum Ianumque, liber, spectare videris,
Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.
Odisti claves et grata sigilla pudico,
Paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas,
Non ita nutritus. Fuge quo descendere gestis:
Non erit emisso reditus tibi. Quid miser egi?
Quid volui? dices, ubi quid te laeserit; et scis
In breve te cogi, quum plenus languet amator.
Quodsi non odio peccantis desipit augur,
Carus eris Romae, donec te deserat aetas;
Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi
Coeperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,
Aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.

Ridebit monitor non exauditus, ut ille,
Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum
Iratus: quis enim invitum servare laboret?
Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem
Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus.
Quum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures,
Me libertino natum patre et in tenui re
Maiores pennas nido extendisse loqueris,
Ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas;
Me primis urbis belli placuisse domique,
Corporis exigui, praecanum, solibus aptum,
Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem.
Forte meum si quis te percontabitur aevum,
Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres,
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno,

1. State the etymological meaning of the verb *exigere*, and deduce from it the various meanings that the verb assumes.

2. Explain the expression "Oceani finem juxta," and state the position of Oceanus in the geography of Homer.

3. There seems to be a difficulty in the use of the epithet *soporiferum* in verse 486 of extract (A), in connexion with the wakeful dragon, guardian of the golden apples. Could you give any of the attempts that have been made to explain away the difficulty?

4. Explain the construction of the clause "magicas invitam accingier artes;" also that of "praetexere funera sacris."

5. What is the metre of (B), and what are its laws? Judging from internal evidence, when should you suppose it was written?

6. Explain fully the following passages in (C):—

"Vertumnum Ianumque, liber, spectare videris,
Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus."

"Forte meum si quis te percontabitur aevum,
Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres,
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno."

Translate into English:—

SALLUST—*Jugurtha*, c. 31.

Multa me dehortantur a vobis, Quirites, ni studium reipublicae omnia superet: opes factionis, vostra patientia, ius nullum, ac maxume quod innocentiae plus periculi quam honoris est. Nam illa quidem piget dicere, his annis quindecim quam ludibrio fueritis superbiae paucorum, quam foede quamque inulti perierint vostri defensores, ut vobis animus ab ignavia atque socordia corruptus sit, qui ne nunc quidem, obnoxiis inimicis, exsurgitis, atque etiam nunc timetis eos, quibus decet terrori esse. Sed quamquam haec talia sunt, tamen obviam ire factionis potentiae animus subigit; certe ego libertatem, quae mihi a parente meo tradita est, experiar; verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vostra manu situm est, Quirites. Neque ego vos hortor, quod saepe maiores vostri fecere, ut contra iniurias armati eatis. Nihil vi, nihil secessione opus est; necesse est, suomet ipsi more praecipites eant. Occiso Tiberio Graccho, quem regnum parare aiebant, in plebem Romanam quaestiones graves habitae sunt. Post C. Gracchi et M.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

Fulvii caedem item vestri ordinis multi mortales in carcere necati sunt; utriusque cladis non lex verum lubido eorum finem fecit. Sed sane fuerit regni paratio plebi sua restituere, quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, iure factum sit. Superioribus annis taciti indignabamini aerarium expilari, reges et populos liberos paucis nobilibus vectigal pendere, penes eosdem et summam gloriam et maxumas divitias esse; tamen haec talia facinora impune suscepisse parum habuere. Itaque postremo leges, maiestas vostra, divina et humana omnia hostibus tradita sunt.

1. How does Livy explain the application of the word *Quirites* to the Roman people? Could you suggest any other explanation? Account for the expressions *populus Romanus Quirites*, and *populus Romanus Quiritium*.

2. What events in Roman history are alluded to in the expression "nihil secessione opus est?"

3. Give a short account of the agrarian law of Tib. Gracchus, and the date of his murder, with the circumstances that led to it.

4. Distinguish between *interficere*, *necare*, and *trucidare*; *ærarium* and *fiscus*; *vectigal* and *stipendium*.

CICERO—*De Senectute*, c. 13.

Saepe audivi a maioribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, mirari solitum C. Fabricium, quod, quum apud regem Pyrrhum legatus esset, audisset a Thessalo Cinea esse quemdam Athenis, qui se sapientem profitereter, eumque dicere omnia, quae faceremus, ad voluptatem esse referenda. Quod ex eo audientes M'. Curium et Ti. Coruncanium optare solitos ut id Samnitibus ipsique Pyrrho persuaderetur, quo facilius vinci possent, quum se voluptatibus dedissent. Vixerat M'. Curius, cum P. Decio, qui quinquennio ante eum consulem se pro re publica quarto consulatu devoverat: norat eumdem Fabricius, norat Coruncanius: qui quum ex sua vita tum ex eius, quem dico, Decii facto iudicabant esse profecto aliquid natura pulcrum atque praeclarum quod sua sponte peteretur quodque spreta et contempta voluptate optimus quisque sequeretur. Quorsum igitur tam multa de voluptate? Quia non modo vituperatio nulla, sed etiam summa laus senectutis est, quod ea voluptates nullas magno opere desiderat. Caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis. Caret ergo etiam vinolentia et cruditate et insomniis. Sed si aliquid dandum est voluptati, quoniam eius blanditiis non facile obsistimus—divine enim Plato 'escam malorum' appellat 'voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiantur ut pisces',—quamquam immoderatis epulis caret senectus, modicis tamen conviviis delectari potest. C. Duilium M. F., qui Poenos classe primus devicerat, redeuntem a coena senem saepe videbam puer, delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, quae sibi nullo exemplo privatus sumpserat: tantum licentia dabat gloria.

1. What is the date of the consulship of C. Duilius? Give an account of his services, of the way in which they were commemorated, and of the honours conferred on him.

2. Who is the person alluded to in the words *quemdam Athenis*, &c.?

3. What is the passive construction of verbs that in the active take their object in the dative?

4. What is the peculiar use of the reflexive pronouns *sui*, *suus*, as distinguished from *is* or *ille*?

Retranslate into Latin prose:—

Cæsar said that on account of his respect for Divitiacus and the Aeduans, he would receive them under his protection, and spare them; but, because the state was of great influence among the Belgæ, and pre-eminent in the number of its population, he demanded 600 hostages. When these were delivered, and all the arms in the town collected, he went from that place into the territories of the Ambiani, who, without delay, surrendered themselves and all their possessions. Upon their territories bordered the Nervii, concerning whose character and customs, when Cæsar inquired, he received the following information:—That there was no access for merchants to them; that they suffered no wine or other things tending to luxury to be imported, because they thought that by their use the mind is enervated, and the courage impaired; that they were a savage people, and of great bravery; that they upbraided and condemned the rest of the Belgæ, who had surrendered themselves to the Roman people, and thrown aside their national courage; that they openly declared they would neither send ambassadors, nor accept any condition of peace.

GRECIAN AND ROMAN HISTORY.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett,* LL.D.

1. Write a brief sketch of the life and character—(1), of Pericles; (2), of Julius Cæsar; adding dates.

OUTLINES OF ANCIENT AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the most eminent geographers among the Greeks and Romans. Which of them first raised geography to the dignity of a science?

2. Name the six most important subdivisions of the Peloponnesus.

3. Enumerate the subdivisions of Italy as instituted in the time of Augustus.

4. What localities of ancient Greece are distinguished in Roman history?

5. Describe the geographical positions of the following places, and state as fully as you can any circumstances of interest connected with them:—Cunaxa, Leuctra, Arbela, Zama, Munda, Arpinum.

6. Trace the courses of the Thames, the Shannon, and the Rhine, from their sources to the sea, mentioning the districts through which they flow, and the chief towns on their banks.

7. Where are the following places, to whom do they belong, and for what are any of them remarkable?—Valparaiso, Port-Mahon, Missolonghi, Natal, Raleigh, Bannockburn, Goa, Acapulco, Trent, Bosworth Field, Trieste, Astracan.

8. How many Cinque Ports are there? State their names and origin.

9. Give the Latin names of the Thames, the Seine, the Saône, the Severn, the Lake of Como, and of Lyons, Marseilles, Modena, Padua Rimini.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

Science Scholarship of the First Year.

Mathematics.—*Examiner, Dr. Allman.*

1. Give the method of reducing a vulgar to an equivalent decimal fraction. Prove that the decimal must either terminate or recur. Reduce $\frac{1}{49}$ to an equivalent decimal.

2. Explain the process for finding the greatest common measure of two numbers. Find the greatest common measure of 235807 and 279851.

3. Extract the square roots of 76143076, of ·07929856, and of $\frac{5}{7}$.

4. The posts of an electric telegraph by the side of a railway are placed at intervals of 60 yards; find the rate per hour of a train which passes over 11 of these intervals in 25″. Also, find the least distance of two posts from each other which are an exact number of miles apart.

5. A quadrant of the meridian = 10000565·268 French metres and one metre = 39·37079 English inches. How many English yards are there in the quadrant?

6. Which is the best investment—the 3 per cents. at $86\frac{1}{4}$, 4 per cent. stock at $90\frac{1}{2}$, or 5 per cent. stock at $102\frac{3}{4}$? Which is the worst?

7. If 1500 men have provisions for 287 days, and if, after 97 days, 250 men go away; find how long the remaining provisions will serve the number left.

8. Find the value of $\frac{\frac{5}{7} \text{ of } \frac{3}{10}+\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } \frac{8}{21}}{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{9}{14}-\frac{5}{6} \text{ of } \frac{2}{15}}$; and of $\frac{4\frac{1}{7}-2\frac{1}{4}}{6\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{7}}$.

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1. Solve the following equations:—

$$\sqrt{(x+8)}-\sqrt{(x+3)}=\sqrt{x};$$

$$\frac{1}{x+a+b}+\frac{1}{x-a+b}+\frac{1}{x+a-b}+\frac{1}{x-a-b}=0.$$

2. Find the value of $uv-(1-u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\ (1-v^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, where $2u=x+\frac{1}{x}$ and $2v=y+\frac{1}{y}$.

3. A courier proceeds from one place, P, to another, Q, in 14 hours; a second courier starts at the same time as the first, from a place 10 miles behind P, and arrives at Q at the same time as the first courier. The second courier finds that he takes half an hour less than the first to accomplish 20 miles. Find the distance of Q from P.

4. Solve the simultaneous equations:—

$$x(x+y+z)=a^2,\ y(x+y+z)=b^2,\ z(x+y+z)=c^2.$$

5. Simplify the expression:—

$$\frac{1}{a(a-b)(a-c)}+\frac{1}{b(b-a)(b-c)}+\frac{1}{c(c-b)(c-a)}.$$

6. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

7. If the sides of two triangles, about each of their angles, be proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular to one another, and shall have those angles equal which are opposite to the homologous sides.

8. In any triangle the square of the line bisecting any angle, internal or external, is equal to the difference between the rectangle under the

sides about that angle, and the rectangle under the segments of the side which the bisecting line meets. *Appendix, No. 2.*

9. If perpendiculars be drawn from any point on the circumference of a circle to the sides of an inscribed quadrilateral, the rectangle under the perpendiculars on two opposite sides is equal to the rectangle under the other two perpendiculars. Scholarship Examinations.

10. Describe a circle passing through two given points and touching a given circle.

11. Express the sine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

12. If $\cos\theta=\frac{a\cos\phi-b}{a-b\cos\phi}$, prove that $\frac{\tan\frac{\theta}{2}}{\sqrt{a+b}}=\frac{\tan\frac{\phi}{2}}{\sqrt{a-b}}$.

13. In any triangle ABC, prove that

$$\frac{\cot\frac{A}{2}+\cot\frac{B}{2}+\cot\frac{C}{2}}{\sec\frac{A}{2}\sec\frac{B}{2}\sec\frac{C}{2}}=\frac{1}{8}\frac{(a+b+c)^3}{abc}.$$

14. Prove that $\frac{\sin 3A-\cos 3A}{\sin A+\cos A}=2\sin 2A-1$.

Engineering Scholarship of the Third Year.—Senior Class.

Examiner, Professor Townsend, M.A.

1. Prove the prismoidal formula, and show how to calculate the area of the slopes and surface.

2. Given m and a, the tabular numbers for Macneill's second series corresponding to any two extreme heights; find Bidder's numbers, n being ratio of slopes.

3. The height of a frustrum of a right cone is H, the radii of the upper and lower sections are R R′; required the volume.

4. In the transit theodolite, describe accurately the meaning of the adjustment of the bubble tube attached to vertical limb, and the mode of effecting it, if required.

5. Read the vernier on the instrument set before you.

6. Given the radius of a curve and starting points; show how to put it in by means of offsets when odd distances occur.

7. The acreage of a survey measured with a chain one-fifth of a link too short is 640 acres; required the true acreage.

8. The observed altitude of a star taken with regard to the sea horizon from a height h is α; required the true altitude.

9. The altitude of two objects taken from a point A are α and α'; proceeding in a horizontal direction towards them to a point B, they have both the same altitude β; required the distance (horizontal) between the objects, the distance A B being m. *N.B.*—A B and both objects are situated in same vertical plane.

10. When the theodolite is used for finding the difference between the heights of two places situated on a steep incline, describe how the observations may be conducted, so as to neutralize the effect of curvature. Show by a diagram your reasons for so acting; and write down the value of the quantity above mentioned, given the horizontal distance between them.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis,* LL.D.

1. Find the centre of gravity of a cone.
2. Deduce the equation of equilibrium:—
   (*a*). In Hunter's screw.
   (*b*). In the endless screw.
3. Find the relation between the power and the weight in the case of a single movable pulley in which the two directions of the string are not parallel.
4. A heavy particle is placed on a rough sphere; find its limiting positions of equilibrium.
5. Establish the formula—

$$v^2 - v'^2 = 2fs.$$

6. A body is projected vertically upwards with a given velocity, V; find how high it will ascend, and in what time it will return to the earth.
7. A body falls through 400 feet; find the space described in the last second of its motion, gravity being equal to 32.
8. Find the centre of pressure of a vertical rectangle, the upper edge of which is situated in the surface of the liquid.
9. Several liquids, whose specific gravities are known, are mixed in given proportions, either of volume or weight; what equations serve to determine the specific gravity of the mixture?
10. Find the force requisite to work a suction pump, the dimensions of which are given.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis,* LL.D.

1. In determining specific gravity by means of the specific gravity bottle, the result is not affected by the operation being conducted in air. Prove this.
2. How may it be shown that the absorbing and radiating power of the same surface are identical?
3. How is the sudden expansion which takes place when water passes into the solid state accounted for? Give the general law of which this phenomenon is a case.
4. Describe the construction of Marcet's boiler, its use, and the manner of using it.
5. By what experiment did Faraday prove the exact function of the tin-foil coatings in a Leyden jar?
6. How do you account for the residual charge in a Leyden jar, and how may its amount relatively to the entire charge be found?
7. Describe accurately Clarke's electro-magnetic machine, and the various experiments which may be made with it.
8. A magnetic needle, free to revolve round a vertical axis, which passes through its centre of gravity, and divides its line of poles into two equal parts, is acted on by a vertical current distant from the axis by half this line; prove that the needle will remain in equilibrium in all positions.

GEOLOGY.—*Examiner, Professor William King.*

1. Describe quartz, feldspar, and mica.
2. Give the divisions (formations) of the Upper Silurian system.
3. Name some fossils characteristic of the Cretaceous system.

4. Describe the following fossils:—Trilobite, ammonite, productus, and spirifer. *Appendix, No. 2.*

5. Explain the origin of limestone.

6. Explain the differences between plutonic and volcanic rocks.

Scholarship Examinations.

ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.—MIDDLE CLASS.

Examiner, Professor Townsend, M.A.

1. Given the projections of two lines; find angle between them. Do same for two planes.

2. Draw a tangent plane to a cone parallel to a given line.

3. Given the projections of two lines; find projections of shortest distance between them.

4. Draw a plane through a given line, making a given angle with a given plane not containing the line.

5. On a given line describe a regular pentagon. Through a given point in plane draw a line passing through the intersection of two given lines, the point of intersection not being given.

6. Reduce the annexed figure to its equivalent triangle.

7. Construct the isometrical projection of the solid whose projections are annexed.

8. Construct the shadow on an angular pulley.

9. Given the directions of the isometric axis, and the position of a line lying in an isometric plane; find geometrically the original length of the line.

10. The scale of a map is five chains to one inch, this is reduced to another one-third the area; required the representative fraction of the map so formed.

11. The distance between two points on a map is 7·3 inches, the scale is three miles to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; required the distance between the points in kilometres.

12. Given the projections of a line; show how to put it in perspective.

SECOND YEAR SCHOLARSHIPS IN MEDICINE AND ENGINEERING.

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Professor Rowney,* PH.D.

1. Describe the mode of obtaining and the properties of nitrogen gas.

2. What is meant by isomorphism? Give some examples of isomorphous bodies.

3. Convert 15°, 64°, and 120° of the centigrade scale into the corresponding degrees of the Fahrenheit scale.

4. Give the laws of combination by weight and volume.

5. Describe the method of preparing phosphorus, its properties, and uses.

6. Write the formulæ in symbols of the oxides of manganese, aluminum, and chromium.

7. What is meant by the specific heat of a body?

8. How do you distinguish affinity from the forces of cohesion and adhesion?

Appendix, No 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

9. What is a compound radical? Give some examples.
10. What is the composition of soap, and how is it obtained?
11. When are compounds said to be isomeric?
12. Give the formulæ for gum, starch, and sugar.

Medical Scholarships of the Fourth Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.—*Examiner, Professor Cleland,* M.D.

1. Describe the mode of accommodation of the eye to distances.
2. Describe the process of deglutition, indicating shortly the part taken in the action by the groups of muscles called into play.
3. State how the ovum is impregnated, and what changes take place in its interior from the moment of impregnation till the appearance of the germinal membrane.
4. Describe the microscopic appearances of the liver, including the microscopic disposition of vessels and nerves.
5. State what is known of the function of the cerebellum, and of the corpora quadrigemina.

Medical Jurisprudence.—*Examiner, Professor M'Coy,* F.R.C.S.I.

1. There are strong grounds for suspecting that a person was poisoned by arsenic; suppose none can be found in the stomach or bowels, what further proceedings are to be taken in the post-mortem inquiry, to afford medical evidence in the case?
2. What is the difference (anatomical and otherwise) between marks on a dead body from contusions received during life, and cadaveric discolorations?
3. The dead body of an infant is found. What appearance, on superficial inspection, indicates that it must have lived at least three days after birth?
4. What analytic process will identify laudanum or other solution of opium found in the stomach of one suspected of being poisoned?

Materia Medica.—*Examiner, Professor M'Coy,* F.R.C.S.I.

[To prevent mistakes, the writing must be legible; the writer's signature be at the bottom of each page; the number prefixed to each question to be put before the corresponding answer; the question itself not to be transcribed.]

1. In what class of medicines is strychnia ranked in general practice? Its dose? Give the *chief* symptoms that distinguish its poisonous action from tetanus.
2. Besides the purgative action of aloes, what organs and functions does it influence to extend its therapeutic value?
3. Name three or four distinct local actions expected from the application of nitrate of silver to certain strictures of the urethra.
4. What are the medical properties of arseniate of soda, and its dose? What remote morbid affections may follow the continued employment of arsenic in medical doses, differing from its ordinary actions as a poison?

5. State the distinctive characters of the alkaloids, and their differences from the neutral organic principles.

6. What is lithia; for what is its carbonate specially recommended, and on what grounds? What chemical action does it exhibit?

7. What is the longest time it would be prudent to leave a sinapism on an infant of three months old?

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Direct the proper number of leeches to be applied to the proper place, in a case of gastritis.

Direct a mixture of three ingredients for diarrhœa from relaxation.

(To be written in full, without contractions or symbols.)

SURGERY.—*Examiner, Professor Browne,* M.D.

1. In what situation in the forearm does the injury known as Collis's fracture occur? State clearly the signs of this accident when the fracture is impacted, and the causes which produce the deformity.

2. State the mode of treatment of this accident. Describe two or three splints especially recommended to be applied, and by whom they were so recommended.

3. Give a simple classification of aneurisms.

4. Who has denied the existence of what is termed a true aneurism? and name one or two writers who recognise this form of dilatation. What are the conditions which would be required to constitute a true aneurism? State the difference between true sauntated aneurism and a persiform aneurism. In what vessels does the latter form of this disease occur?

5. Give the general symptoms of an aneurism of the left subclavian artery, what may be the pressure effects of it as it increases, and state the various ways in which it may prove fatal to the life of the sufferer. In which of the right or left subclavian arteries does aneurism most frequently occur?

6. What are the principles on which the operations for the radical cure of reducible hernia are conducted?

7. Give a short description of Wutzer's operation, and what are its principal defects; and state how Woods proposes to remedy it by his operation, of which also give a short description.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—*Examiner, Professor Colahan,* M.D.

1. Describe the stages and the symptoms, both general and physical, peculiar to each stage of *pneumonia,* and the concurrent morbid changes which the lung undergoes in the progress of the disease. State the condition of the urine, and the diagnostic indications afforded by the state of this fluid throughout the disease.

2. Describe the character of the expectorated matter in *acute bronchitis,* and the diagnostic aid given by the state of the sputa as to the stage, the vital force, and management of the disease. What are the secondary effects produced in the lung by prolonged bronchitis? Describe the manner in which these results are brought about, and the symptoms indicative of their existence.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

3. Describe the pathological changes which take place in *acute pleurisy*, and the general and physical symptoms which these altered states induce.

4. Enumerate the general and physical symptoms of *acute pericarditis* throughout its several stages; mention the diseases with which it is most commonly associated, and its frequency of occurrence in these several maladies. State the morbid changes which take place during the progress of the disease.

5. Give the physical symptoms and morbid changes induced by *endocarditis.*

MIDWIFERY.—*Examiner, Professor Doherty*, M.D.

1. Classify the cases of difficult parturition which are met in practice.

2. What is the nature of malacosteon, rachitis, and exostosis; contrast the deformities produced by them in the female pelvis.

3. Mention the cases of labour in which the forceps may be used with advantage, and those in which its use would be prejudicial. Describe the mode of applying it.

4. How far is secale a remedy which is applicable to cases of difficult parturition? How may it injuriously affect the mother and the fœtus?

5. In cases of defective brim of the pelvis it has been proposed to resort to another operation in place of using the forceps. What is that operation; what advantages is it said to offer; how is it performed?

6. Ophthalmia neonatorum; what are its causes, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment?

7. Cyanosis; what are the malformations to which it may owe its existence?

8. Syphilis; what are the signs of its presence in the newly born? Within what period after birth does it show itself?

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—*Examiner, Professor Cleland*, M.D.

1. Describe the ligaments by which the scapula is bound to the clavicle.

2. Describe the latissimus dorsi muscle and state the structures on which it successively lies.

3. State explicitly the attachments of muscles which are found on the anterior crural aspect of the body of the pubes, mentioning the appearance of each and their position relatively one to another.

4. Describe the vessels and nerves of the stomach.

5. Describe the several anatomical arrangements by which elasticity is given to the foot.

MATERIA MEDICA.—*Examiner Professor M'Coy*, F.R.C.S.I.

[To prevent mistakes, the writing must be legible; the writer's signature be at the bottom of each page; the number prefixed to each question to be put before the corresponding answer; the question itself not to be transcribed.]

1. What is the officinal preparation of the podophilli radix; the medical effect it is said to produce beyond others of its class; its dose?

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Scholarship Examinations.

2. In what state of composition does its chief medical alkaloid exist in the officinal poppy? How must the dose, &c., of opium be modified according to its requirement—1st, as a sedative; 2nd, as a stimulant; 3rd, as an hypnotic; 4th, when required to act promptly and for a short time; and 5th, to act slowly and more persistently?

3. What is the active principle of cantharis? What are its best solvents? What is the longest time it would be prudent to leave a blister on one insensible, say from coma? On what parts of the body might a blister, in any case, be left on much longer than elsewhere?

4. How, and in what doses is sulphate of quinia administered in ague? What objection is there to infusion of roses as a vehicle for this salt?

5. What are the constituents of the mistura ferri composita? Give the precise purposes designed for each ingredient. What is the colour of the mixture when well prepared?

6. In what condition of the system is digitalis most certain as a diuretic? What methods greatly increase its diuretic powers? Under what circumstances is digitalis a dangerous diuretic?

Medical Scholarships of the Second Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.—*Examiner, Professor Cleland,* M.D.

1. Describe the characters of whatever description distinguishing white fibrous and yellow elastic tissues.

2. Describe the structure of the skin, and mention the effects of carmine on its microscopic elements.

3. State the means by which as large an amount of mucous surface as possible is obtained, to which the food may be exposed in its passage along the intestine.

4. Describe the nature of the limits and content of a narrow cavity.

5. Describe the differences of proportion in the infantile and adult forms of cranial cavity.

Natural Philosophy.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis,* LL.D.

1. Define the following terms:—Impenetrability, Elasticity, Hardness, Inertia.

2. Distinguish accurately between a solid and a fluid; mention the two classes of fluids, and state precisely the distinction between them.

3. How may the volume occupied by the pores of a given piece of chalk be determined?

4. State Mariotte's law, and describe the apparatus for verifying it.

5. Describe Leslie's Differential Thermometer.

6. Describe the various methods which have been employed for determining the temperature of water corresponding to its maximum density; and state what that temperature is.

7. Describe how gunpowder may be ignited—(*a*), by frictional electricity; (*b*), by voltaic electricity.

8. Describe Daniel's constant battery, and the chemical actions which take place in its working.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

Law Scholarships.—First Year.

Jurisprudence.—*Examiner, Professor Cairnes,* M.A.

1. The doctrine that "laws emanate from superiors" is an identical proposition: why?

2. To the statement that "laws are a species of command," there are certain real, and certain apparent, exceptions?

3. "*Privilegia*" are of two sorts?

4. "Laws of imperfect obligation" have been understood in two senses?

5. "Positive Law" may become the subject of inquiry in jurisprudence from four distinct points of view. State what these are, and give examples of standard works in each department.

6. State and criticise Bentham's account of the doctrine of the "Law of Nature."

7. Bentham's ethical system is admitted by the most authoritative living exponents of his doctrine to be extremely defective; yet this deficiency has not materially affected the soundness of the juridical structure which he has erected thereon. How do you explain this circumstance?

8. What was Bentham's view as to the regard to be paid by the legislator to the difference, in point of sensibility, of persons subject to the action of law? Give some examples of the way in which he would apply this principle to practice.

9. Analyze and compare on Bentham's principles the evils respectively of an agrarian murder, and of one committed from revenge.

10. Legislation is not coextensive with morality: why?

11. Distinguish the *jus civile* from the *jus gentium.*

12. Distinguish rights *in rem* from rights *in personam.*

13. Distinguish *dominium* from *possessio*: by what process was the latter converted into the former?

14. What was the true conception of the Roman "tutor?" and how did it differ from that of the "curator?"

15. The reign of Hadrian is an epoch in Roman jurisprudence: why?

16. What is the meaning of *diminutio capitis?*

17. Mr. Maine notices three modes by which the improvement of the law has been effected: what are they? and to what stages of social progress are they respectively adapted?

18. Mr. Maine points out two distinct principles on which social and political combination took place in very early times: what are these, and which has been triumphant in the course of history? The history of Rome affords an example of their conflict.

Second Year.

Jurisprudence and Civil Law.

1. What are the four elements into which Bentham, with a view to juridical inquiries, resolves the happiness of the body politic; and what, in a juridical point of view, is their relative importance?

2. In seeking to favour equality by means of legislation three conditions should be observed?

3. Consistently with observing these conditions, what modes of promoting equality by law does Bentham suggest?

4. The goodness of laws depends on their conforming to general expectation? What rules does Bentham lay down for securing this conformity?

5. What are the conditions (positive and negative) necessary to constitute "an independent political society?"

6. Apply the above principle to the following statement from the *Times* as to the political position of the British colonies:—

"The power we desire to exercise (over the colonies) is entirely a moral one, and, strong or weak, the dependency that wishes to quit us has only solemnly to make up its mind to that effect."

7. The definition of the *jus naturale* given by Ulpian involves a confusion of distinct ideas?

8. Trace the analogy between the Roman "*gens*" and the "Hindoo community."

9. Describe the two modes of conveyance, "tradition" and "mancipation:" which was the more ancient form?

10. What was the origin of the "right of possession"? Distinguish this right from that conferred by "usucapion" as well as from that acquired by "prescription."

11. By what steps was the "inquisitorial" method of criminal procedure which obtained among the Anglo-Normans of the 13th century, transformed into the "litigious" method of modern times?

12. Describe the several forms of Roman marriage.

13. State the several enactments by which the *dominica potestas* was restrained in the literature of ancient Rome.

14. Describe the growth of the idea of "territorial sovereignty."

THIRD YEAR.

1. Explain the course by which the simplification of the transfer of property was effected in ancient Rome.

2. Define a will or testament.

3. What is "universal succession?" Give examples of this mode of transmitting rights in Roman and English law.

4. Distinguish the conception of "heir" as understood by a Roman and by an English lawyer.

5. Explain the connexion between testaments and adoption in Roman law.

6. What was the nature of the Prætorian will? and what was the nature of the "*jus tripartitum?*"

7. How does Maine account for the horror with which intestacy was regarded in Rome?

8. What, according to Maine, was the origin of contract in ancient Rome?

9. Contract in the course of its history has passed through four steps.

10. How came "*nomen*" to signify a debt?

11. An act may produce an evil of the first order, and a good of the second order, or conversely?

12. State the advantages and disadvantages respectively of the "inquisitorial" and the "litigious" method in criminal procedure.

13. With what arguments does Mr. Stephen advocate a return to the practice of interrogating prisoners?

14. Sir H. Palgrave contrasts the functions of the ancient with those of the modern jury.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

FIRST YEAR.

LAW.—*Examiner, Professor Campion,* B.A.

1. An illegitimate son purchases an estate in fee and dies, whereupon his son enters as heir-at-law, and afterwards dies intestate, unmarried, and without issue; how does the estate devolve in that event? What is the effect of the 22 & 23 Vic., chap. 35, sec. 19 on descent?

2. An estate is conveyed to A for life, remainder to B in fee; B devises his estate in the lands to C for life, remainder to the heirs of A, and dies leaving A surviving; is A's estate enlarged?

3. Give an example of the doctrine of "cy-pres;" state the several elements which are essential to give it effect.

4. Give an illustration of an estate by operation of law, and of an estate created by implication, respectively. State the grounds on which the latter is founded.

5. Fee-simple and leasehold lands are granted in terms to "A and his heirs male;" other fee-simple lands and leasehold lands are devised "to A and his heirs male, remainder to B." What estates pass?

6. Explain and illustrate the distinction between a conditional limitation, an executory devise, the limit to the creation of the latter, and a contingent remainder, and in connexion with these the doctrine that a fee could not be limited upon a fee.

7. In what respect do long terms of years differ from ordinary leaseholds for years; upon what principle do they afford protection to a purchaser? When the term was assigned to the person who was tenant for life subject to the term, what was the immediate result, and on what principle of law?

8. Describe in terms the ordinary limitations to uses to bar dower. A deed of purchase containing such limitations having been executed in 1820, and containing an express declaration of intent to bar dower; the purchaser married in 1845, and died leaving his wife surviving; is she entitled to dower? State the grounds of your answer.

9. The descendants of a purchaser of real estate being exhausted; trace the descent to his grandfather, and the issue of the latter, assuming that father and grandfather were each twice married, and had each sons and daughters by both marriages.

10. Distinguish between the creation and the assignment of a term of years in reference to the operation of the Statute of Uses, and state the particular grounds of your answer.

11. One denomination of land was conveyed to A for life, remainder to B and the heirs of her body. Another denomination of land was conveyed to B and the heirs male of her body. B married, had issue a daughter, and died leaving her husband surviving. Could the latter sustain any claim in respect to these estates?

12. Prior to the 3rd & 4th Wm. IV., 106 (the Descent Act), the owner in fee of lands, having two daughters, his only issue and coheiresses, devised the lands "to them and their heirs;" another owner in fee at the same time devised his estate to his eldest son and heir-at-law in fee; how did the devisees take? State the reasons of the answer.

13. The owner of lands for a lease for one life, by indenture makes an under lease of the lands for forty years; he also, at the same time, makes a lease by indenture for forty years of other lands in which he had no estate at the time. The life for which he held the former lands drops before the expiration of said term; but in the meantime he purchased the fee in both lands. State the result and the grounds of it in connection with the principle of Estoppel.

14. A makes a mortgage in fee to B who dies; upon a subsequent assignment of the mortgage or reconveyance of the mortgaged estate, who are the necessary parties, and on what ground?

15. Upon the decease in 1840 of one of two sisters, coparceners in fee, intestate, leaving her sister, also her husband, two daughters, and a grandson of a deceased daughter her surviving; what is the devolution of her estate in the above events? State the grounds on which doubts were raised as to the devolution of the estate in these events; in what manner are these doubts respectively explained by Mr. Williams in his treatise?

16. Is the settlement of real estate by way of remainder governed by any and what rule more stringent than the rule of perpetuity, which restrains executory interests within a certain period? In what manner does Williams illustrate the subject?

17. State the effect of the following conveyances, and explain the grounds of the answer in each case:—A release to A and his heirs upon trust for B and his heirs. A feoffment unto and to the use of A and his heirs to the use of B and his heirs. A bargain and sale to A and his heirs to the use of B and his heirs. A grant to A (simply) to the use of B and his heirs. Explain the meaning of a power of appointment operating on uses.

18. A being seized of certain lands makes his will in 1830, and thereby devised the lands to B and his heirs; made C residuary devisee of his real estate; afterwards purchased other lands in fee and died, leaving C surviving (B having died before testator). What is the devolution of the respective estates in these events?

SECOND YEAR.

1. In what manner did the 19 & 20 Vic., chap. 97, extend the relief previously given in equity to sureties on payment of the debt? Give an example of its application. To what former distinction as to the nature of the securities was that statute directed?

2. Give an example of a case of marshalling assets in equity in the case of a vendor's lien. Against whom does the lien exist? When and on what principle does it not prevail?

3. A father being indebted to his son in £1,000, makes the latter his residuary legatee (the residue amounting to £1,000); a child being entitled under his father's settlement to a portion of £500 is made residuary legatee under his father's will (the residue amounting to £400); does the rule of equitable satisfaction apply in these cases?

4. An estate in fee, subject to incumbrances, is settled upon A for life, remainder to B in tail, remainder to C (an infant) in tail, remainder to D in fee; what is the rule in equity as to the obligation of the owners of the estates respectively, when in possession, as between them and those next in remainder to keep down interest on incumbrances, and on what ground?

5. To what extent has a volunteer a *locus standi* in a court of equity? how far does this depend on the character of the instrument under which he claims?

6. Testator bequeaths a specific chattel to A, £1,000 to B, and after some specific devises makes C residuary devisee of his lands; the personal estate is insufficient to pay debts and legacies. As between the devisees and respective legatees in what order are the assets applicable to the payment of debts?

7. Previously to the 17 & 18 Vic., chap. 113, when was the devisee

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

of a mortgaged estate not entitled to have the mortgage paid out of his testator's personal estate as the primary fund; as against whom did that right then prevail, and what is the operation of the statute?

8. Under what circumstances will equity aid the defective execution of a power, and when the non-execution; and on what principle in each case?

9. Can a party who elects to take against a will claim any benefit under such will compatibly with the doctrine of election?

10. In the year 1850 a testator devises all his freehold estate to his heir, and bequeaths pecuniary legacies not charged on his real estate; his debts by specialty and simple contract exhaust the personalty; can the legatees obtain payment of their legacies? State the reason of the answer.

CONTRACTS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

11. What legal doctrine was established by the leading case of Coggs *v.* Barnard, Raymond's Reports, 909, in reference to gratuitous bailees, and in what respect does their position differ from that of other bailees?

12. A woman at the time of her marriage had leaseholds for years and general personal estate; she was also payee of a promissory note, and was indebted to several persons for debts incurred by her *dum sola;* she dies, leaving her husband surviving, who received interest on the promissory note during her life; in these events who is entitled to the properties, who entitled to sue on the note, and by whom are the debts to be paid? State the legal grounds in each case.

13. When the consideration for a promise is past and executed, in what cases will a previous request be implied?

14. Explain the proposition that a consideration past and executed will support such a promise only as the law would imply.

15. What did the leading authority of Wain *v.* Warlters, 5 East. 10, decide as to the legal meaning of the term agreement? To what extent has the law in that respect been altered by the 19 & 20 Vic., chap. 97, sec. 3?

16. When an agent sells goods for an undisclosed principal, in whose name is the action to be brought, to what qualification is the rule subject, what is the effect of a contract by the agent under seal, and on what ground in such cases?

17. State some of the leading rules of judicial interpretation of the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds, as furnishing what is the meaning and criterion of an agreement coming within the several divisions of that section.

18. Upon a bequest of a term of years to A for life, remainder to B, what is the precise legal effect as regards quantity of estate, and on what grounds?

19. Personal property is settled in terms upon trust for A for life, and after his decease to such son of A as shall first attain the age of twenty-one years; A dies, at whose decease no son of his attained the age alluded to; how does this limitation operate? Compare it with a limitation of the legal estate in real property in the same terms.

20. A married woman is entitled to the following species of property, viz., reversionary chose in action, the subject of her marriage settlement, a contingent right to money irrespective of such settlement, a reversionary leasehold, and a sum of money (reversionary) charged on real estate; explain the power or extent of the power of disposition of the husband or husband and wife in respect to the several species of property, and the change effected by statutable enactment.

THIRD YEAR.

Scholarship Examinations.

1. A married woman having separate estate (real and personal) incurs debts for which she gives security by bonds and promissory notes respectively; to what extent, and by what particular mode as regards each species of property, does a Court of Equity give relief against her separate estate in respect of such contracts. On her decease have her creditors by specialty and simple contract any remedy, and when paid in what order are such debts discharged? State the reason of the latter.

2. Will assignments of choses in action (where the right to sue at law does not pass) ever and when be supported in equity in favour of volunteers. What mode equivalent to the transfer of the legal estate may be adopted by the equitable owner of a fund vested in trustees? State the doctrine of the leading case of Ellisson and Ellison, 6 Vesey, in reference to voluntary trusts.

3. When a testator directs the sale of his real estate, and the application of the proceeds to purposes which partially fail, what is the general result of the authorities as to the presumption of a resulting trust—first, when the competition is between the heir-at-law and next of kin; and secondly, when it is between the heir-at-law and residuary or other legatee?

4. A testator devised leasehold for lives to trustees for A and the heirs of his body, and, if A should die without issue, remainder to B. A effected a surrender of the old lease and took a new lease to himself and his heirs for three new lives and died without issue, having devised the lands to his wife. B files a bill, upon the ground of constructive trust; has he any right. State the principle applicable to that subject and the leading case.

5. In what manner did the leading case of Hulme and Tenant extend the principle of the liability of the separate estate of married women beyond previous decisions.

6. Upon what principle is it that parol evidence is admissible to raise or rebut a resulting trust consistently with the provisions of the Statute of Frauds?

7. A, by a will made in 1830, not duly attested for passing freehold estates, devised his real estate in fee to B, and bequeathed his personal estate to C, his eldest son, and died. How did the respective properties devolve? Does election apply?

8. A bequeaths the sum of £10,000 to be invested in lands to be settled on his daughter B as tenant in tail. B survives A, marries, has issue, and dies, leaving her husband surviving (no purchase of the land having been made during the daughter's life), has the husband any rights?

9. A is surety for B in a bond executed by both for payment of money to a creditor. C afterwards executes another bond subsidiary to and as a security for payment of the first. A is compelled to pay the debt, is there any contribution between A and C. When suretyship arises under different instruments, to what extent does the rule of contribution apply. (Deering *v.* Winchelsea, 1st Cox, 318.)

10. By a will made in 1820, A (the testator) being then possessed of certain lands, devised the said lands and "all the estates whereof he should die possessed" to B in trust for the children of A equally, and afterwards purchased other estates in fee and died leaving three sons. What are the rights of the sons respectively?

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Scholarship Examinations.

11. A having a mortgaged estate and an unincumbered estate, devises them both specifically, charges all his real estate with the payment of his debts, and makes a specific bequest of his personal estate; in what manner is the mortgage debt paid?

12. A purchases an estate in the joint names of his son and a stranger. What is the immediate effect as regards the three parties, respectively? State the leading rules as to what is sufficient to rebut the presumption of advancement in equity.

13. A and B execute their joint and several promissory note to C. B alone afterwards executes a deed and thereby covenants with C to pay him the amount due on the note. Does this case come within the rule of merger of a prior security; to what qualification is the rule subject?

14. By what means can a specialty be discharged? Can accord and satisfaction ever, and if so when, be pleaded in answer to an action of covenant? (Blake's case, 6 Rept. 43 b.)

15. When it is sought to make a party liable upon the ground of the ratification of a previous tort committed by another person, by what test is that liability to be decided?

16. A B gives a bill of sale of his goods (of which he retains possession) to C D, who registers the same in compliance with the provisions of the statute; A B becomes a bankrupt; is the bill of sale affected by the bankruptcy? State the statutable provision applicable to this subject.

17. When will immunity from criminal responsibility be granted to a married woman upon the ground of constructive coercion of her husband? To what class of crimes does this apply?

18. Explain the meaning of "injuria sine damno" by reference to an example. State the leading case on the subject.

19. A and B jointly wrongfully convert goods, and A receives proceeds. The owner recovers judgment in trover against B for the conversion, and afterwards brings an action for money had and received against A to recover their value; does the latter action lie? State the grounds of the answer.

20. A commits an offence under the influence of a partial delusion as to existing facts without being otherwise insane. What is the test of criminal responsibility in such case. (M'Naughten's case, 10 Clarke and Finnelly.)

21. Give an illustration of the maxim "expressum facit cessare tacitum" by reference to the covenants of a deed.

22. What is the difference between a judgment in rem, and a judgment inter partes? Is a judgment impeachable upon any ground? What is the effect in this country of a foreign or colonial judgment?

23. A makes a voluntary conveyance of real estate to B, and dies leaving C his heir-at-law; C conveys the same lands for value to D; does the latter supersede the former conveyance?

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Two servants are engaged in the common service of the same master, and while so engaged one sustains an injury by reason of the negligence of the other. Can the former sustain an action against the

master for such injury? What is the rule of law on this, and subject to what qualification? *Appendix, No. 2.*

Hutchinson *v.* the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, 5 Exch., 343. Scholarship Examinations.

2. In an action upon a bond against a surety, the latter pleads that by parol agreement the plaintiff gave time to the principal debtor; is this a good plea? Does the 19 and 20 Vic., ch. 102, affect this question?

3. A and B being jointly indebted to C, on a promissory note; C agrees to relinquish their joint security in consideration of getting the sole security of A. Is there sufficient consideration in this case? State the grounds of the answer.

4. Two persons having been jointly and severally liable upon a promissory note, one died, after which, and in the year 1855, the survivor made a payment on foot of the note; in an action afterwards brought against the representative of the deceased, did such part payment prevent the bar of the Statute of Limitations in that action, the debt having been otherwise barred by time? Mention any recent statute applicable to this subject.

5. What are the rules to be deduced from Blake's case, 6 Rep. 43 *b*, in reference to the admissibility of a plea of accord and satisfaction (and when) in an action of covenant?

6. When a certain sum is in express terms agreed to be paid upon a breach of contract; by what criterion do you ascertain whether the sum is to be deemed a penalty or liquidated damages, and what important consequence results from either? Kemble *v.* Farrin, 6 Bing., 141.

7. By will made after the 1st Vic., ch. 26, a man having a rentcharge in fee then vested in him, and being also owner in fee of lands, devises to A a rentcharge on said lands (thereby created *de novo*) and devises the first mentioned rentcharge to B (in each case generally and without any word of limitation); what estates are devised?

8. A testator having two estates A and B, charges all his estates with his debts, and devises estate A to trustees upon trust to pay his debts; the debts remain unpaid for a period exceeding twenty years. State the construction of the Statute of Limitation, and the effect of time as to these estates respectively, when the debts are sought to be recovered thereout.

9. Will a court of equity compel a purchaser to accept a title depending upon the invalidity of a voluntary conveyance? A executes a voluntary conveyance of lands to B, and afterwards another voluntary conveyance of the same lands to C, who grants the lands to a purchaser for value. Whose is the estate, and upon what construction of the statute?

10. By a will made in 1830, lands were devised to A for life, remainder to his *second son* in tail male, and in default of issue of A, to B in fee; A had several children. What estates were taken under this devise?

11. A testator after devising an estate in limitations to an existing person for life, with remainder to his issue as tenants in tail, empowers trustees on the birth of each tenant in tail to revoke the uses and to limit an estate for life to such infant with remainder to his issue; is this open to any objection?

12. What is the result of the authorities as to a devise for life to an unborn person, and a remainder expectant thereon respectively?

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Scholarship Examinations.

13. An estate was devised "to A for life, remainder to his issue male and the heirs male of the body of such issue male, and in default of such issue male, over." What estate did A take? Upon the construction of the word issue following a previous estate given to the parent for life, what was the effect of words of limitation superadded to the word issue?

14. When there was a devise of mortgaged lands before the 17th and 18th Vic., 113, in a case where the lands came to the testator by descent, encumbered with the mortgage; what acts of his amounted to an adoption of the debt, so as to entitle the devisee to exoneration out of the personal estate?

15. A testator being seized in fee of lands in the parish of A only, and having a general power of appointment over lands in the parishes of A and B, in 1830 devised "all his lands in the parishes of A and B." Did this will operate as an exercise of the powers of appointment of the lands in both parishes?

16. By will made in 1830, lands were devised generally and without words of limitation to B, who was thereby directed to pay a gross sum of £1,000, which sum was only a contingent charge. What estate passed?

17. A married woman having a power of appointment over a fund, by will bequeaths it to her husband in exercise of that power, and by the same will professes to bequeath to A B other personal property to which her power did not extend; she dies, leaving her husband and A B surviving. Can the husband take the benefit of the appointment and defeat the intended bequest of the other property by the assertion of his marital right? Explain this by reference to the principles of election.

18. Previously to the 1st Vic., chap. 26, what was the effect of a mortgage upon a previous devise of land in fee? When did a subsequent mortgage operate as an entire and absolute revocation of a devise? Give an example in terms.

19. Prior to the Statute of Wills, 1st Vic., chap. 26, when did a general devise of real estate operate as an execution of a power of appointment? What was the distinction as to personal estate, and on what principle founded? State the effect of the statute alluded to.

20. By will made in 1840, a testator in exercise of a general power of appointment appoints the proceeds of real estate to his daughter, who dies during his life, leaving issue living at the death of testator; does the event cause lapse? What is the result?

21. In what manner and on what principle were claims by prescription formerly maintained in evidence? What was the nature of the proof required, and how defeated? What is now the operation of the 2nd, 3rd, Wm. 4, ch, 71, in reference to pleading and evidence, on that subject?

22. When entries of a deceased third party are tendered in evidence as having been made in the course of business, what additional element is required to be proved which is not necessary in the case of declarations admitted on the ground of their having been made against interest?

23. In considering the weight of evidence, what is the meaning of moral certainty as required in criminal cases; and distinguish between civil and criminal cases in that respect.

Sessional Examinations, 1864.

THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.

GREEK.—*Examiner, Professor Nesbitt,* M.A.

ÆSCHYLUS—*Septem contra Thebas.*

Translate, adding brief notes where a word, a construction, or an allusion may seem to require it. Adopt any various readings you prefer.

οὕτως γένοιτο. τὸν δὲ πέμπτον αὖ λέγω,
πέμπταισι προσταχθέντα Βορραίαις πύλαις,
τύμβον κατ' αὐτὸν Διογενοῦς Ἀμφίονος.
ὄμνυσι δ' αἰχμὴν ἣν ἔχει μᾶλλον θεοῦ
σέβειν πεποιθὼς ὀμμάτων θ' ὑπέρτερον
ἢ μὴν λαπάξειν ἄστυ Καδμείων βίᾳ
δορός· τόδ' αὐδᾷ μητρὸς ἐξ ὀρεσκόου
βλάστημα καλλίπρῳρον, ἀνδρόπαις ἀνήρ.
στείχει δ' ἴουλος ἄρτι διὰ παρηΐδων,
ὥρας φυούσης, ταρφὺς ἀντέλλουσα θρίξ.
ὁ δ' ὠμὸν, οὔτι παρθένων ἐπώνυμον
φρόνημα, γοργὸν δ' ὄμμ' ἔχων, προσίσταται.
οὐ μὴν ἀκόμπαστός γ' ἐφίσταται πύλαις·
τὸ γὰρ πόλεως ὄνειδος ἐν χαλκηλάτῳ
σάκει, κυκλώτῳ σώματος προβλήματι,
Σφίγγ' ὠμόσιτον προσμεμηχανημένην
γόμφοις, ἐνώμα, λαμπρὸν ἔκκρουστον δέμας·
φέρει δ' ὑφ' αὑτῇ φῶτα, Καδμείων ἕνα,
ὡς πλεῖστ' ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ τῷδ' ἰάπτεσθαι βέλη.
ἐλθὼν δ' ἔοικεν οὐ καπηλεύσειν μάχην
μακρᾶς κελεύθου δ' οὐ καταισχυνεῖ πόρον,
Παρθενοπαῖος Ἀρκάς· ὁ δὲ τοιόσδ' ἀνὴρ
μέτοικος, Ἄργει δ' ἐκτίνων καλὰς τροφὰς
πύργοις ἀπειλεῖ τοῖσδ' ἃ μὴ κραίνοι θεός.

Translate into Greek Iambics:

I'll tell ye; 'tis not vain or fabulous
(Though so esteemed by shallow ignorance)
What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly muse
Storied of old, in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles,
And sifted rocks, whose entrance leads to Hell:
For such there be; but unbelief is blind.
Within the navel of this hideous wood,
Immured in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells,
Of Bacchus and of Circe born, great Comus,
Deep skilled in all his mother's witcheries;
And here to every thirsty wanderer
By sly enticement gives his baleful cup,
With many murmurs mixed.

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—
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SECOND AND THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1. What are the notions expressed by the genitive absolute in Greek? Compare accurately its use with that of the absolute ablative in Latin. In what cases is the accusative absolute used in Greek.

2. For the sake of greater clearness certain particles are added to appositive participles as well as to participles joined with an absolute case. Give instances of such supplements to participles.

3. Some verbs take after them a supplementary or predication participle rather than an infinitive mood. Classify such verbs, and exemplify the use in each class.

4. Give alternative forms for the expressions:—*ἐγώ εἰμι τῶν ἡδέως μὲν ἄν ἐξελεγχθεντων, ἡδέως δ' ἂν ἐξελεγξάντων. Φίλιππος Ποτίδαιαν ἑλὼν καὶ δυνηθεὶς ἂν αὐτὸς ἔχειν, εἰ ἐβουλήθη, Ὀλυνθίοις ἀπέδωκεν.*

5. Mention some restrictions in the attractive of the relative into the case of the antecedent.

6. (1) Translate, and explain the use of the negative in the following expressions:—(*a*). *οὐδεὶς πώποτε Σωκράτους οὐδὲν ἀσεβες οὐδὲ ἀνόσιον οὔτε πράττοντος οὔτε λέγοντος ἤκουσεν.* (*b*). *οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων ἀδικῶν τίσιν οὐκ ἀποδώσει.*

(2) Explain and illustrate the various combinations of the negative particles *οὐ* and *μή*.

(3). Point out and explain an irregularity in the use of the negative in the following sentence:—*οὔτε τούτων οὐδέν ἐστιν ἀληθές οὐδὲ γ' εἴ τινός ἀκηκόατε, ὡς ἐγὼ παιδεύειν ἐπιχειρῶ ἀνθρώπους.*

7. Decline with accents:—*μήτηρ, στάσις, ποῦς, ἡγεμών.*

EURIPIDES—*Ion.*

1. Translate:—

ΚΡ. *ὦ ψυχά, πῶς σιγάσω;*
πῶς δὲ σκοτίας ἀναφήνω
εὐνάς; αἰδοῦς δ' ἀπυλειφθῶ;
τί γὰρ ἐμπόδιον κώλυμ' ἔτι μοι;
πρὸς τίν' ἀγῶνας τιθέμεσθ' ἀρετῆς;
οὐ πόσις ἡμῶν προδότης γέγονεν;
στέρομαι δ' οἴκων, στέρομαι παίδων,
φροῦδαι δ' ἐλπίδες, ἃς διαθέσθαι
χρῄζουσα καλῶς οὐκ ἐδυνήθην,
σιγῶσα γάμους,
σιγῶσα τόκους πολυκλαύτους.
ἀλλ' οὐ τὸ Διὸς πολύαστρον ἕδος
καὶ τὴν ἐπ' ἐμοῖς σκοπέλοισι θεὰν
λίμνης τ' ἐνύδρου Τριτωνιάδος
πότνιαν ἀκτὰν
οὐκέτι κρύψω λέχος, ὡς στέρνων
ἀπονησαμένη ῥᾳων ἔσομαι,
στάζουσι κόραι δακρύοισιν ἐμαὶ
ψυχὰ δ' ἀλγεῖ, κακοβουλευθεῖσ'
ἔκ τ' ἀνθρώπων ἔκ τ' ἀθανάτων
οὓς ἀποδείξω
λέκτρων προδότας ἀχαρίστους.—(859–880).

(*a*). Explain accurately the expressions, ἃς διαθέσθαι . . . ἐδυνήθην; στέρνων ἀπονησαμένη. *Appendix, No. 2.*

(*b*). What variant has been proposed for κακοβουλευθεῖσ'? Discuss the form of the word. Sessional Examinations.

2. Translate and explain the following passages, and, in doing so, adopt any various readings you may prefer, stating your reasons for the preference.

(*a*). στενομένα γὰρ ἂν πόλις ἔχοι σκῆψιν
ξενικὸν εἰσβολάν.
ἄλις δ' ἄλις ὁ πάρος ἀρχαγὸς ὢν
Ἐρεχθεὺς ἄναξ.

(*b*). βάκτρῳ δ' ἐρείδου περιφερῆ στίβον χθονός.

(*c*). μισεῖ σ' ἁ Δᾶλος καὶ δάφνας
ἔρνεα φοίνικα παρ' ἀβροκόμαν,
ἔνθα λοχεύματα σέμν' ἐλοχεύσατο
Λατὼ Δίοισί σε καρποῖς.

(*d*). ἄλοὺς μὲν ἀνέφερ' ἐς τὸν δαίμονα,
ἐλθὼν δὲ καὶ τὸν χρόνον ἀμύνεσθαι θέλων
τυραννίδ' αὐτῷ περιβαλεῖν ἔμελλε γῆς.

(*e*). Εἰνοδία, θύγατερ Δάματρος, ἃ τὼν
νυκτιπόλων ἐφόδων ἀνάσσεις,
καὶ μεθαμερίων ὄδωσον δυσθανάτων
κρατήρων πληρώματ', ἐφ' οἷσι πέμπει
πότνια πότνι' ἐμὰ χθονίας
Γοργοῦς λαιμοτόμων ἀπὸ σταλαγμῶν
τῷ τῶν Ἐρεχθεϊδᾶν
δόμων ἐφαπτομένῳ.

(*f*). αἰσχύνομαι τὸν πολύυμνον
θεόν, εἰ παρὰ Καλλιχόροισι παγαῖς
λαμπάδα θεωρὸν εἰκάδων
ὄψεται ἐννύχιος ἄϋπνος ὤν.

(*g*). μελάμπεπλος δὲ Νὺξ ἀσείρωτον ζυγοῖς
ὄχημ' ἔπαλλεν.

(*h*). τὴν σὴν ὅπου σοι μητέρ' ἐστὶ νουθέτει.

(*i*). τάδ' οὐχὶ δεινά; ῥυσιάζομαι λόγῳ.

Write a note on ῥυσιάζομαι.

FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.

THUCYDIDES, Book I.

1. Translate:—

Ἀναγκαῖον Κερκυραίων τῶνδε οὐ μόνον περὶ τοῦ δέξασθαι σφᾶς τὸν λόγον ποιησαμένων, ἀλλ' ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς τε ἀδικοῦμεν καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐκ εἰκότως πολεμοῦνται, μνησθέντας πρῶτον καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ ἀμφοτέρων, οὕτω καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ἄλλον λόγον ἰέναι, ἵνα τὴν ἀφ' ἡμῶν τε ἄξιωσιν ἀσφαλέστερον προειδῆτε καὶ τὴν τῶνδε χρείαν μὴ ἀλογίστως ἀπώσησθε. φασὶ δὲ ξυμμαχίαν διὰ τὸ σῶφρον οὐδενός πω δέξασθαι· τὸ δ' ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ ἐπετήδευσαν, ξύμμαχον

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τε οὐδενα βουλόμενοι πρὸς τἀδικήματα οὐδὲ μάρτυρα ἔχειν, οὔτε παρακαλοῦντες αἰσχύνεσθαι. καὶ ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν ἅμα, αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη, παρέχει αὐτοὺς δικαστὰς ὧν βλάπτουσί τινας μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ ξυνθήκας γιγνεσθαι, διὰ τὸ ἥκιστα ἐπὶ τοὺς πέλας ἐκπλέοντας μάλιστα τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνάγκῃ καταίροντας δέχεσθα. κἀν τούτῳ τὸ εὐπρεπὲς ἄσπονδον οὐχ ἵνα μὴ ξυναδικήσωσιν ἑτέροις προβέβληνται, ἀλλ' ὅπως ἵνα κατὰ μόνας ἀδικῶσιν καὶ ὅπως ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἂν κρατῶσι πλεόν ἔχωσιν, ἢν δέ πού τι προσλάβωσιν ἀναισχύντωσιν. καίτοι εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες, ὥσπερ φασίν, ἀγαθοί, ὅσῳ ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν τοῖς πέλας, τοσῷδε φανερωτέραν ἐξῆν αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀρετὴν διδοῦσι καὶ δεχομένοις τὰ δίκαια δεικνύναι.—(c. 37.)

(*a*). Explain and illustrate the expression μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ ξυνθήκας. (*b*). Cite parallels to the expression τὸ εὐπρεπὲς ἄσπονδον. (*c*). It has been proposed to read οὔτε for οὐδέ before μάρτυρα : criticise the emendation.

2. What is the period of Greek history comprised in the ἐκβολή from the 89th to the 117th chapter of the first book of Thucydides?

2. When, according to Mr. Grote, had the transition from the Athenian Hegemony to the Athenian Empire been consummated?

3. προσεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ Μεγαρῆς' Αθηναίοις ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστάντες What is the date assigned by Mr. Grote for this event? Trace the important consequences to the Athenians, and to Greece generally, of the acquisition.

4. When and under what circumstances was the five years' truce concluded? What were the conditions of the so called peace of Callias? State the arguments for and against the reality of the peace.

Translate into Greek prose :—

Sylla had a general taste for literature; he was ultimately acquainted with the writers of Greece; he delighted in the society of men of talent; and he was himself long and carefully engaged in recording the history of his own actions; yet no man was ever more stained with cruelty, nor was any more degraded by habitual and gross profligacy. Nor is this at all wonderful, if we consider that the intellectual faculties, like the sensual, are gratified by exercise; and that the pleasure derived from the employment of talent is quite distinct from the application of the lessons taught by the understanding to the government of the affections and the conduct. In all men whose mental powers are at all considerable, the indulgence of them is as much an object of mere natural appetite as the gratification of hunger and thirst; and it is only because it is less common that it is regarded as conferring on the character a much superior value.

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.

LATIN.—*Examiner, Professor Bagley,* M.A.

Translate :—VIRGIL.—*Georgics,* I., 118.

Nec tamen, hæc cum sint hominumque boumque labores
Versando terram experti, nihil improbus anser,
Strymoniæque grues, et amaris intuba fibris
Officiunt, aut umbra nocet. Pater ipse colendi
Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque per artem

Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda,
Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno.
Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni;
Ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum
Fas erat; in medium quærebant, ipsaque tellus
Omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat.
Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris,
Prædarique lupos jussit, pontumque moveri;
Mellaque discussit foliis, ignemque removit
Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit,
Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artis
Paullatim, et sulcis frumenti quæreret herbam,
Ut silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.
Tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas,
Navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit,
Pleïadas, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton.

TERENCE—*Andria*, Act II., Scene v.

Byrrhia—Simo—Davus—Pamphilus.

By. Erus me relictis rebus jussit Pamphilum
Hodie observare, ut, quid ageret de nuptiis,
Scirem: id propterea nunc hunc venientem sequor.
Ipsum adeo præsto video cum Davo: hoc agam.
Si. Utrumque adesse video. *D.* hem, serva. *S.* Pamphile.
D. Quasi de improviso respice ad eum. *P.* ehem pater.
D. Probe. *S.* hodie uxorem ducas, ut dixi, volo.
By. Nunc nostræ timeo parti, quid hic respondeat.
P. Neque istic, neque alibi tibi erit usquam in me mora. *B.* hem.
D. Obmutuit. *B.* quid dixit? *S.* facis ut te decet,
Cum istuc quod postulo impetro cum gratia.
D. Sum verus? *B.* erus, quantum audeo, uxore excidit,
S. I nunc ïam intro; ne in mora, cum opus sit, sies,
P. Eo. *B.* nullane in re esse cuiquam homini fidem?
Verum illud verbum 'st, vulgo quod dici solet,
Omnis sibi esse melius malle, quam alteri.

1. Give some account of the history of Roman comedy and of its principal writers.

2. Translate and explain the following sentence:—"Acta ludis Megalensib. M. Fulvio et M.' Glabrione ædilib. curulib. Egerunt L. Ambivius Turpio L. Atilius. Prænestinus. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudi tibsis parib. dextris et sinistris. Et est tota Græca. Edita M. Marcello Cn. Sulpicio Coss."

Translate, explaining anything that appears to you to require explanation:—

CICERO—*Pro Plancio*, xxxiv.

Sed hæc nescio quomodo frequenter in me congessisti saneque in eo creber fuisti, te idcirco in ludos causam conjicere noluisse, ne ego, mea consuetudine aliquid de tensis misericordiæ caussa dicerem quod in aliis ædilibus ante fecissem. Non nihil egisti hoc loco; nam mihi eripuisti ornamentum orationis meæ. Deridebor si mentionem tensarum fecero, quum tu id prædixeris: sine tensis autem quid potero dicere? Hic etiam addidisti me idcirco mea lege exsilio ambitum

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sanxisse, ut miserabiliores epilogos possem dicere. Non vobis videtur cum aliquo declamatore, non cum laboris et fori discipulo disputare? Rhodi enim, inquit, non fui: me vult fuisse: sed fui, inquit—putabam in Vaccæis dicturum—bis in Bithynia. Si locus habet reprehensionis ansam aliquam, nescio cur severiorem Nicæam putes quam Rhodum: si spectanda caussa est, et tu in Bithynia summa cum dignitate fuisti, et ego Rhodi non minore. Nam quod in eo me reprehendisti, quod nimium multos defenderem utinam et tu qui potes, et ceteri qui defugiunt vellent me labore hoc levare! Sed fit vestra diligentia, qui in caussis ponderandis omnes fere repudiatis, ut ad nos pleræque confluant, qui miseris et laborantibus nihil negare possumus. Admonuisti etiam, quod in Creta fuisses, dictum aliquod in petitionem tuam dici potuisse: me id perdidisse. Uter igitur nostrum est cupidior dicti? egone, qui quod dici potuit non dixerim; an tu qui etiam ipse in te dixeris? Te aiebas de tuis rebus gestis nullas literas misisse, quod mihi meæ quas ad aliquem misissem obfuissent. Quas ego mihi obfuisse non intelligo, reipublicæ video prodesse potuisse.

TACITUS.—*Histories* III., 38.

Nota per eos dies Junii Blæsi mors et famosa fuit, de qua sic accepimus, gravi corporis morbo æger Vitellius Servilianis hortis turrim vicino sitam conlucere per noctem crebris luminibus animadvertit, sciscitanti causam apud Cæcinam Tuscum epulari multos, præcipuum honore Junium Blæsum nuntiatur, cetera in majus, de apparatu et solutis in lasciviam animis, nec defuere qui Tuscum ipsum et alios, sed criminosius Blæsum incusarent, quod ægro principe lætos dies ageret, ubi asperatum Vitellium et posse Blæsum perverti patuit iis, qui principum offensas acriter speculantur, datæ L. Vitellio delationis partes, ille infensus Blæso æmulatione prava quod eum omni dedecore maculosum egregia fama anteibat, cubiculum imperatoris reserat, filium ejus sinu complexus et genibus accidens. Causam confusionis quærenti, non se proprio metu nec sui anxium, sed pro fratre, pro liberis fratris preces lacrimasque attulisse. frustra Vespasianum timeri, quem tot Germanicæ legiones, tot provinciæ virtute ac fide, tantum denique terrarum ac maris immensis spatiis arceat; in urbe ac sinu cavendum hostem, Junios Antoniosque avos jactantem, qui se stirpe imperatoria, comem ac magnificum militibus ostentet. Versas illuc omnium mentes, dum Vitellius amicorum inimicorumque negligens fovet æmulum principis labores e convivio prospectantem reddendam pro intempestiva lætitia mæstam et funebrem noctem, qua sciat et sentiat vivere Vitellium et imperare, et si quod fato accidat, filium habere. Trepidanti inter seclus metumque, ne dilata Blæsi mors maturam perniciem, palam jussa atrocem invidiam ferret, placuit veneno grassari. Addidit facinori fidem notabili gaudio, Blæsum visendo. Quin et audita est sævissima Vitellii vox, qua se (ipsa enim verba referam) pavisse oculos spectata inimici morte jactavit. Blæso super claritatem natalium et elegantiam morum fidei obstinatio fuit. Integris quoque rebus a Cæcina et primoribus partium jam Vitellium aspernantibus ambitus abnuere perseveravit. Sanctus, inturbidus, nullius repentini honoris, adeo non principatus appetens, parum effugerat, ne dignus crederetur.

1. Give some account of the various enactments at Rome against bribery at elections, especially of that under which Plancius was prosecuted.

2. Explain the derivation and meaning of the words diribitio, diribere. Translate also the following clause :—Sublata sunt studia, exstinctæ suffragationes, nullæ contentiones, nulla libertas populi in mandaudis magistratibus nulla exspectatio suffragiorum.

3. Translate and explain:— Consuli P. Nasicæ præco Granius medio in foro, quum ille edicto justitio domum decedens Granium rogasset, quid tristis esset, au quod rejectæ auctiones essent?—immo vero, inquit, quod legationes.—Idem tribuno plebis, potentissimo homini, M. Druso, sed multa in re publica molienti, quum ille eum salutasset, ut fit, dixissetque, Quid agis, Grani? respondit Immo vero tu, Druse, quid agis?

Translate into Latin prose :—

The true art of being agreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them, than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed perhaps, may not have much learning, nor any wit; but if he has common sense, and something friendly in his behaviour, it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest parts without this disposition; and when a man of such a turn comes to old age, he is almost sure to be treated with respect. It is true indeed that we should not dissemble and flatter in company; but a man may be very agreeable, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence, where he cannot concur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please, that he will gain upon every one that hears or beholds him; this disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world, and a command over the passions.

Translate into Latin verse :—

There lies a vale in Ida, lovelier
Than all the valleys of Ionian hills.
The swimming vapour slopes athwart the glen,
Puts forth an arm, and creeps from pine to pine,
And loiters, slowly drawn. On either hand
The lawns and meadow-ledges midway down
Hang rich in flowers, and far below them roars
The long brook falling thro' the clov'n ravine
In cataract after cataract to the sea.

Translate :—Tacitus—*Ann.* II., 82.

At Romæ, postquam Germanici valetudo percrebruit, cunctaque ut ex longinquo aucta in deterius adferebantur, dolor, ira, et erumpebant questus, ideo nimirum in extremas terras relegatum, ideo Pisoni permissam provinciam; hoc egisse secretos Augustæ cum Plancina sermones. Vera prorsus de Druso seniores locutos: displicere regnantibus civilia filiorum ingenia neque ob aliud interceptos, quam quia populum Romanum æquo jure complecti reddita libertate agitaverint, hos vulgi sermones audita mors adeo incendit, ut ante edictum magistratuum, ante senatus consultum sumpto justitio desererentur fora clauderentur domus. Passim silentia et gemitus, nihil compositum in ostentationem: et quamquam neque insignibus lugentium abstinerent, altius animis mærebant forte negotiatores, vivente adhuc Germanico Suria egressi, lætiora de valetudine ejus attulere. Statim credita statim vulgata sunt,

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ut quisque obvius, quamvis leviter audita in alios atque illi in plures cumulata gaudio transferunt, cursant per urbem, moliuntur templorum fores; juvat credulitatem nox et promptior inter tenebras adfirmatio. Nec obstitit falsis Tiberius donec tempore ac spatio vanescerent.

FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.

Translate :—

TERENCE.—*Adelphi*, Act III., Scene III., 46–77.

Demea—Syrus.

De. Quid eum? vidistin hodie? *Sy.* Tuumne filium?
Abigam hunc rus, jamdudum aliquid ruri agere arbitror.
De. Satin' scis ibi esse? *Sy.* Oh, quem egomet produxi. *De.* Optume 'st.
Metui ne hæreret hic. *Sy.* Atque iratum admodum.
De. Quid, autem? *Sy.* Adortus jurgis est fratrem apud forum
De psaltria hac. *De.* Ain 'vero? *Sy.* Vah, nil reticuit.
Nam, ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit
Homo de improviso: cœpit clamare, "O, Æschine,
Hæcine flagitia facere te? hæc te admittere
Indigna genere nostro?" *De.* Oh, lacrumo gaudio.
Sy. "Non tu hoc argentum perdis, sed vitam tuam."
De. Salvos sit; spero erit similis majorum suum. *Sy.* Hui.
De. Syre, præceptorum 'st plenus istorum ille. *Sy.* Phy.
Domi habuit, unde disceret. *De.* Fit sedulo
Nil prætermitto: consuefacio: denique,
Inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium
Jubeo: atque ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi.
"Hoc facito." *Sy.* Recte sane. *De.* "Hoc fugito." *Sy.* Callide.
De. "Hoc laudi est." *Sy.* Istæc res est. *De.* "Hoc vitio datur."
Sy. Probissume. *De.* Porro autem. *Sy.* Non hercle otium 'st
Nunc mi auscultandi: pisces ex sententia
Nactus sum: hi mihi ne corrumpantur, cautio 'st:
Nam id nobis tam flagitium 'st, quam illa, o Demea,
Non facere vobis, modo quæ dixti: et, quod queo,
Conservis ad eundem istunc præcipio modum:
Hoc salsum 'st, hoc adustum 'st, hoc lautum 'st parum:
Illud recte: iterum sic memento: sedulo
Moneo, quæ possum pro mea sapientia:
Postremo, tanquam in speculum, in patinas, Demea,
Inspicere jubeo, et moneo, quid facto usus sit.
Inepta hæc esse, nos quæ facimus, sentio:
Verum quid facias? ut homo 'st, ita morem geras.

VIRGIL.—*Georgics*, III., 75.

Continuo pecoris generosi pullus in arvis
Altius ingreditur, et mollia crura reponit;
Primus et ire viam et fluvios tentare minaces
Audet et ignoto sese committere ponti,
Nec vanos horret strepitus. Illi ardua cervix,
Argutumque caput, brevis alvus, obesaque terga,
Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus. Honesti
Spadices glaucique: color teterrimus albis

Et gilvo. Tum si qua sonum procul arma dedere,
Stare loco nescit, micat auribus, et tremit artus,
Collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem.
Densa juba, et dextro jactata recumbit in armo;
At duplex agitur per lumbos spina; cavatque
Tellurem, et solido graviter sonat ungula cornu.

Translate into Latin prose:—

Tyre was taken after a siege of seven months; a city famous in the recollection of posterity, as well for the antiquity of its origin as the many vicissitudes of its fortunes. Built by Agenor, it was long the mistress of the sea, not in its own neighbourhood only, but wherever its fleets appeared; and if tradition may be believed, this people were the first who acquired or disseminated learning. Be that as it may, their colonies extended over almost the whole world—Carthage, in Africa, Thebes, in Bœotia; Gades, on the ocean. Probably in their voyages across the open sea, and their frequent visits to lands unknown to others, they selected settlements for their young and overflowing population; or, as their people at home were troubled by constant earthquakes, they were compelled to acquire by conquest new and distant habitations. Still, after passing through many reverses, and reviving again after its destruction, it now enjoys repose under the shelter of Roman civilization.

Translate:—

Livy, xxvi., 45.

Inter hæc repleverat Pænus armatis muros, et vis magna, ex ingenti copia congesta, telorum suppeditabat. Sed neque viri, nec tela, nec quidquam aliud æque, quam mœnia ipsa sese, defendebant. Raræ enim scalæ altitudini æquari poterant: et, quo quæque altiores, eo infirmiores erant. Itaque, quum summus quisque evadere non posset, subirent tamen alii, onere ipso frangebantur. Quidam stantibus scalis, quum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, ad terram dilati sunt. Et quum passim homines scalæque ruerent, et ipso successu audacia atque alacritas hostium cresceret; signum receptui datum est; quod spem non præsentis modo ab tanto certamine ac labore quietis obsessis, sed etiam in posterum dedit, scalis et corona capi urbem non posse. Opera et difficilia esse, et tempus datura, ad ferendam opem, imperatoribus suis. Vix prior tumultus conticuerat, quum Scipio ab defessis jam vulneratisque recentes integrosque alios accipere scalas jubet, et vi majore adgredi urbem, ipse, ut ei nunciatum est, æstum decedere, quod per piscatores Tarraconenses, nunc levibus cymbis, nunc, ubi eæ siderent, vadis pervagatos stagnum, compertum habebat, facilem pedibus ad murum transitum dari, eo secum armatos duxit. Medium ferme diei erat: et ad id quod sua sponte cedente in mare æstu, trahebatur aqua, acer etiam Septentrio ortus inclinatum stagnum eodem quo æstus ferebat, et adeo nudaverat vada, ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset, alibi genua six superaret. Hoc, cura ac ratione compertum, in prodigium ac Deos verteus Scipio, qui ad transitum Romanis mare verterent, et stagno auferrent, viasque ante nunquam initas humano vestigio aperirent, Neptunum jubebat ducem itineris sequi, ac medio stagno evadere ad mœnia.

(1). Write a short memoir of the Scipio named in the preceding extract.

(2). Give some account of the chief authorities from whom Livy derived the materials for his history, especially the part relating to the second Punic war.

Appendix, No. 2.

Sessional Examinations.

MATHEMATICS.

THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1. State the test of the accordance of two solutions of a differential equation, each involving an arbitrary constant.

2. If the differential equation $Mdx+Ndy=0$ be homogenous, how may it be integrated? Integrate the equations

$$(x-\sqrt{xy}-y)\,dx+\sqrt{xy}\,dy=0.$$

3. Integrate $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2}{dx}-xz=axz^n$, also $2z^2\frac{dz}{dx}-ax^3=x+1$.

4. Integrate the equation $y=xf(p)+F(p)$.

5. Integrate the equation—

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+n^2y=\cos nx\,;\ \text{also}\ \frac{d^2z}{dx^2}\pm c^2-\frac{m(m+1)}{x^2}z=0,$$

and reduce to this last form the equation

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}+2f(x)\frac{dz}{dx}+\left\{\overline{f(x)}^2+f'(x)\pm c^2-\frac{m.\overline{m+1}}{x^2}\right\}2=0.$$

6. Find an expression for the angle between the two planes, whose equations are $Ax+By+Cz+D=0$, $A'x+B'y+C'z+D'=0$.

7. Find the equation of the plane passing through the given point $x'y'$, and through the intersection of the two planes mentioned in question 6.

8. What is the nature of the surface represented by

$$(Ax+By+Cz+D)\,(A'x+B'y+C'z+D')=A''x+B''y+C''z+D''?$$

9. If two surfaces of the second degree have *one* plane section in common, they must also have *another* in common: prove this.

10. Prove that the equations of the class of surfaces generated by a straight line, which moves according to any law parallel to a given plane $Ax+By+Cz=0$, are $\frac{Cq+B}{Bp-Aq}=\phi(Ax+By+Cz)$, $\frac{Cp+A}{Bp-Aq}=\psi(Ax+By+Cz)$, and show that the equation of conoïdal surfaces—a particular case, is $\frac{x-(az+\alpha)}{y-(bz+\beta)}=\phi(Ax+By+Cz)$, the equations of the directrix being $x=az+a$, $y=bz+\beta$.

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1. Through four given points two parabola can in general be described; prove that if the four points lie on a circle, the axis of the two parabolæ will be at right angles to each other.

2. The equation of a parabola being referred to a tangent, and the diameter through the point of contact, its form is $y^2=p'x$; prove that p' is equal to the focal chord drawn parallel to the tangent.

3. If from the focus of a conic a line be drawn intersecting any tangent at a given angle; find the locus of the point of intersection.

4. The three sides of a triangle are given, two of its base angles move along two fixed lines; find the locus of the third angle.

5. If $u=\sin^{-1}\left\{\frac{(a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}x}{(a(1+x^2))^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right\}$; find $\frac{du}{dx}$.

If $u=\log\,(x+\{x^2-a^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}})+\sec^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$; find $\frac{du}{dx}$.

6. Find the values of—

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x \sin x}, \quad \int \frac{a\cos x + b\sin x}{a'\cos x + b'\sin x}dx, \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2(x^2+4)(x-3)}.$$

7. Find the maximum and minimum values of $\frac{(x-1)^2}{(x+3)^3}$.

8. Show by direct integration, that

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+x)(1+x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \tan \frac{1+3x}{2(1+x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1. Given of a plane triangle its vertical angle, its base, and the ratio of the other two sides construct it.

2. Solve the following equations:—

$x^3-7x^2+14x-8=0$, which has two roots, the difference of which is 2.

$x^4-5x^3+5x^2+5x-6=0$, which has two roots equal with opposite signs.

$x^4-8x^3+23x^2-28x+12=0$, which has two roots equal with same sign.

3. Sum the following series to n terms :—

$$\sin a+\sin(a+\delta)+\sin(a+2\delta) \ldots\ldots \sin(a+\overline{n-1}\delta).$$

The result is $\dfrac{\sin\left(a+\frac{n-1}{2}\delta\right)\sin\frac{n}{2}\delta}{\sin\frac{1}{2}\delta}$.

4. Eliminate θ between the two equations :—

$$x=2\cos\theta+\cos 2\theta,\ y=2\sin\theta+\sin 2\theta.$$

The result is $x^2+y^2-1=2\{(x+1)^2+y^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Also between the two equations :—

$$x\sin\theta+y\cos\theta=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta,\ x\cos\theta-y\sin\theta=\cos 2\theta.$$

The result is $x^{\frac{2}{3}}+y^{\frac{2}{3}}=1$.

5. Deduce expressions for calculating the radii of the four circles which touch the three sides of a triangle, the lengths of the sides of which are given.

6. In a spherical triangle ABC, if the angle C be 90°, and β denote the distance of C from the middle point of c, and p the distance of C from c; prove that—

$$\sin^2\beta=\sin^2\frac{c}{2}(\sin^2 A+\sin^2 B)=\sin^2\frac{c}{2}(1+\sin^2 p).$$

7. In *any* spherical triangle if θ denote the angle between the bisector of the angle C and the perpendicular from C on c; prove that—

$$\tan\theta=\cot\frac{1}{2}C\,\frac{\sin(a-b)}{\sin(a+b)}.$$

8. Establish the formula for determining the angle between the two lines represented by $Ax+By+C=0$, $A'x+By+C'=0$.

9. Find the equation of a line passing through the fixed point x', y', and making an angle of 60° with the line represented by the equation

$$Ax+By+C=0.$$

Appendix, No. 2.

Sessional Examinations.

10. Given the angles of a triangle A and B; one vertex A is fixed, another B moves along a fixed straight line; find either analytically or geometrically the locus of the third vertex.

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1. Prove that "on the same base, and on the same side of it, there cannot be two triangles which have their sides, which are terminated in one extremity of the base equal to one another, and likewise those which are terminated in the other extremity."

2. Prove that "if a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the produced part, together with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to the square on the line which is made up of the half and the produced part."

3. Prove that "the angles in the same segment of a circle are equal."

4. Find a mean proportional between two given lines.

5. Solve the following equations:—

$$\frac{8-x}{6}+x-1\tfrac{2}{3}=\frac{x+6}{2}-\frac{x}{3}, \qquad \frac{5x-3}{7}-\frac{9-x}{3}=\frac{5x}{2}+\frac{19(x-4)}{6}.$$

6. Solve the following quadratic equations:—

$$\frac{x+1}{7}+\frac{x(x-2)}{21}=x-\frac{24}{7}, \qquad x=2+\frac{5}{4x}.$$

7. Find the sum of ten terms of each of the series, 3, 7, 11, &c.; 2, 6, 18, &c.

8. Find the greatest common measure of $x^2+8x+15$, and $x^2+9x+20$; also of $2x^4-6x^3+3x^2-3x+1$ and $x^7-3x^6+x^5-4x^2+12x-4$.

9. Expand, by *the binomial theorem*, the following expressions:—

$$(2x+3)^4; \quad (1+3x+2x^2)^3.$$

10. If $\sin A=\frac{2}{3}$, find cos A, tan A, cot A, sec A, cosec A.

11. Prove the following formulæ:—

$$\sin 2A=2\sin A\cos A, \quad \cos 2A=\cos^2 A-\sin^2 A=2\cos^2 A-1=1-2\sin^2 A.$$

$$a^2=b^2+c^2-2bc\cos A.$$

12. Find the numerical values of sin 30°, cos 30°, sin 15°, cos 15°.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis,* M.A.

THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.

MECHANICS.

1. Deduce the following properties of the curve assumed by a heavy homogeneous rope fixed at its two extremities:—

(α). Its radius of curvature is equal to the normal.

(β). Its evolute is the tractrix.

(γ). It is the roulette generated by the focus of a parabola rolling on a straight line.

2. Prove, from the principle of virtual velocities, that if a material particle rest in equilibrio on a smooth surface, the total acting force is perpendicular to the surface.

3. A homogeneous finite bar attracts according to the law of nature, prove that the "surfaces of equilibrium" are ellipsoids, and "the lines of force" hyperbolæ.

4. A homogeneous bar rests with its two extremities pressing against the concave surface of an ellipsoid of revolution round its major axis, supposed vertical; determine its position of equilibrium.

5. A body describes a central conic under the action of a force whose direction is constant; find the law of force.

6. A body describes an orbit round a centre of force; establish the following formulæ:—

$$pds=hdt=r^2d\pi,\ v^2=\mathrm{F}\frac{c}{2},\ \mathrm{F}dr=\frac{h^2}{2}d\left(\frac{1}{p^2}\right),$$

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\pi^2}+\frac{\mathrm{F}}{u+h^2u^2}=0.$$

7. Find the law of force corresponding to an elliptic orbit described round a centre of force situated anywhere in the plane of the orbit.

8. State in what cases the principle of *vis viva* ceases to be applicable, and show accurately why it fails in each case.

Hydrostatics.

9. Deduce the general equations of equilibrium for a gas and a liquid respectively.

10. A cube floats in water with one angle immersed; determine its position of equilibrium.

11. A cube filled with a liquid is held with a diagonal vertical; find the centre of pressure of one of the lower faces, and the total pressure on it.

12. A paraboloidal vessel, the axis of which is vertical, is filled with a liquid and set rotating round its axis; find what must be the velocity of rotation that all the liquid may flow over the edge of the vessel.

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS—SENIOR CLASS.

Mixed Mathematics.

Mechanics.

1. If a waggon weighing 2 tons 14 cwt. rest upon an incline of 1 in 27, find the pressure on the road, and determine the least value of the coefficient of friction consistent with equilibrium.

2. A heterogeneous sphere is placed between two rough inclined planes which intersect in a horizontal line; find its limiting positions of equilibrium.

3. From a cone whose height is 8 inches a similar cone whose height is 4 inches, is cut by a plane parallel to its base; what is the distance, from the base, of the centre of gravity of the remaining portion?

4. A stone can fall from a certain height in 10 seconds, if it be arrested at the end of 8 seconds, and afterwards let fall; how long will it be in descending through the rest of the distance?

5. Find the straight line of quickest descent from a given point to a circle situated in the same vertical plane as the point; also, from one circle to another, both being situated in the same vertical plane.

6. A heavy ball is projected horizontally with a velocity V; determine its position, its velocity, and the direction of its motion after t seconds.

Appendix, No. 2.

Sessional Examinations.

HYDROSTATICS.

7. The centre of gravity of a self-acting rectangular sluice-gate is situated on the horizontal axis round which it is free to move, this axis divides the sides, which are vertical when the gate is closed into segments a_1, a_2 (a_2 being the lower segment); if H denote the height of the water above the axis when the sluice is on the point of opening or closing, prove that—

$$H=\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{a_1^2+a_2^2-a_1 a_2}{a_2-a_1}\right).$$

8. A globe 2 feet in diameter, floating in a liquid whose specific gravity is 1·5, is half immersed; find its weight.

9. Determine rigorously the force necessary to work an ordinary suction pump.

OPTICS.

10. A pencil of rays diverges from an object whose length is $\frac{1}{10}$ inch, placed at the distance of 10 feet from a convex mirror of 10 inches radius; find the position and magnitude of the image.

11. Establish the following formula for their lenses:—

$$\frac{1}{d}-\frac{1'}{D}=(m-1)\left(\frac{1}{r}-\frac{1}{r'}\right).$$

This formula will reproduce itself if we change—

1° r into—r', and r' into—r

2° r into—r', r' into—r, D into—d, and d into—D.

Give the physical meaning of each of these substitutions.

12. Describe the various kinds of telescopes with which you are acquainted.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

1. Explain the principle of the Artesian well.

2. How may it be experimentally proved that the principle of Archimedes is applicable to gases?

3. Enumerate the various corrections to be applied to the readings of the water barometer, and the mercurial barometer respectively, stating with regard to *each* correction in *each* case whether its amount is to be added or subtracted.

4. Mention some of the methods by which it may be shown that the transmission of sound is attended by vibrations in the particles of the body which transmits it.

5. Describe the construction and uses of Leslie's differential thermometer.

6. Describe the three ordinary thermometric scales, and show how, from the reading on any one scale, the corresponding readings for the other two may be found.

7. Describe an experiment by which it may be shown that water is a bad conductor of heat, and explain why in heating a liquid it is desirable to apply the source of heat *under* the vessel containing the liquid.

8. State what is meant by the *latent heat of fusion*, and describe how its measure may be obtained.

9. How is the motion in Hero's engine produced? what hydrodynamical engine is based on the same principle?

10. Describe Wheatstone's photometer, and the mode of using it.
11. State how it may be shown that there are *two* kinds of electrical excitations, and give the two theories proposed to explain the fact.
12. Describe the principal kinds of galvanic batteries.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis,* M.A.

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS—JUNIOR CLASS.

MECHANICS.

1. A force of 10 lbs. is resolved into two, which make with its direction angles respectively of 30° and 60°; calculate the two components.
2. Resolve a force of 700 lbs. into two concurrent parallel forces acting at distances from it of 17 inches and 3 inches respectively.
3. The length of each of the sides of a solid equilateral triangle is 8 inches; find the distance, from one of its angles, of the centre of gravity of the triangle.
4. Describe the uses of Attwood's machine.
5. State the law of centrifugal force, and describe the various experiments for illustrating the law.
6. Find the time in which a body falling from rest will acquire a velocity of 160 feet per second.

HYDROSTATICS.

7. In determining the proportions in which two known bodies are mixed together to form another body, the specific gravity of which is given, what physical assumptions are made? mention cases in which these assumptions would not be correct.
8. Describe *accurately* the principle of the syphon, and show that a syphon will not act if the bend of it be a certain height above the level of the liquid to be drawn off. If the liquid be water, determine the corresponding height.
9. What is the atmospheric pressure per square inch when the mercurial barometer stands at 30 inches, the specific gravity of mercury being 13·6?

OPTICS.

10. Find the principal focus of a spherical reflector:—

1st, when it is convex;
2nd, when it is concave.

11. Prove that for concave lenses the focal length is positive, and for convex lenses negative; and give the physical meaning of the algebraic sign *in each case.*
12. Find the focal length of a double concave lens of glass, the radius of each surface being 3 inches, and the index of refraction of glass being $\frac{3}{2}$.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

1. Point out where the several assumptions are made in determining specific heat by *the method of cooling.*
2. Define the *dew-point* and the *degree of humidity* of the air, and explain the various methods for determining them.
3. How are the apparent exceptions to Coulomb's law accounted for by De la Rive?

Appendix, No. 2.

Sessional Examinations.

4. Explain *accurately* the various means employed for determining the intensity, and variations in the intensity, of the earth's magnetic force.

5. In determining the magnetic dip by the most accurate method, what function is the *true* dip of the *two* observed ones?

6. How may the magnetic meridian be determined by means of the *dip* needle with a single observation? with two observations?

7. Assuming Ampere's law, deduce the law for discriminating between the poles of a bar of soft or hard iron magnetised by a helical current, and show that the polarity of the helix and of the magnet are similar.

8. An indefinitely extended galvanic current acts on a magnetic needle free to revolve round a vertical axis passing through its middle point; show that, if the circle in which the poles move pass through the current, the needle will rest in all positions.

9. Explain the use of the condenser in Ruhmkorff's coil.

10. A number of galvanic elements all similar being given, arrange them so as to have maximum effect.

APPLIED MECHANICS, &c.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis,* M.A.

THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1. Prove that the total work done by a force acting in any direction on a heavy body moving uniformly up an inclined plane is equal to the sum of the work done against friction, and that done against gravity.

2. Required the work done in raising 3 cwt. of coals from a pit whose depth is 20 fathoms, the circumference of the rope being 2 inches; allowing that the weight of 1 foot of rope of the same material and 1 inch in circumference is ·046 lbs.

3. What must be the effective horse-power of a locomotive engine which moves at the steady rate of 30 miles per hour upon a level rail, the weight of the train being 50 tons, the friction 8lbs. per ton, and the total resistance of the air to the train, when moving at the rate of 10 miles per hour, being 33lbs.

4. A cistern is 7 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 6 feet deep; in what time will a man, performing 2,600 units of work per minute, fill the cistern with water from a well, the constant level of the water in which is 37 feet below the base of the cistern, by means of a pump, the modulus of which is ·66?

*5. In what time will a pumping-engine of 4 horse-power fill a cistern which is 12 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 8 feet deep, from a well 20 feet square, supposing the level of the water in the well, when the engine begins to work, to be 40 feet below the base of the cistern, and that no water flows into the well during the process?

*6. When a perfect machine, worked by a waterfall, is employed to raise some of the available water above its superior level, show that it is unimportant whether the water be pumped from the higher or the lower level, but that, if the machine be imperfect, it is preferable to pump the water from the higher level.

7. How many cubic feet of water would be required to drive a water-wheel of 2 effective horse-power, the height of the fall being 20 feet, and the modulus of the wheel ·68?

8. The area of the piston of a high-pressure steam-engine is 500 square inches, the length of its stroke 4 feet, and the number of strokes per minute 15; what must be the pressure of the steam so that the horse-power of the engine may be 20?

*9. Determine the shut-off in an engine, which is otherwise given, when the maximum amount of work is performed by steam of given pressure.

*10. Establish the formula for the velocity ratio in link-work.

11. Deduce from the principle of work the formulæ which connect the power and the weight:—

(*a*). In the simple wheel and axle.

(*b*). In the compound wheel and axle.

(*c*). In the rack and pinion; in the various systems of heavy pulleys.

*12. Find what relation must exist between the curves which bound two wheels moving each round a fixed axis, in order that they may roll perfectly on one another.

N.B.—Special credit will be given for answers to the questions marked thus.*

METAPHYSICS.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett*, LL.D.

1. Define Psychology, Metaphysics, Ontology. Enumerate in chronological order the most eminent metaphysicians, British and Continental, from the 17th century to the present day, noticing their principal works.

2. Give the most remarkable classifications of mental phenomena, and your preference, with reasons.

3. What are the faculties of human knowledge, according to Kant and to Hamilton?

4. Classify the senses. The ordinary division is inadequate?

5. What was the Molyneux problem? How do we acquire our knowledge of distance and magnitude?

6. Explain precisely what is meant by the doctrine that space and time are "forms of the sensibility." What may be said for and against it? Give the views of Newton, Clarke, and Leibnitz, respecting space and time.

7. Give an account of the faculty of imagination.

8. Define and classify the emotions.

9. Classify the feelings.

10. Define association; state its fundamental laws, and the reduction of them by Hamilton. State also and examine the association theory of beauty.

11. How have the qualities of body been classified? Give Hamilton's account of the matter.

12. How do the theories of pre-established harmony and occasional causes differ? What is their common origin? Refute them.

13. Give Hamilton's tabular view of the various theories as to the principle of causality, naming the representative of each, and specially noticing his own view.

14. How did Descartes define and endeavour to prove innate ideas? Give Locke's definition and arguments on the same subject.

15. State and examine Descartes' proof of an external world and of the existence of God.

16. What was the doctrine of Spinosa? How may it be refuted?

17. Give the date of Locke's Essay, and sketch the method of the work. Give his definitions of substance, knowledge, moral good. Who have been his most eminent critics?

18. Give the date of Kant's Kritik. State the primary question, the central principle, and the great inconsistency of his philosophy. How did he prove the freedom of man?

Appendix, No. 2.

Sessional Examinations.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett*, LL.D.

1. Mention and criticise briefly some of the principal definitions of *poetry*.

2. Sketch rapidly the course of English poetry from Chaucer to our day, confining yourself to the leading names, and indicating the succession of schools or styles, briefly characterising each.

3. What is the chronological order adopted by Hallam in the arrangement of Shakespeare's plays?

4. Omitting Shakespeare, mention the names and the chief works of the dramatists of the period from 1580 to 1660. Characterise the genius of Ben Jonson.

5. Name, in chronological order, the chief English prose-writers down to the end of the reign of James I.; mentioning the titles of their most important works; and add some remarks on the characteristics of earlier, as compared with later, English prose.

6. Give as many thoughts as you can from writers who flourished in the century ending with 1688—the thoughts to be remarkable for beauty or force.

7. Give an account of those writings of Dryden which have relation to the political and religious controversies of his time, adding dates.

8. Trace the history of the English prose-literature of the 18th century, characterising briefly all the more eminent writers.

9. Enumerate the principal works, and characterise and illustrate the genius of Wordsworth.

10. Enumerate the principal writers of sonnets in the English language, mentioning when each lived, and stating generally the nature and amount of his contributions to this department of literature.

11. Whom do you reckon the greatest English poet of the 19th century? justify your preference by argument and quotation.

12. For what works, and on what subjects, are the following writers known:—Churchill, Lydgate, Parnell, Langland, Gifford, Hobbes, Keats, Drayton, Wilson, Sir Thomas Browne, Marvel, Southwell? In whose reigns did they severally live?

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett*, LL.D.

1. Give the date of the Canterbury Tales, and explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) "Ful often time he hadde the bord begonne
Aboven alle nations in Pruce."

(*b.*) "An housholder, and that a grete was he,
Seint Julian he was in his contree."

2. Give the date of Macbeth, and explain the following passages, quoting the context and noticing any variations of the text:—

(*a.*) "With Tarquin's ravishing strides towards his design
Moves like a ghost."

(*b.*) —— "Upon this bank and shoal of time."

(*c.*) "And Fortune on his damned quarry smiling."

(*d.*) (*Macb.*) "There's blood upon thy face.
(*M.*) 'Tis Banquo's, then.
(*Macb.*) 'Tis better thee without, than he within."

3. Give the date of Pope's "Essay on Criticism." How is the work divided? What is its general character? Quote the references to Dryden and Roscommon.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett,* LL.D.

1. Draw up a table of the various national languages now spoken in Europe, with reference both to their classification according to *family* and *branch*, and to their geographical distribution.

2. Describe the Anglo-Saxon invasions of Britain. What inference may be drawn from the fact that the invaders called the country *Englaland*, and their language *Englise?*

3. The word "French" taken by itself would mislead as to the history of the language bearing that name?

4. When must the language of *Oc* have become known at the English court?

5. Explain the view of the history of the English language, which regards its successive changes as marked by changes in the vowel-endings of the noun and verb.

6. Compare the successive stages in the history of the language with those in the growth of the human being, adding the duration of each stage.

7. Give an account of the chronicles of Robert of Gloucester and Robert de Brunne as to subject, structure, and date.

8. What document, and of what date, is usually given as the earliest specimen of English?

9. Define and exemplify the "continuous style," and the "reflex style." By what other name is the "reflex style" known?

10. Give the derivations of the following words:—*bride, garter, leather, mutton, parsley, by-law, esquire, poltroon, saunterer, amerced, treacle.*

11. Sketch the life of Milton, and enumerate his works, giving as many dates as you can.

12. Sketch the course of action in the first book of the "Paradise Lost," adopting as largely as you can the language of the original.

13. Quote and explain Milton's allusion to Arthur, to Charlemagne, and to the irruption of the barbarians of the north.

14. Explain the following passages:—

I. —— "Since our present lot appears
For happy though but ill, for ill not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe."

II. —— "we are at worst
On this side nothing."

15. How often does Milton use the word *its?*

16. Quote as many classicisms (both of vocabulary and of structure) as you can from Milton.

17. For what works, and on what subjects, are the following writers known:—Spenser, Bacon, Dryden, Pope? In whose reigns did they severally flourish?

18. Compare the English of Chaucer with the English of the present day.

HISTORY.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett,* LL.D.

1. Define History; and specify the chief sources of History. Illustrate Dr. Arnold's remark:—"Geology and Physiology are closely connected with History."

2. Into what great periods may Universal History be divided? Who has been called "the first hero of authentic Universal History?" What nation led the march of the general historic evolution?

Appendix, No. 2.

Sessional Examinations.

3. Can there be a *Science* of History? What distinctions have been drawn between the Science and the Philosophy of History? Name the principal writers on the Philosophy of History. What was Vico's historical theory?

4. Name the most eminent of the Rhyming Chroniclers. Enumerate with dates the principal historical works that have appeared in England from A.D. 1600 to 1850.

5. Give an account of the settlements of the Jutes, the Angles, and the Saxons in England; and describe the principal Anglo-Saxon institutions.

6. Give a brief account of the Feudal System. In what respects did the Anglo-Norman Feudalism differ from the French?

7. Give with dates the leading events of the Crusades; and state the moral and social causes and effects of these expeditions.

8. When was the succession to the English Crown made to depend on primogeniture? Enumerate all the cases of succession to the English throne since the Norman Conquest, in which the hereditary rule, as now observed, has been departed from.

9. In what two celebrated arbitrations was Edward I. engaged? Describe the circumstances which led to them and their results.

10. State precisely and estimate the claim of Edward III. to the Crown of France; and enumerate the principal events of his French wars?

11. From what two sons of Edward III. did the rival houses of York and Lancaster derive their descent? Enumerate with their dates the principal battles in the Wars of the Roses.

12. Specify the battles of the great Civil War.

13. Give a brief account of Strafford's trial; and quote Hallam's judgment on the case.

14. State the origin and trace the progress of the National Debt.

15. Trace the descent of the House of Hanover from the House of Tudor.

16. Explain who the Emperor Charles V. was by descent; and thence account for the extent of his dominions. State to whom these severally fell after his time.

17. Give a summary account of the successive dynasties of French kings from Clovis to Louis XVI.

18. What were the three great objects of the policy of Richelieu?

19. With what remarkable events or transactions in English History are the following names associated:—Thomas à Becket, Stephen Langton, Simon de Montfort, Thomas Cromwell, Prince Rupert, Algernon Sidney, Sir William Temple, Admiral George Byng, Admiral John Byng, John Wilkes.

20. Give the date and substance of—(*a.*) the Constitutions of Clarendon; (*b.*) the Provisions of Oxford; (*c.*) the Statute of Mortmain; (*d.*) Poynings' Law; (*e.*) the Petition of Right; (*f.*) the Test Act; (*g.*) the Act of Settlement; (*h.*) the Act for the Resumption of Cash Payments.

21. When, and between whom, were fought the following battles (which are not here set down in chronological order):—Assaye, Zama, Bunker's Hill, Culloden, Austerlitz, Angora, Minden, Malplaquet, Leipsic, Pydna, Plassey, Halidon Hill, Chillianwallah?

SENIOR CLASS.

LOGIC.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett,* LL.D.

1. State fully what had been done for the science of Logic before the time of Aristotle.

2. Whately's definition of Logic has been objected to as too narrow, and Mill's as too wide; on what grounds?

3. How does Bacon distinguish his Organum from that of Aristotle? Mansel also points out three essential distinctions?

4. What is the aim of science, according to Bacon? What errors does Mill point out in Bacon's view of Induction?

5. On what principle is the classification of Predicables based? Compare Thomson's classification with those of Aristotle and Porphyry. What did Aristotle mean by saying that "Difference is of the nature of genus?"

6. Draw up a table of Opposition of Judgments according to Thomson. Assuming in succession the *falsehood* of A, E, I, and O, give a summary of the inferences that may be drawn respecting the opposed propositions in each case.

7. What are the *uses* of Conversion and Opposition? Convert "All old men were boys."

8. (*a.*) If O be a premise, what is the position of the middle term?

(*b.*) Given the middle term twice universal, determine the moods and figures.

(*c.*) What mood is common to all the figures?

9. (*a.*) Put the following reasoning into strict syllogistic form:—"If the line A B is equal to the line C D, it follows that a line equal to ten times A B, is equal to ten times C D."

(*b.*) Reduce the following hypothetical argument to *Camestres* and thence to *Celarent*:—"If Tacitus were right the permanent existence of a mixed government would be impossible; but experience disproves this, and has thus convicted the historian of error."

(*c.*) Examine the following argument:—"As no countries but those which are well governed are prosperous, and as Belgium enjoys a high degree of prosperity, we may conclude that the government of the country is good."

10. Construct a syllogism in *Bokardo* and reduce it both *ostensively*, and *ad impossibile*; and prove the conclusiveness of the latter method.

11. Distinguish an analogical argument from a real induction. State in syllogistic form the following analogical argument and the refutation:—"There is the shadow of an analogy which may lead us to suppose that death is the destruction of human creatures—the supposed likeness, which is observed between the decay of vegetables and of living creatures. But the analogy is so far from holding that there appears no ground even for the comparison; because one of the two subjects compared is wholly void of that which is the principal thing in the other, the power of perception and action."

12. The interposition of the Earth between the Sun and the Moon is regarded as the cause of the eclipse of the Moon. According to what method of induction is this reached? Give the canon of the method; and state the reasoning in a syllogism.

13. Distinguish *induction proper* from several processes which are often confounded with it.

Appendix, No. 2.

Sessional Examinations.

14. Define causality, also physical, efficient, and permanent causes. What is meant by composition of causes?

15. Define *explanation*, and state and give examples of the various ways in which a law may be resolved into other laws. Why are the latter laws more general?

16. State and examine Mill's account of the reasoning process, and of the real functions of the syllogism.

17. State generally the nature and aim of Hamilton's syllogistic notation. What number of moods does he admit in each figure? Show by examples that his new classes of propositions do away with the necessity of special rules of the figures.

18. By what distinction of the meanings of the word *impossibility* may the co-existence of impossibility and omnipotence be reconciled?

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. How is logic related to psychology, and to metaphysics?

2. Enumerate and explain the different formulas that have been proposed for the fundamental axiom of syllogism.

3. Are conversion and opposition processes of *inference?* Give every possible converse of "All animals are organised;" "No wrong act is expedient."

4. Assuming in succession the *truth* of A, E, I, and O; draw up a table of the inferences that may be drawn respecting the opposed propositions in each case.

5. "Dum vitant stulti vitia in *contraria* currunt." This line expresses the *practical* form of what logical error?

6. Are there three or four figures? Give reasons. Prove what figure only can give *four* distinct conclusions.

7. Prove that O cannot be a premise in the first or fourth figures, and that it cannot be the major premise in the second figure, nor the minor in the third.

8. Construct a syllogism in darapti, and reduce it; also one in baroko, and reduce it. Point out the conclusiveness of "Reductio ad impossibile."

9. "If Dr. Lardner's calculations had been correct, transatlantic steamers would never pay; but these steamers do pay, therefore his calculations were not correct." Reduce this hypothetical syllogism to *camestres*, and thence to *celarent*.

10. How are the contradictories and converses of conditional and disjunctive propositions formed?

11. Define dilemma. Put this in the form of a dilemma:—"If this man made such a statement, he must be either a fool or a knave, and so is not to be attended to."

12. Define and exemplify the Sorites, and prove its rules.

13. State accurately the grounds upon which the judgments represented by η and ω are rejected by Thomson.

14. Show by examples that the new classes of propositions introduced by Sir W. Hamilton do away with the necessity of the special rules of the figures.

15. Define chance and probability. How do you compute the force of *combined* probabilities? The chance of its being a fine day to-morrow is two-thirds; of its being wet the following day is one-third: what is the chance of its being fine weather on both days?

16. Define generalization, nominalism, realism; also abstract, concrete, and connotative terms. What sort of existence has an abstract idea? *Appendix, No. 2.*

17. Give Aristotle's definitions of syllogism, enthymeme, induction. What are the different accounts given of the *form* of the inductive syllogism? Sessional Examinations.

18. Give Bacon's criticism of the syllogism.

19. Enumerate and explain Aristotle's categories. What is the logical use of such classifications?

20. What are the analogous fallacies in categorical and hypothetical reasoning? Apply the syllogistic test to the following arguments:—

(*a*) The real friend is not the man who overlooks ones faults: therefore men are better friends to others than to themselves, since they see the faults of others better than their own.

(*b*) Every true patriot is disinterested; few men are disinterested: therefore few men are true patriots.

(*c*) If every objection that could be urged would justify a change of laws, no laws could be maintained; but laws must be maintained: therefore no objection will justify a change of laws.

21. State and solve the fallacy of "Achilles and the Tortoise."

Prize Examination.—June, 1864.

Prize Examination.

Zoology.—*Examiner, Professor Melville,* M.D.

1. Describe the course of the circulation in fishes.

2. Define the terms—homology, analogy; give examples.

3. Give a tabular view of the classification of the animal kingdom, pointing out the characteristics of the types.

4. State the classification of fishes given in the lectures, and mention the principal characters of the sub-classes.

5. Give a view of the arrangement of the Quadrumana, and mention the distribution of the greater groups.

Botany.

1. Define the terms—Corm, rhizome, tuber.

2. Describe the structure of a dicotyledonous stem, and state the mode in which it grows.

3. Name the inflorescences placed on the table.

4. Give a tabular view of the natural system of plants, according to De Candolle or Endlicher; state also the characteristics of the primary groups.

5. Describe in *technical* terms the plant placed in the table.

6. State the characters of the natural orders:—*Cruciferæ, Legummosæ, Liliaceæ.*

Chemistry.—*Examiner, Professor Rowney,* PH.D.

1. Describe the method of preparing hydrosulphuric acid gas; state its properties, and the uses to which it is applied.

2. What is meant by substitution?

3. Give the process for obtaining caustic potash; mention the impurities generally contained in it.

Appendix, No. 2.

Prize Examination.

4. What is meant by catalysis?

5. What reaction takes place when chlorine gas is passed into a solution of ammonia? give the reaction in symbols.

6. Mention the different sources of heat.

7. Describe the mode of obtaining, and the properties of metallic potassium.

8. Describe Marsh's test for the detection of arsenic.

9. Give the formulæ in symbols of the oxides of iron and chromium.

10. What is meant by rational and empirical formulæ?

11. What compound is produced when carbonic acid is passed through a tube containing red hot charcoal?

12. Give the composition of the principal varieties of sugar.

Sessional Examinations.

Sessional Examinations.

Examiner, Professor Townsend.

SENIOR ENGINEERING CLASS.

1. Give the least breadth of top of ballast and total breadth of top of embankments both for a single and double line Irish gauge, and enter all the items.

2. The velocity is 40 miles per hour, the radius of the curve 2,640 feet; find cant in inches for the narrow gauge.

3. What are the particular kinds of clay from which fire-bricks are made? give the crushing force of good brick in lbs. per square inch, and describe the four different kinds of bond used in brickwork.

4. Describe the causes which generally promote the decay of timber, and the means adopted for its preservation.

5. Make a hand-drawing of a bridge, with all the necessary sections to carry a public carriage road over a railway, the surface of the ground being 5 feet over formation level, wings to be splayed and figure on the dimensions.

6. A pipe is 4,000 feet long, its diameter is 4 feet, and the head or charge 80 feet; calculate the number of cubic feet of water it will discharge per minute.

7. Describe the different modes of sinking a shaft, the methods of working a tunnel, and show how to calculate when a tunnel and when a cutting should be made.

8. How do you calculate the weight of powder necessary for a small blast? how do you estimate it for a large blast?

9. Describe Fronde's method of easing changes of curvature.

10. A square beam rests on two supports at its ends, and is loaded uniformly with 10 lbs. per lineal foot; show how to find the deflection at the centre.

11. A bank of earth is 6 feet high, 40 feet long, the angle of repose 30°, and its specific gravity 1·5; find the horizontal pressure in tons and the moment round the bottom line to overturn the wall, the upper surface being horizontal.

12. Given the area and ratio of slopes, find the trapezium which gives the maximum discharge.

N.B.—Special credit will be given to the last four questions.

MIDDLE ENGINEERING CLASS.

1. Describe the method of testing the accuracy of the bubble tube in Gravatt's level, the mode of ascertaining the amount of error, and the way of adjusting it.

2. Write down and prove the expression for the joint correction of curvature and refraction, and state whether it is to be added to, or subtracted from, the reading on the staff.

3. Describe any method with which you are acquainted for measuring the distance to an inaccessible object by means of the chain alone.

4. The sides of a triangle are 2569,4900,5025 links? calculate the acreage.

5. Prove the prismoidal formula, and calculate the number of cubic yards in a cutting, the extreme height being 50 and 45 feet, base 30 feet, length 300 feet, and ratio of slopes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

6. Convert 57 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches British statute measure into Irish measure.

7. Given the extreme tangents and starting points, describe the method of laying out a railway curve by means of the chain alone.

8. Describe any method with which you are familiar for finding the latitude of a place.

9. A line is drawn from the vertex of a well-conditioned triangle to meet the base produced, determine its length in terms of $a\ b\ c$, x and x^1, $a\ b\ c$ being the sides of the triangle, and x and x^1 the segments of the base.

10. Given α and β Bidder's tabular numbers corresponding to any two given heights, determine Sir John Macneill's tabular number for the same heights in terms of $\alpha\ \beta$, B and N, B being the base and N ratio of slopes.

11. The radius of a railway curve is 1,749 feet, and the angle between the extreme tangents 144° 26′, required the tangent, secant, tangential angle in minutes and degrees, and length of the curve. N.B.—The tangential angle corresponds to a distance or arc of 100 feet.

12. Given the latitude of the place, show how to find the meridian by means of one greatest elongation of a circumpolar star, the polar distance of the star being given.

N.B.—Double credit will be given to the last four questions.

JUNIOR ENGINEERING CLASS.

1. Given a natural scale, show how to construct an isometric scale, and also how to put a circle in isometric projection.

2. (α) Two planes cut the ground line at same point, construct the projections of their line of intersection.

(β) Construct the traces of a plane passing through a given point and a given line.

3. Given the projections of two lines, construct the angle between them.

4. (α) Given the axes of an ellipse, find the foci and describe the curve.

(β) Show how to divide a given line into any number of equal parts, without the aid of a parallel ruler.

5. A right circular cylinder stands on the horizontal plane, determine its shadow—1st, when it falls altogether on the horizontal plane; 2nd, when it falls partly on the vertical plane.

Appendix, No. 2.

Sessional Examinations.

6. Describe the leading feature of the Doric order, and describe a Roman Scotia.

7. (α) The distance between two points is 13·125 inches, the representative fraction is $\frac{7}{11\,5\,2}$; required the distance between the actual points in yards.

(β) The representative fraction is $\frac{1}{12\,6\,7\,2\,0}$; find the number of inches to the mile.

8. Make a perspective drawing of a rectangular box standing on the horizontal plane.

9. Given the projections of the extremities of a line, show how to find its vanishing point, and also how to put it in perspective.

10. Draw a tangent plane to a sphere at a given point of the surface.

11. Show how to convert a square into an octagon by lines parallel to the diagonals, and give the value of the side of the octagon in terms of the side of the square.

12. A right circular cone stands on the horizontal plane, a tangent is drawn to its base and a plane is drawn through it, making an angle α with the horizontal plane; find the values of the axes of the ellipse in which it cuts the cone, H being the height of the cone and θ its semi-angle.

N.B.—Double credit will be given to the last four questions.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

ON

THE CONDITION AND PROGRESS

OF THE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. MAZIERE BRADY,

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,

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1865.

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN, BARON WODEHOUSE,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Queen's University, Dublin Castle,

March 31, 1865.

May it please your Excellency,

In the absence of the Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, it becomes my duty as Vice-Chancellor, in compliance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Charter, to furnish to your Excellency the Report of the Condition and Progress of the University since the 1st January, 1864.

The General University Examinations of the year 1864, commenced on the 27th of September, and terminated on the 24th of October. Examinations for Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine were also held in June, and First University Examinations in Arts and Engineering were also held in April. At these various Examinations 294 Candidates presented themselves. Lists of those who were successful are annexed. App. II.

In addition to these Examinations for Members of the University, Examinations of Candidates who are not Members were held simultaneously in the month of June last at Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. Forty Candidates presented themselves for the Certificates awarded at these Examinations. Lists of those who were successful are annexed. App. II.

The principal public meeting of the University, to confer degrees and diplomas, and distribute prizes, was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, on the 12th of October last. An account of the proceedings is appended to this Report. App. I.

In my last Report I had occasion to refer to the new Charters which Her Majesty had been pleased to confer on the Colleges of this University. Some of the arrangements thereby made rendered necessary a new Charter for the University also, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to issue her commands accordingly. A
App. III. copy of the University Charter, which passed the Great Seal on the 3rd day of October last, is appended for your Excellency's information.

The following papers are also annexed for your Excellency's information:—

App. IV. The Estimate for the year ended 31st of March, 1865.

App. V. The Cash Accounts for the years ended 31st of March, 1864, and 31st of March, 1865.

App. VI. A Return of the several Meetings of the Senate since my last Report.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's
Obedient and faithful Servant,
MAZIERE BRADY, *C.*,
Vice-Chancellor.

APPENDIX.

Appendix I.

Public Meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland, held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, on the 12th October, 1864.

After the close of the examinations of the year 1864, a public meeting of the Queen's University was held in Dublin Castle, on the 12th of October, 1864, for conferring degrees and diplomas.

A large number of distinguished persons having taken their places in the Examination Hall, the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University, the Professors and Examiners, and the Candidates, entered it in procession.

The Vice-Chancellor then opened the meeting in the following address :—

I am happy to be able to state, in opening this, our annual meeting, to confer the degrees and honors of the Queen's University in Ireland, that it is distinguished by the attendance of a larger number of successful candidates for those distinctions than has ever appeared before us on any former occasion. The numbers examined in 1863 had been considerably in advance of those of any former year, and they are again exceeded by those who have come forward in this. Of these several students in the various classes, thirty-eight have been found qualified for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, thirty-nine have passed the first University Medical Examination, eleven Bachelors of Arts have passed the examination for the degree of Master, and fifty-five students have passed that for the degree of Bachelor in that faculty. Eighty-four have passed the first University Examination in Arts, several of whom are included among those whom I have mentioned as having also qualified for the degree of Bachelor. Ten students have successfully competed for the diploma in Engineering, and fourteen passed their first examination in that profession. One Bachelor of Laws has sought for, and been found qualified to obtain, the degree of Doctor in that faculty; one student has passed the examination for Bachelor of Laws, and one for that of Elementary Law. The middle-class examinations, instituted by the University for young persons not connected with the Queen's Colleges, were attended by thirty-eight pupils, of whom fourteen were found sufficiently instructed to pass the examination. Four gentlemen, Doctors of Medicine of other Universities—two of Trinity College, Dublin, one of the University of Glasgow, and one of that of Edinburgh—have been permitted by our Senate to receive the same degree in this. I have an equally satisfactory statement to make as to the continually increasing number of students in attendance on the several classes in the three Queen's Colleges in the past year. Looking back for the past ten years, the numbers have generally been steadily augmenting. In the session of 1854–55 they were only 410; they advanced in the successive sessions, and in that of 1862–63 they were 787. In the collegiate session just passed, that of 1863–64, they amounted to 810. In the competitive examinations for the public service students of the colleges have in the past year contended with success; some of those thus distinguished are here to-day to receive also honorary prizes awarded to them at our recent examinations. Mr. MacDonnell, of the Queen's College, Galway, obtained the twelfth, and Mr. Smith, of the Queen's College, Belfast, whose answer-

Appendix. I. Public Meeting.

ing in pure and mixed mathematics was remarkably high—I believe the highest yet recorded—obtained the twentieth place, among 218 candidates at the last July examinations for the East India Civil Service. Mr. Aston, of the Queen's College, Belfast, obtained the first, and Mr. Wilkinson, of the same college, the third place in the competition for the British Consular Service in China, Siam, and Japan. In the competition for the Public Works Department of India a candidate from the Queen's College of Belfast took the first, one from Cork the second, and one from Galway sixth of the ten vacant places; and in the Indian Telegraph Department five candidates from the Queen's College, Galway, were successful; I believe that in the Army and Navy Medical Services equal success has attended the competition of our graduates.

In presenting these statistical notices I have, I think, in truth, said enough to satisfy the public mind that this University, and the Queen's Colleges, of which it is the head, are progressive and successful institutions, well answering the purpose for which they were designed, diffusing sound and useful education among large and important classes of our young community, preparing them for the business of life, and guiding them towards the attainment of prosperous and honourable positions in their respective studies and professions. At our last annual meeting I was able to announce that Her Majesty had been pleased to sanction the grant of new charters to each of the Queen's Colleges. Some of the arrangements thereby made for the better distribution of the fund appropriated to the maintenance of the colleges, and the remuneration of the professors, rendered it necessary that a new charter should also be granted to our University. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of its provisions, and I have very recently had the satisfaction of attaching to it the Great Seal of Ireland. By the provisions of this charter some important changes have been made in the constitution of the University by the establishment of a Convocation, to be composed chiefly of those who have already obtained our degrees—a body similar to that which exists in connexion with other universities, but which, until the number of our graduates had materially increased, it was not necessary to have created in connexion with ours. By a slow, but certain rate of progression, the Convocation will have the power of electing six representatives to be members of our Senate. It may be some years before that number will be complete, but I regard the establishment of the principle as of much importance—tending, as it must do, to keep the graduates of the University in connexion with it, and thus in a measure to associate so numerous a body with our governing body. The only immediate change in the Senate consists in the nomination by Her Majesty of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin in the place of his eminent predecessor, the late Archbishop Whately—a nomination which, I am sure, will be well accepted by all who are interested in the progress of sound collegiate education.

One topic remains; I approach it with much concern. We have to lament the absence from our meeting on this occasion of his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, and, still more, to grieve at the distressing cause which has deprived us of the honour and gratification of his presence, and compelled his retirement from Ireland. How often has he graciously assisted at our annual meetings—how cordially, how kindly, how eloquently has he borne tribute to the value of our institutions, the progress of our University, the merits and services of our professors, and the successes of our students. In his absence to-day we miss not alone the honoured presence of the representative of our gracious Sovereign, of a nobleman high in rank among the hereditary peerage of the empire, and intrusted for years with the most elevated official position in our country.

We have much more than this privation to deplore, serious as it is, when we recall to mind—as who will not who had, on such occasions as this, the happiness of hearing him?—the fervid eloquence, the classic taste, the heart-stirring tones, the genial, affectionate, impressive language of encouragement and of hope in which he was wont to address our assemblies, to charm the large and enlightened audience which filled our hall, to approve the past exertions of our students, and to stimulate their youthful minds to the right pursuit of still higher attainments. Though absent from us, I am convinced that his interest in the progress of our University, and in the diffusion of education among all classes of our community, remains unabated, and that he will hear with satisfaction of the important advances we are making, as illustrated in the details I have already stated. It remains for us fervently to express the hope, that in the tranquil retirement he has sought, amid the classic glories of art, and the well-known scenes of sylvan beauty by which he is surrounded, his health may yet regain much of its pristine vigour, to gladden the hearts of his numerous friends in this, his almost adopted country, and to enable him to give the benefit of his counsels and his example, as it was so often his privilege and his happiness to give them, in support of the intellectual and the material interests of Ireland.

In the absence of our Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, it is now my office, as Vice-Chancellor, to admit to their respective degrees the candidates who now attend before us, and to confer on the successful competitors the prizes and honors awarded by the University. In addition to the prizes directly given by the University, I have also to mention the result of the examinations in connexion with the valuable exhibitions provided from the fund created through the munificence and the exertions of our colleague in the Senate, the Right Honorable Sir Robert Peel. The details of the proposed allocation of the fund were given to us by Sir Robert, at our annual meeting in 1862, in the luminous and eloquent address which he then delivered.

The candidates were then called up in order, and the VICE-CHANCELLOR conferred the several degrees, diplomas, and honors, which had been awarded.

The ceremony having concluded, the Right Honorable Sir ROBERT PEEL, bart., rose, and said—

My Lord Chancellor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I make no doubt that within these halls there are some persons who are here assembled for the first time, to witness this interesting annual ceremony of the Queen's University; and I make no doubt that there are also here many young men who are here for the first time, and they equally with this distinguished company, as well as those amongst us who are more familiar with the proceedings on these occasions,—one and all of us cannot fail to be deeply impressed by the circumstances and consideration with which the honors of this University are year by year delivered to those who have succeeded in their examination for diplomas and degrees. But, ladies and gentlemen, in the distribution of prizes which have been gained by the successful candidates, the students themselves must feel the compliment which is paid to them by this public ceremony in the recognition of their successful academic career—that it is enhanced by the honour which is paid by the hands of my noble friend the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who is also Vice-Chancellor of this University.

My Lord Chancellor has given us a brief outline of the results of the past year, and he has also, I am happy to say, satisfied us as regards the successful and onward progress of the University. Now, let me, if I can, refer to what took place in this hall last year. Last year, in

Appendix. I. Public Meeting.

October, 1863, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in those eloquent words which he could so well make use of, referred to the lamented absence of one of the most distinguished members of the Senate—the late Dr. Whately; and he alluded to him, in that language which I qualify as eloquent, as a man of large qualities, of abundant charity, and, I think his words were, "luminous faith." Dr. Whately, from the very incorporation of our University, was a member of our Senate, and by his constant presence here, and by the continuance of his support on this and many occasions, he advanced the interests of the University, so that those connected with the University looked up to him with grateful recollections of his services. We have lost three very distinguished members of our Senate —Sir Philip Crampton, Sir Thomas Wyse, and Dr. Whately. Their places can be and have been filled, I hope, by men who will endeavour, as they did, to do their duty to the University; and I, in common with this audience, rejoice to see in place of Dr. Whately that very distinguished man now present, who has succeeded him in the See of Dublin—I mean his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. But, ladies and gentlemen, as has been referred to by the Lord Chancellor, there is a gloom spread and hanging over our proceedings on this occasion, in consequence of the absence of one who, on all occasions that he was able, was most conspicuous by his presence. This, I believe, is the twelfth anniversary on which you assembled in this hall, in connexion with the Queen's University; on eight of these occasions Lord Carlisle, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, presided here. How great, then, is his loss on this occasion! This loss has been alluded to by the Vice-Chancellor, who stated that he always came to give us his countenance and support. He was not the only Lord Lieutenant who has done that, because every nobleman who has held the rank of Viceroy in this country has done the same. Lord Clarendon I would especially mention, whose name cannot be mentioned within the precincts of this University without gratitude and without respect,—to whom we owe, I believe I am justified in saying, the establishment of the medical schools in our colleges. Lord Eglintoun, when he came to Ireland in 1852, also at once consented to preside in this hall. At a meeting on a similar occasion what did he tell his audience? He said:—"I have been a very short time amongst you in Ireland—a very few months; but I have lost no time. I have not omitted visiting each one of the provinces, and of seeing the colleges erected there with my own eyes." He did that, and rejoiced to see the success of those established, and hoped that the University would prosper. In 1853 or 1854 Lord St. Germans came here. He had been Chief Secretary under the Government of Sir Robert Peel, when the act incorporating this University was passed. On that occasion he referred to the fact, and said:—"When I was Chief Secretary for Ireland I was instrumental in drawing up the Act which gave the Queen's Colleges to Ireland; and I rejoice as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to witness their success in the country." Although all these several Lords Lieutenant paid every attention to promote the interests which we are here to advocate, there were none after Lord Clarendon who did more service for us than did Lord Carlisle. Lord Carlisle had made the country his home. His whole soul was wrapped up in the service of his Sovereign as Viceroy, and in endeavouring to promote the welfare of this country. There was nothing that could in any way advance the social and material prosperity of this country that he was not anxious to promote; and, therefore, I do venture to say that never did a man leave the shores of Ireland towards whom a deeper regret at the affliction which had befallen him was felt than towards Lord Carlisle. The very last official visit, I believe, which he paid in this country was to the Marlborough-street schools, with his friend Alexander M'Donnell, in order to prove that he was in favour

of that system of united education which has given us such inestimable benefits. I do not know if I may observe on one particular fact connected with his departure, but I would venture to say that there was no person witnessed the departure of Lord Carlisle from the shores of Ireland who was not affected at the spectacle that was presented. Crowds of people were assembled in Kingstown in silent regret to wish him good-by; and I have been told that when my gallant friend, the Commander-in-chief, advanced to bid him a last good-by, he advanced to him, and when he took his hand and grasped it for a few minutes, and said, "God bless you sir," I do not believe there was a dry eye in that crowded assembly that was there to wish Lord Carlisle farewell. He stood till the last moment on the deck of the vessel, and, as it was leaving the shore, he cast a long, lingering look behind him at that country where he had spent almost the whole of his public life, and where his public services had been given. Many a person in that assembly must have recollected those touching lines of Moore, where he says :—

"As slow our ship her foamy track
Against the wind was cleaving,
Her trembling pennant still looked back
To that dear isle 'twas leaving.
So loth we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts where'er we rove,
On those we've left behind us."

And now, ladies and gentlemen, there were two observations which have been made by Lord Carlisle, and to which I wish to advert; but, first of all, I wish to point out the very eventful period which passed during the time Lord Carlisle was connected with the Government of Ireland. From 1854 to 1863, eight anniversaries in which he presided here as ruler, the advance of the University was of a striking character. In the year Lord Carlisle came to Ireland there were entering the University 178 students, and the number attending in the halls amounted to 410. In the year following there were 179 entries, and 438 attending; whilst last year, 1862–3, there were 273 entering, and 787 attending. During the present year, however, which is conspicuous among all that has passed for the number of young men both entering and attending, we find 289 entering, and 810 students attending the lectures. It is impossible in the brief period that has elapsed that greater success should have been accomplished. In the year 1857–8 we had a commission to inquire into the conduct of the University. That commission reported that it was impossible but that the University must be successful, because at that moment there were in the halls attending lectures nearly 450 students. What would they not be able to report of it now, when not only that number has been very nearly doubled, but that absolutely the students educated in this University are displaying on almost every occasion, when competitive examination affords them an opportunity, convincing proofs of the advantages they derive from their education?

There are two observations which Lord Carlisle made on almost the last occasion when he addressed this assembly, to which I would wish to refer. He observed on the nicely balanced division of students as regards the religious denominations in this country. I am happy to say that that has been maintained to a remarkable degree. Lord Carlisle said on a former occasion, in this hall, "I learn with increasing pleasure that the proportion of different religious communions amongst the students continues to be what might be expected and wished." What are the numbers in the College at the present moment? I will take three years, for this is a matter of great importance to these who take an interest in the

Appendix. I. Public Meeting.

progress of the University. In the year 1861–2 there were 752 students in all attending the halls. Of these 205 were of the Established Church, 208 were Roman Catholics, 247 were Presbyterians, and 92 belonged to other denominations. In 1862–3 (observe how nicely the number is preserved, with, I am glad to say, an increasing number of Roman Catholics) there were 202 members of the Established Church, 214 Roman Catholics, General Assembly Presbyterians, 277 ; and of other denominations 84 ; and in 1863–4, we find that the number of members of the Established Church is 210 ; of Roman Catholics, 237 (a very considerable increase) ; Presbyterians, 260 ; and other denominations, 103. I think, therefore, that the progress of the University as regards the religious denominations of students fully bears out the anxious desire that Lord Carlisle had expressed, that the proportion should be maintained.

On the last occasion Lord Carlisle presided here he expressed a hope that the time was not far distant when the University would have a building of its own. He said :—"The increasing dimensions and swelling fortunes of this institution, and the growing interest which is felt in it, only make me wish the more eagerly that the time may not be far distant when the University will have a building of its own, duly accommodated to its high days and solemnities." That is a hope in which we all share. I yearn to see the time when we will not have to depend upon the kindness of the Lord Lieutenant (great as our thanks to him must be), but that we shall be able to have, as Lord Carlisle desired, a building of our own, where we could assume the position we are entitled to demand. I do not believe any one would grudge us that honour. The great Universities certainly would not. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge would be glad to see their sister University advancing to that position which it is entitled to reach. The University of Dublin, I am sure, would be glad to see us occupy a proper position here. I think that, considering this is the last expression of one who took such an interest in our advancement, it is not too much to hope that the Government would grant £30,000 for the building of an institution here. We should then have a building in Dublin. I venture to say I express the opinion of every liberal man connected with the University of Dublin, considering that they have a revenue of about £70,000, or £80,000, or £100,000 a-year, dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth, when I say that they will co-oporate with me in urging the Government to give the trifling grant of £30,000, whereby we could have a *locus standi* in Dublin. Having said so much, I hope that when that day shall come I may have the privilege of addressing the Queen's University in that hall. If I am not connected with Ireland then, I certainly will make it a point to come over here to congratulate the young men of the University on having obtained that which they are entitled to have.

Well, now, what has been done to advance the interests of the University during the last three years? Last year the Government, upon the urgent request of the Irish Government, granted that body of men who so justly deserved recompense—the professors of the Irish Colleges—an important addition to their salaries. Since 1858 that had been a pressing consideration. Year after year it has been brought forward, and I rejoice to think that, with the co-operation of Lord Clarendon and Lord Carlisle, I have succeeded in obtaining from the Government that just remuneration for the value of the services of the professors that they were strictly entitled to receive. Again, last year I considered, in common with other persons who were interested in the matter, the salary and position of one connected with the University, who, from the beginning of his connexion with it until the present moment, has taken the liveliest —I may say the chief part in promoting its interests. I allude to my

honourable friend, the Secretary of this University. All the business of the University has to pass through his hands and those of his assistant. They are responsible for the due discharge of that business, and any of those persons who are here to-day who have received honors and diplomas would be extremely annoyed and vexed if any irregularity occurred. But errors never occur, so exact is Mr. Stoney in the discharge of his duties; and I am sure there is not a single student of the University that does not join with me in congratulating him on the advance of salary that he has obtained. What do I find? I find that the joint secretaries of the Board of Education have £750 a-year. I find that the secretary of the London University has £800 a-year. I find that the secretary of the Civil Service Commission has £800 a-year. I find that the registrar of Trinity College, Dublin, receives a salary of £1,200 or £1,500 a-year. I therefore thought it my duty to impress on the Government the necessity of giving Mr. Stoney a position somewhat corresponding to those I have mentioned, and I am glad to find my representations have met with a liberal response, and that the secretary and his assistant now receive an addition to the salary heretofore allotted to them by Government.

I now come to the Queen's College Fund. It is now three years in existence. About £1,200 has already been distributed amongst the students of the University. A portion of this fund has been invested in railway stock and a portion in Indian stock, so that I am happy to say that, whilst we can amply, freely, and liberally endow the students at the present time with prizes and rewards, there will remain funds which will carry back to the students of this University a recollection of the liberality of the public, and, I hope, leave some remnant of good-will also towards myself.

Now, we have heard from the Lord Chancellor what the success of the University has been. The success of the students of the Queen's Colleges in the competitive examinations was most remarkable. I will take the last year of 1863–4. There were two competitive examinations for the Public Works Department in India, and the Queen's University students won the first, second, and sixth out of ten appointments. There was a competitive examination for the Indian Telegraph Department—I only mention these two, but I might mention many others—and the students of the Queen's University actually obtained five out of twelve appointments. I think it is impossible to refer to those details without seeing how remarkably successful we have been in the general competition with students of other universities.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I should be disposed to close these few remarks, but I have observed that in all our successes there is yet wanting something to make them thorough and complete. We see all over Ireland a network of National schools. I think there are at this moment 6,000 odd, with more than 800,000 children attending them. We have three Queen's Colleges in the different provinces of Ulster, Munster, and Connaught. They are doing an immensity of good. As regards the National schools, it is unnecessary for me to refer to them; but in our criminal statistics we observe what an immense effect they have had by the moral agency and systematic training to which the children are subjected. But I have to deal with the Queen's Colleges, and what I wish to show is how much needed these Queen's Colleges must be. I will take the two great religious denominations which represent the majority of the people in this country, Roman Catholics and Protestants. Look at the Dublin University Commission. I am not aware that matters are much altered since then, and you will see from that, I think, that while Roman Catholics and Presbyterians represent the overwhelming majority of the people of this country, yet actually in Trinity College only six per cent. of the students

Appendix. I. Public Meeting.

were Roman Catholics, and four per cent. Presbyterians. Is not that convincing proof of the necessity we are under of establishing a National University which will embrace all classes in this country? Well, then, between the National schools and the Queen's University there is a great lack. How is that? We want in this country what they are now agitating for in England—we want intermediate schools. In England the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir Stafford Northcote, and many others, I am happy to say, have interested themselves in this subject, and what we want here is that we should have a system of intermediate schools which should act as a feeder to this University. You have enormous endowments. There are enormous endowments in the Royal schools and Charter schools, and many others; but I am sorry to say we all know that the funds of these schools have been grossly mismanaged. The revenue of these schools alone amounts to £70,000 or £80,000 a-year, but if properly managed they might reach £140,000 or £150,000 a-year, and, therefore, I say I believe if you would properly apply them you have resources to maintain intermediate education which would be most useful and beneficial to the people of this country. It is to the middle classes I address myself. It is they who are most interested in this matter. They have hitherto been deprived of the advantages of collegiate and university education, at least in this country. It depends upon this country generally to stir up this matter as they are doing in England. Attract public attention to it, and I will venture to say that two years will not pass without bringing it that consideration which it is entitled to receive. We all know the discouragement which must result from having this enormous educational fund lost to the country.

We are prospering—prospering as we should do, and why? In whatever channel of action your choice or your inclination may lead you, whether it be in science, whether it be in medicine, whether it be the legal profession, or whether it be in the public service, the avenues of distinction are now open to you. Thank God there are no barriers which you cannot now surmount by patience, perseverance, and industry. I recollect that a learned Judge—a very learned Judge—was once asked how men succeed at the bar. He said, "Some succeed by great talent, some by high connexions, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a sixpence." Never were truer words spoken. Self-help alone makes a man succeed. If he has confidence in himself he may despise the world, because he is sure to get on by his own determination to succeed. I recollect having read in "Moore's Life" a characteristic letter from Lord Melbourne to Lord John Russell. Lord Russell wrote to Lord Melbourne, asking him to make some provision for one of Moore's sons. This was Lord Melbourne's reply, and it contains a very useful piece of advice:—

"My dear John,—I return you Moore's letter. Whatever is done should be done for Moore himself. Making a small provision for young men is, of all things, the most prejudicial to themselves. They think what they have much larger than it really is, and they make no exertion. The young should never hear any language but this:—'You have your own way to make, and it depends upon your own exertions whether you starve or not.'—Yours, Melbourne."

There is a good deal of good, sound, common sense there; and I recollect, in this very city—I think at the opening of a railway that was constructed through the energy of Mr. Dargan—a remark made by that gentleman which bears on this subject. Mr. Dargan's health was drunk, and he was wished prosperity, and complimented upon the independence he had acquired by his own exertions. Having returned thanks for the toast of his health, Mr. Dargan made this sensible remark:—"We have heard a great deal lately about the independence we have acquired from

this, that, and the other source, but I have given a great deal of attention to industrial independence, and my opinion is, that active industry and careful exactness would be the making of Ireland." There is a great deal of common sense in that suggestion. You will succeed, my young friends, in future life, by showing determination and perseverance, and acting with prudence. Let me then entreat you that in your early life you should make it your study to advance yourselves in those useful and honourable labours which the rising generation of Ireland are so well fitted to excel in by their character, by their intelligence, and by their moral qualities. Do not let it be said that the success of your academic career is ephemeral—that, having gained honors here, you are contented to rest upon your oars, and pass an idle and listless life. On the contrary, let it be but an earnest of future exertion—a pledge of perseverance, and, no doubt, of success in the business and concerns of active life. And above all, my young friends, do not forget ever to keep present to your mind that in your persons, and in your position, you represent that great family of the middle classes of the United Kingdom, by whose industrial independence and upon whose moral worth the welfare and the institutions of this free country must ever mainly depend.

The proceedings then terminated.

Appendix II.

Degrees and Honors conferred in 1864.

Degrees.

The Degree of LL.D.

Names.	College.
Parker, James D.,	Belfast & Galway.

The Degree of M.D.

FIRST CLASS.—None.

SECOND CLASS.

Duffy, Francis,	Galway.
M'Murtry, Alexander H.H.,	Belfast.
Porter, Alexander,	Belfast.

THIRD CLASS.

Wall, John, B.A.,	Cork.

UNCLASSED.

Brown, Andrew,	Galway.
Clapp, Albert John,	Cork.
Cook, Henry,	Cork.
Corban, Lawrence,	Cork.
Daly, Frederick,	Cork.
Foley, James Charles,	Cork.
Graham, Richard Malcom,	Cork.
Gillespie, Humph. Carden,	Cork.
Hadden, John,	Cork.
Hanrahan, J. J.,	Galway.
Jones, Hen. M'Naughten,	Cork.
Kelly, James,	Cork.
Kennedy, J.,	Belfast.
Leathem, James,	Belfast.
Lupton, Henry,	Galway.
M'Carty, Jno. Winspeare,	Cork.
M'Connell, William,	Belfast.
M'Crea, Samuel,	Belfast & Galway.
M'Cully, James,	Belfast.
Mullen, Thomas French,	Galway.
Mulligan, John Watson,	Belfast.
O'Farrell, Thomas, M.A.,	Galway.
O'Keeffe, Patrick,	Cork.
Orr, Gawin,	Belfast.
Palmer, Dean Philip,	Galway.
Porter, Angus,	Belfast.
Purefoy, John William,	Galway.
Shannon, Patrick J.,	Galway.
Smith, Parker Arthur,	Cork.
Thomson, William,	Belfast.
Thornley, John George,	Belfast.
Thorp, J. C.,	Galway.
Wheeler, Edwin,	Belfast.
Williams, Richard Gilbert,	Cork.

Denham, John, M.D., Edinburgh, *ad eundem.*

Hughes, James Stannus, M.D., Glasgow, *ad eundem.*

M'Donnell, Robert, M.D., University of Dublin, *ad eundem.*

Wright, Edward Perceval, M.D., University of Dublin, *ad eundem.*

Appendix.

II.

Degrees and Honors, 1864.

Degree of M.A.

FIRST CLASS.

Names.		College.
Dodd, William Huston,	First in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Economy,	Belfast.
Hamilton, Thomas,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Hunter, John,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Smith, William M'Laren,	First in Mathematical Science, and Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.

SECOND CLASS.

Houston, Thomas,	Second in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Econ.,	Belfast.
Leitch, Matthew,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
M'Mullan, Samuel Jas.,	Second in Modern Continental Languages,	Belfast.

THIRD CLASS.

Saunderson, Wm. Henry,	Third in Experimental Science,	Galway.

UNCLASSED.

Gardiner, Edward Bennett,	Cork.
Henry, Edgar John,	Belfast.
Workman, Robert,	Belfast.

Degree of LL.B.

THIRD CLASS.

Duffin, Adam,	Belfast.

Degree of B.A.

FIRST CLASS.

Cleeland, Robert,	First in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Dobbin, William,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Macdonnell, Anth. Patk.	First in Modern Continental Languages,	Galway.
Weir, Isaac,	First in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.

SECOND CLASS.

Dill, Samuel,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Dill, Samuel Marcus,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Dougherty, Jas. Brown,	Second in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Econ.,	Belfast.
Evans, Richardson,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
M'Clure, Edmund,	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Padin, Thomas,	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics,	Galway.
Park, William,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Wilson, Jas. Alexander,	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Wood, John Edward,	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Political Economy,	Galway.

THIRD CLASS.

Beck, John Fritz,	Third in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Dick, James,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
M'Dermott, John,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Scott, James Orr,	Third in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Econ.,	Belfast.
Stewart, William T.,	Third in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Ward, Marcus J. B.,	Third in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Weir, Thomas,	Third in Modern Continental Languages,	Belfast.
Wilkinson, Hiram Shaw,	Third in Modern Continental Languages,	Belfast.

UNCLASSED.

Names.	College.	Names.	College.
Armour, James Brown,	Cork.	Love, John,	Belfast.
Bergin, Stephen,	Cork.	Macaulay, M.,	Belfast.
Blakely, T. E.,	Belfast.	M'Caughey, George,	Belfast.
Buckly, Daniel F.,	Cork.	MacFarland, George,	Belfast.
Chambers, Andrew,	Belfast.	Moody, George,	Belfast.
Colquhoun, Robert,	Belfast.	Moore, John Charles,	Belfast.
Donovan, Humphrey J.,	Cork.	Moore, Wm. Hamilton D.,	Belfast.
Edgar, Hugh,	Belfast.	Niblock, James,	Belfast.
Foreman, Robert Lowther,	Galway.	O'Conor, Aylward Owen B.	Belfast.
Gamble, John William,	Belfast.	O'Grady, Jeremiah J.,	Cork.
Hanifin, James,	Cork.	Patton, Alexander,	Belfast.
Hawthorne, Samuel,	Belfast.	Rea, George T.,	Belfast.
Hodges, George Justus L.,	Belfast.	Rogers, John,	Belfast.
Houston, Samuel,	Belfast.	Smylie, Archibald,	Belfast & Galway.
Kane, William,	Belfast.		
Jamison, David,	Belfast.	Stewart, James,	Belfast.
Latimer, James,	Belfast.	Watson, John,	Belfast.
Long, Burke,	Cork.	Wright, William,	Belfast.

Honor in Sanskrit.

THIRD CLASS.

Names.	College.
Foreman, Robert Lowther,	Galway.

Diploma in Civil Engineering.

FIRST CLASS.

Shaw, William,	Cork.

SECOND CLASS.

Scott, Conway,	Belfast.

THIRD CLASS.—None.

UNCLASSED.

Names.	College.	Names.	College.
Beatty, Thomas,	Belfast.	O'Neill, Henry,	Cork.
Burke, Charles,	Cork.	Smyth, John Thomas,	Cork.
Burke, Edward,	Galway.	Unkles, Richard Nutler,	Cork.
Lightbody, Robert,	Galway.	Wardhaugh, John W. F.,	Belfast.

Diploma in Elementary Law.

FIRST CLASS.

Atkinson, John,	Galway.

Exhibitions founded by Public Subscription.

The following Exhibitioners have fulfilled the conditions which entitle them to the Second or Third instalments of their Exhibitions:—

Names.	Condition.	Exhibition Awarded.
Porter, A.,	M.D. with Honors,	October, 1862.
Leitch, M.,	M.A.,	October, 1862.
Smith, W. M'L.,	M.A.,	October, 1862.
Park, W.,	B.A. with Honors,	October, 1862.
Evans, R.,	B.A. with Honors,	October, 1863.
MacDonnell, A. P.,	B.A. with Honors,	October, 1863.
Cleeland, R.,	B.A. with Honors,	October, 1863.
Wood, J. E.,	B.A. with Honors,	October, 1863.
Scott, C.,	Diploma in Engineering with Honors,	October, 1863.
Shaw, W. H.,	Diploma in Engineering with Honors,	October, 1863.

Awarded at the First University Examination in Arts.

Appendix.

II. Degrees and Honors, 1864.

First University Examination in Arts (Supplementary), April, 1864.

Names.	College.	Names.	College.
Daly, William,	Galway.	Milliken, Robert,	Belfast.
Dooley, Michael S.,	Galway.	O'Conor, Aylward O. B.,	Belfast.
Fleming, R. E.,	Belfast.	Perrier, Anthony,	Cork.
Gamble, John William,	Belfast.	Rentoul, J. L.,	Belfast.
Gregg, Thomas,	Belfast.	Simpson, Edward F.,	Belfast.
Jamison, D.,	Belfast.	Ward, J. Marcus Barrington,	Belfast.
Kane, William,	Belfast.	Weir, Thomas,	Belfast.
Latimer, James,	Belfast.		
Love, James,	Belfast.		

First University Examination in Arts, October, 1864.

FIRST CLASS.

Burke, Michael,	Cork.	Torrens, James,	Belfast.
Leitch, William,	Belfast.	Wilson, Edward Daniel Joseph,	Cork.
M'Kean, Edward,	Belfast.	Wilson, William Nesbitt,	Galway.
M'Mordie, William,	Belfast.		
O'Conor, Wm. Frederic,	Belfast.		

SECOND CLASS.

Deane, Henry,	Galway.	M'Farlane, Robert,	Galway.
MacDonald Francis,	Galway.	Meharry, John Brown,	Belfast.
Marcel, James A.,	Cork.	Moorehead, Wm. Robert,	Galway.

THIRD CLASS.

Barry, Michael F.,	Cork.	Persse, William Dudley,	Galway.
Chatterton, James,	Cork.	Porter, Francis Knowles,	Belfast.
Dann, Alfred G.,	Cork.	Shepherd, William,	Belfast.
Fulton, John,	Belfast.	Strain, David Alexander,	Belfast.
Forsyth, Saml. M'Clelland,	Galway.	Young, Samuel,	Belfast.
Houston, Samuel,	Belfast.		

UNCLASSED.

Brigham, John King,	Belfast.	Mitchell, James,	Belfast.
Cook, John Home,	Belfast.	Moore, J. R.,	Belfast.
Coulter, John,	Belfast.	Moore, William,	Belfast.
Dewar, James,	Belfast.	Nunan, Francis,	Cork.
Graham, Thos. Saunders,	Belfast.	Pulvertaff, Robert,	Cork.
Hamilton, Alfred Fredk.,	Belfast.	Sandiford, Thos. Henry,	Cork.
Hemphill, John,	Belfast.	Scott, Charles,	Belfast.
Irvine, William,	Belfast.	Stewart, Wm. Douthwitt,	Belfast.
Martin, James,	Belfast.	Wilson, John,	Belfast.
Millar, James,	Belfast.	Woods, Hans,	Belfast.

First University Examination in Medicine.

THIRD CLASS.

Mullan, Andrew, ... Belfast & Cork.

UNCLASSED.

Anderson, John Albert,	Belfast.	Donovan, Henry,	Cork.
Brown, Andrew,	Galway.	Duffy, Francis,	Galway.
Browne, Henry Thomas,	Cork.	Foley, James Charles,	Cork.
Buckley, Cornelius,	Cork.	Gorham, Anthony,	Galway.
Charles, John James,	Belfast.	Gray, George,	Belfast.
Chestnut, Joseph W.,	Belfast.	Hadden, John,	Cork.
Clendinnen, Wm. Ellis,	Galway.	Henry, Emerson Wilson,	Belfast.
Clerke, Thomas St. John,	Cork.	Higgins, Thomas James,	Belfast.
Collins, William,	Cork.	Honiball, Oscar D.,	Cork.
Comerford, Henry,	Galway.	Jennings, Ulick,	Galway.
Connolly, James,	Galway.	Johnston, David J.,	Belfast.
Conway, William,	Galway.	Johnstone, William B.,	Cork.
Davis, George M.,	Belfast.	Leathem, James,	Belfast.

Names.	College.	Names.	College.
Long, Mark,	Cork.	Nelson, E. F.,	Belfast.
Lupton, Henry,	Galway.	Newman, John Henry,	Cork.
M'Alevy, Robert Peel,	Belfast.	O'Grady, James J.,	Cork.
M'Crystal, Edward,	Belfast.	Roche, Charles H.,	Cork.
Millar, S. D.,	Belfast.	Saunderson, J. E.,	Galway.
Mulligan, John Watson,	Galway & Belfast.	Thorp, J. C.,	Galway.
		Turner, Robert,	Belfast.

First University Examination in Engineering (Supplementary), April, 1864.

Beatty, Thomas,	Belfast.
Burke, Charles,	Cork.
Moore, George Henry,	Cork.
Thompson, John,	Belfast.
Wardhaugh, J. W. J.,	Belfast.

First University Examination in Engineering, October, 1864.

FIRST CLASS.

Campbell, John,	Belfast.
Perrott, William,	Cork.

SECOND CLASS.

Dooley, Michael Stanislaus,	Galway.
Odling, Charles William,	Galway.

THIRD CLASS.

Hill, Arthur,	Cork.

UNCLASSED.

Clanchy, John Edward,	Cork.
Connor, Foster,	Belfast.
Lacy, Michael Angelo,	Cork.
Watt, Robert,	Belfast.

Prizes founded by Public Subscription.

Exhibitions founded by Public Subscription awarded at the First University Examination in Arts.

October, 1864.

Torrens, James, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years.
Wilson, Edward Daniel Joseph, First from Queen's College, Cork; £20 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.
Wilson, William Nesbitt, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.

Burke, Michael, Second from Queen's College, Cork; £15 a-year for three years.
M'Mordie, William, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.

M'Kean, Edward, Third from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for the first year; £15 for the second year; and £10 a-year for the third year.

Exhibitions Awarded at First University Examination in Engineering.

October, 1864.

Campbell, John, Queen's College, Belfast; First, £20 a-year for two years.
Perrott, William, Queen's College, Cork; Second, £15 a-year for two years.

Appendix.

II. Degrees and Honors, 1864.

PRIZES IN COMPOSITION OPEN TO GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES.

Houston, Thomas, M.A.; First; Belfast.
Kisbey, W. H.; Second; Belfast.

PRIZE IN COMPOSITION OPEN TO UNDERGRADUATES.

Adams, Richard; First; Cork.

PRIZES AWARDED AT ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

October, 1864.

Craig, J. W.,	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Hadden, D. H.,	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Lawrence, George,	First in English Composition,	Cork.
Maguire, Thomas,	First in English Composition,	Galway.
O'Wylie, James,	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Walsh, Michael,	First in Geometry,	Galway.
Allin, Charles,	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
Bottomly, Thomas D.,	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Gillman, T. H.,	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Ward, Peter,	Second in Geometry, and Second in English Composition,	Galway.
Wilson, John,	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.

Senior Certificates in Arts for Candidates who are not Members of the University.

FIRST CLASS.

M'Nulty, Thomas John (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master); First in Section C; Third in Section A.

SECOND CLASS.

Barlow, John (Parsonstown Model National School; Peter Connellan, Master); Second in Section A.
Collins, Robert O'Brien (Luggacurren National School; David Collins, Master); Second in Section A; Third in Section C.
MacEgan, John Joseph, Second in Section A; Second in Section C.
O'Sullivan, Daniel Leopold (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master); Second in Section A; Second in Section C.

THIRD CLASS.

Barlow, James Francis (Parsonstown Model National School; Peter Connellan, Master); Third in Section A.
Copley, John Robert (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master); Third in Section C.
Curley, Thomas Greham (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master); Third in Section C.
Foster, John (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master); Third in Section C.

UNCLASSED.

Bingham, John (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master).
Miller, Moses (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master).
Pentland, Henry (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master).

Junior Certificates in Arts for Boys under 15 years of age.

SECOND CLASS.

King, William, age 14 (Wesleyan Model School, Hardwicke-street, Dublin; John W. Pitchford, B.A., Master).

UNCLASSED.

Salaman, Joseph, age 14 (School, 21, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin; Mr. Sullivan, Master).

Appendix III.

Charter of the Queen's University in Ireland, of the 8th day of October, 1864.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, bearing date at Dublin, the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, We did grant, declare, and constitute certain persons therein mentioned, and all the persons who might thereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Members of the University Senate, as therein mentioned, one body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Queen's University in Ireland," and We did by our said Charter further will and ordain, that the Chancellor and Senate for the time being of the said University, should have full power from time to time to make and alter any by-laws and regulations (so as the same were not repugnant to the laws of our realm, or to the general objects and provisions of that our Charter) touching the matters therein mentioned, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University; and that all such by-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the said University should have been affixed thereto, should be binding upon all persons, members thereof, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, all such by-laws and regulations having been first submitted to our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, and sanctioned and approved of by him; and We did further will and declare that Queen's College, Belfast; Queen's College, Cork; and Queen's College, Galway, should be Colleges of the said University, and that the said University should possess and exercise the full power of granting all such degrees as are granted by other Universities or Colleges in the several Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, to Students who have completed in one or other of the Colleges of the said University, the courses of education prescribed and directed for the several degrees, in the manner and by the authority in the aforesaid Charter described; and that such reasonable fees should be charged for the degrees conferred, as the said Chancellor and Senate, with the approbation of the Commissioners of our Treasury, should from time to time direct, and that such fees should be carried to one General Fee Fund, for the payment of the expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners of our Treasury.

And whereas, by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, bearing date at Dublin, the seventeenth day of January, in the fifteenth year of our reign, We did enlarge the powers of the said Chancellor and Senate. Know ye, therefore, that We of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of the Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Councillor, Richard Chenevix, Archbishop of Dublin, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Maziere Brady, our Chancellor of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal of our High Court of Chancery in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, and our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sir George Brown, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, General in our Army and Commanding our Forces in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our Justices-General and General Governors of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our Letter, under our Privy Signet and Royal Sign Manual, bearing date at our Court at Saint James's, the Fourteenth day of September,

Appendix.
III.
Charter of the Queen's University in Ireland.

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, in the Twenty-eighth Year of our Reign, and now enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in Ireland, aforesaid, have revoked and determined, and do by these presents revoke and determine the said recited Letters Patent, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained respectively; and deeming it to be fit and necessary, in order to render complete and satisfactory the courses of education to be followed by Students in the Colleges which have been, or may hereafter be founded by Us, our heirs or successors, under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the eighth and ninth years of our reign, and intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland," that provision should be made by which such Students should be enabled to obtain and receive the several degrees and distinctions, which are or may be granted and conferred in other Colleges and Universities in our kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. And further, know ye, that We of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our said Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Councillor, Richard Chenevix, Archbishop of Dublin, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Maziere Brady, our Chancellor of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal of our High Court of Chancery in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sir George Brown, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, General in our Army and Commanding our Forces in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our Justices-General and General Governors of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our aforesaid Letter, have willed, ordered, constituted, ordained, and founded, and by these presents for Us, our heirs and successors, We do will, order, constitute, ordain, and found a University, which shall be one body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Queen's University in Ireland;" by which name such body politic shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a Common Seal, and shall by the same name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Us, our heirs and successors, and which University is hereinafter referred to as the University.

3. And We do further will and ordain that the said body politic and corporate shall consist of a Chancellor, Senators, Secretary, Professors, Graduates, and Students; and that the Chancellor shall be the person whom We hereby appoint, or whom We, our heirs or successors, shall from time to time appoint Chancellor of the University; and that the Senators shall be such persons, not exceeding twenty-four in number, as We hereby appoint, and as We, our heirs and successors, shall from time to time appoint Senators under our or their Sign Manual, and as shall be from time to time appointed Senators by Convocation, under the powers hereinafter contained, with such additional number as may be admitted by reason of the creation of any new College, as hereinafter is provided; and that the Secretary shall be the person already appointed by the Senate of the University created by our said Letters Patent of the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, or the person who shall be appointed Secretary of the University for the time being, under the powers hereinafter contained; and that the Professors shall be the persons who have been or shall hereafter be appointed Professors of Colleges of the University: and that the Graduates shall be the persons on whom respectively the said University created by our said former

Letters Patent of the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, has conferred any degree, and the persons on whom the University created by this our Charter shall hereafter confer any degree, after a regular course of study wholly pursued in the Colleges of the University, or part of it pursued in such other ways as are expressly permitted by the provisions hereinafter contained, and the rest pursued in the Colleges of the University, and the persons on whom the University created by this our Charter shall confer Ad-eundem, or Honorary degrees, under the provisions hereinafter contained ; and that the Students in any year shall be the persons attending lectures or instruction given in that year in the Colleges of the University, and whose names shall have been placed on the records of the University as Students matriculated in the University under the provisions hereinafter contained, and that the aforesaid Chancellor, Senators, and Professors, shall, each and every one of them, hold their respective offices during the will and pleasure of Us, our heirs or successors, or until the term for which they shall have been elected shall have expired.

4. And We do hereby further will and ordain that by the aforesaid name of the Queen's University in Ireland, they and their successors shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, any goods, chattels, or personal property whatsoever, and shall also be able and capable in law, notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain, to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, not only all such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions as may be from time to time used and occupied for the immediate purposes of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, situate within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not exceeding the annual value of ten thousand pounds, such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of taking, purchasing, or acquiring the same, and that they and their successors shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, real or personal, belonging to the said University ; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

5. And We further will, ordain, and grant that the goods, chattels, and property of the University, created by our said Letters Patent of the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, shall be and become the property of the University created by this our Charter ; and that the University created by this our Charter shall pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities of the University created by our said Letters Patent of the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign.

6. And We further will and ordain that all by-laws, regulations, and appointments of officers made by the University created by our said Letters Patent of the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, and in force at or immediately before the granting of this our Charter, shall, until they shall be altered, repealed, or rescinded, remain in force as by-laws, regulations, and appointments of the University created by this our Charter.

7. And We further will and ordain, that the University created by this our Charter shall have power to grant to Matriculated Candidates, who shall have pursued a regular course of study, either wholly in one or more of the Colleges of the University, or part of it in such other places or ways as are expressly permitted by the provisions hereinafter contained, and the rest in one or more of the Colleges of the University, all such degrees or other distinctions as can be conferred in or by any other University in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland : and further, shall have power to admit, by special grace, Graduates of other Universities in

Appendix. III. Charter of the Queen's University in Ireland.

our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to similar and equal degrees in our said University in Ireland; and to admit to Honorary degrees men of eminent attainments in any branch of knowledge or in the public service: Provided always and only that the University created by this our Charter shall not confer any degree or other distinction in Theology.

8. And We further will and ordain, that the Chancellor shall be the Head and Chief Officer of the University, and shall preside over its meetings, and shall sign and authenticate all its official acts; and that there shall be a Vice-Chancellor of the University, who shall exercise all the functions of the Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, and that the office of Vice-Chancellor shall be an annual office, but that the outgoing Vice-Chancellor may be re-elected, and that the Vice-Chancellor nominated by this our Charter shall go out of office at the end of the present calendar year, and that the Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Senate from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being; and the Vice-Chancellor so elected and approved shall hold his office for the calendar year next following his election, or, in case of a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the year of office, for the remainder of the year in which such vacancy shall have happened; and, until such election, the functions of Vice-Chancellor shall be exercised by the Senior Senator for the time being.

9. And We further will and ordain that the Chancellor and Senators for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the University; and We hereby appoint our right trusty and right entirely well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, K.G. and G.C.B., to be the first Chancellor of the University; and our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Maziere Brady, our Chancellor of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, to be the first Vice-Chancellor of the University; and the aforesaid our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Maziere Brady, our Chancellor of Ireland; our right trusty and right well-beloved William Earl of Rosse, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Doctor in Laws, Fellow of the Royal Society, Chancellor of the University of Dublin; our right trusty and well beloved Councillors, Thomas Baron Monteagle, of Brandon, Master in Arts, Fellow of the Royal Society; Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, Doctor in Laws, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin; David Richard Pigot, Chief Baron of our Court of Exchequer in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland; our trusty and well-beloved the President of Queen's College, Belfast, for the time being; the President of Queen's College, Cork, for the time being; the President of Queen's College, Galway, for the time being; Sir Richard Griffith, Baronet, Doctor in Laws; Dominick John Corrigan, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, our Physician in Ordinary in Ireland; Sir Thomas Aiskew Larcom, Knight Commander of the Most Illustrious Order of the Bath, Doctor in Laws, Fellow of the Royal Society, Major-General in our Corps of Royal Engineers; James Gibson, Esquire, Master in Arts, Barrister-at Law; and Robert Andrews, Esquire, Doctor in Laws, one of our Counsel-at-Law; our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, James Henry Monahan, Chief Justice of our Court of Common Pleas in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland; our trusty and well-beloved Robert Adams, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, our Surgeon in Ordinary in Ireland; our right trusty and right well-beloved Councillor, Sir Robert Peel, Baronet; the Right Reverend Father in God, our

right trusty and right well-beloved William Bishop of Killaloe ; and the Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, Richard Chenevix, Archbishop of Dublin, to be the first Senators of the University, each and every one of whom shall hold his office during our will and pleasure. And We further will and ordain that the seniority of the Senators, nominated by this our Charter, shall be determined by the order in which their names or offices appear in this our Charter ; and the seniority of Presidents of the Colleges of the University, or other Members of Senate hereafter to be appointed or elected, by the order in which they shall have been appointed or elected ; and, if appointed or elected at the same time, by the order in which their names shall appear in the instrument of appointment, or instrument or certificate of election. And We further will and ordain that the President for the time being of any College which may hereafter be founded by Us, our heirs or successors, under and by virtue of the provisions of the said hereinbefore recited Act, shall also be a member of the said University Senate, unless it shall be otherwise provided in the Charter of such College.

10. And We do hereby further direct and ordain that Queen's College, Belfast ; Queen's College, Cork ; Queen's College, Galway ; and such other College or Colleges as may hereafter be founded by Us, our heirs, or successors, under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the eighth and ninth year of our reign, and intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the advancement of Learning in Ireland," shall be, and they are hereby constituted, Colleges of the University, and all Professors of the said Colleges shall be Professors of the University ; but the said Colleges shall not in any way be under the jurisdiction or control of the University Senate, further than as regards the regulations for qualifications for the several degrees, or other University distinctions, the said Colleges being in all other respects subjected only to the Charters and Statutes issued and approved of, or to be issued and approved of by Us, our heirs or successors, for the government of the said Colleges respectively.

11. And We further will and ordain, that the Chancellor, Senators, Secretary, Professors, and Registered Graduates of the University for the time being shall constitute the Convocation of the University, and that all Graduates of two years' standing shall be entitled to register, and that for this purpose a register of the members of Convocation shall be kept by such Officer, and in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time appoint and direct, which register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation, is so entitled to vote ; and that any person whose name shall not appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation, is not so entitled to vote. And We further ordain and direct, that such Graduates, present and future, shall pay such reasonable annual fees in that behalf, and at such times, and with such liberty to compound for the same, as the said Senate, with the concurrence of Convocation, and with the approbation of the Commissioners of our Treasury, shall from time to time direct. And that the said Senate may make by-laws and regulations for taking off the name of any such Graduate for non-payment of such fees, and for reinstating such name on such terms as they shall by such by-laws or regulations prescribe in that behalf : Provided always, that no Ad-eundem or Honorary degree shall, without the consent of Convocation in each case, entitle the holder thereof to become a member of Convocation.

12. And as We further deem it expedient that the Convocation of the University shall be represented in the University Senate, We direct and ordain that the second, and every alternate vacancy in the Senate, which

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shall arise from the death, resignation, or otherwise, of the persons hereinbefore nominated the first Senators, shall be supplied by the election of a Senator by Convocation for the three ensuing years under the powers hereinafter contained, until the number of the Senators elected by Convocation to supply such vacancies shall become six; and that every vacancy in the Senate, which shall arise from the expiration of the term, or from the death, resignation, or otherwise, of a Senator elected by Convocation, shall likewise be supplied by the election of a Senator by Convocation, so that the total number of the Senators elected by Convocation may continue six; and that the Senators elected by Convocation shall be elected from the members of Convocation, not holding office in any of the Colleges of the University; and that each and every one of the Senators, so elected, shall hold office during the three calendar years next succeeding their election, or during our will and pleasure; and that outgoing Senators may be re-elected.

13. And We further will and ordain, that the Senate for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this our Charter, it shall be lawful for the Senate to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the University. And the said Senate shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any by-law and regulation (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of our realm, or to the general objects and provisions of this our Charter), touching the examinations and qualifications for degrees or other University distinctions, and touching the mode and time for convening the meetings of the Senate, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the University, not otherwise expressly provided for by this our Charter. And all such by-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members thereof, and all Candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same—all such by-laws and regulations having been first submitted to our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, and approved of and countersigned by him: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Senate to adopt or impose on any person any religious examination or test.

14. And We further will and ordain, that it shall be competent to the Senate to receive as evidence of professional education, in part qualifying for degrees or other distinctions in law, certificates of attendance upon the lectures of such professional teachers as shall afford to the Senate full evidence of competency, and of possessing the means of affording instruction, and who shall comply with such other regulations as may be from time to time made by the Senate; and that the Senate shall have power from time to time to define what courses are to be regarded as professional courses; provided that no degree in law shall be conferred on any candidate presenting such certificates unless he shall have previously received the degree of Bachelor in Arts in the University; provided further, that no other distinction in law, for which a regular course of study is prescribed in the Colleges of the University, shall be conferred on any such candidate, unless he shall have studied a part of the course, extending over at least one session, in one of the Colleges of the University.

15. And We further will and ordain, that it shall be competent to the Senate to receive as evidence of professional education, in part qualifying for degrees or other distinctions in Medicine, or in any of its branches—Surgery, Midwifery, or the like—certificates of attendance upon the lectures and hospital practice of such professional teachers as shall afford to the Senate full evidence of competency and of possessing the means of

affording instruction, and who shall comply with such regulations as may be from time to time made by the Senate; and that the Senate shall have power from time to time to define what courses are to be regarded as professional courses; provided always, that no degree or other distinction in Medicine, or in any of its branches, shall be conferred on any candidate presenting such certificates, unless he shall have also studied two medical courses, extending over at least one session, in one of the Colleges of the University.

16. And We further will and ordain, that the Senate in addition to the power hereinbefore conferred to grant degrees and other distinctions to Candidates who shall have studied in the Colleges of the University, shall also have the power to grant to any Candidates whatsoever, whether Members of the University or not, certificates of proficiency, to be tested by examination under such regulations as the said Senate shall from time to time frame, with the approbation of our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland for the time being: Provided that no degree shall be conferred on any Candidate who shall not have pursued his studies in some one or more of the Colleges of the University so far as is hereinbefore prescribed; provided further, that no distinction of the same name as a distinction for which a regular course of study is prescribed in the Colleges of the University, shall be conferred on any such candidate.

17. And We further will and ordain that the Senate shall have power to demand and receive for the granting of degrees, or other University distinctions, and for the granting of certificates of proficiency, or of any other certificates whatsoever, and for registration and for matriculation, such reasonable fees as the Senate, with the approbation of the Commissioners of our Treasury, shall from time to time direct. And such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund, for the payment of the expenses of the University, under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners of our Treasury, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure shall once in every year be submitted, which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the said Commissioners may direct.

18. And as We deem it advisable that every facility should be afforded for the endowment of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, or other Prizes, in connexion with and subject to the regulations of the University, We do hereby further direct and ordain that the Senate of the University shall have power to found and endow Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, or other Prizes for which funds may, by devise, donation, grant, or otherwise, be hereafter supplied, and make such regulations for the attainment and tenure of the same as to them may seem fit; provided always, that the aforesaid University Senate shall not interfere with the courses for entrance, nor with any regulations relating to Senior or Junior Scholarships, or other Prizes, in the Colleges of the University.

19. And We further will and direct, that all questions which shall come before the Senate shall be decided by the majority of the members present; and that the Chairman at any such meeting shall in all cases have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote. And We further will and direct that no question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor and four Senators, or, in the absence of the Chancellor, unless five Senators be present at such decision. And We further will and ordain, that in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor from any meeting of Senate, the Senior Senator present shall act as Chairman, to transact the business of the day.

20. And We further will and ordain that the Senate shall have power to appoint Committees of its own members, or of any members of the University, and to define their powers and duties, and shall have power to dissolve such Committees.

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21. And We further will and ordain, that the Senate shall have power to appoint (and as they may see occasion, to remove) all Examiners, and a Secretary, and such other Officers and Servants of the University, as may be necessary for the despatch of business.

22. And We further will and ordain that the Convocation of the University shall have the following powers, that is to say :—the power of appointing six Senators, as hereinbefore provided ; the power of enabling absent members of Convocation to vote at such Elections of Senators, by voting papers in such form or to such effect, and to be signed, transmitted, verified, and recorded in such manner, and subject to such regulations and provisions as Convocation may from time to time determine, but not so to vote on any other matter ; the power of discussing any matter whatsoever relating to the University, and of declaring the opinion of Convocation in any such matters, provided that no such discussion shall be raised, unless notice thereof and of its subject shall have been given in writing to the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Secretary of the University, a week previously ; the power of deciding in each case, whether the holder of an Ad-eundem, or Honorary degree, shall be entitled to become a member of Convocation ; the power of deciding on the mode of conducting and registering the proceedings of Convocation ; the power of appointing and removing a Clerk of Convocation, and of prescribing his duties. Except as expressly hereby provided, Convocation shall not be entitled to interfere in, or have any control over, the affairs of the University.

23. And We further will and ordain, that once at least in every year, and as often as they may think fit, the Senate shall convene a meeting of Convocation, in such suitable place in the city of Dublin as they shall provide ; provided that no meeting of Convocation shall be held for any purpose other than the Election of Members of Senate, until after such time as We shall signify by warrant under our sign manual. Notice of the meetings of Convocation shall be given in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time determine.

24. The Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall be, in virtue of his office, Chairman of Convocation. In the absence of both the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor from any meeting of Convocation, the Members present shall elect one from among their number to act as Chairman.

25. All questions which shall come before Convocation shall be decided by the majority of the members present ; subject, however, to the provision hereinbefore contained with respect to the election of Senators. No question shall be decided at any meeting of Convocation unless thirty Members at least be present.

26. Any meeting of Convocation shall have power to adjourn to a future day.

27. And for the better promotion of education in Ireland, and for the furtherance of the objects of these presents, We hereby direct and ordain that all persons upon whom degrees or other distinctions have been conferred by the University created by our Charter of the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, and all persons who shall obtain degrees or other distinctions in the University created by this our Charter, shall be fully possessed of all such rights, privileges, and immunities as belong to similar degrees or distinctions granted by or in any other University, and shall be entitled to whatever rank or precedence in any part of our United Kingdom is derived from similar degrees or distinctions granted by any other University.

28. And We further will and ordain that it shall be competent to the Senate to admit Students who shall have pursued part of their studies in other Universities capable of granting degrees, and who shall have been

admitted to corresponding rank in any College of the University, to all the privileges in the University created by this our Charter which they would have enjoyed if the studies so pursued in other Universities, and accepted by Colleges of the University, had been pursued in the Colleges of the University created by this our Charter.

29. And We further will and ordain, that a register of the Members of the University shall be kept by such officer and in such manner as the Senate of the University shall from time to time appoint and direct, which register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear therein is a Member of the University. And We further will and direct, that the Colleges of the University shall from time to time report to the Senate the names of the Students who shall be engaged in pursuing therein courses for degrees or other University distinctions, in order that their names may be enrolled in the records of the University as Matriculated Students.

30. And We do hereby direct and ordain, that the said Queen's University in Ireland shall have its seat, and hold its meetings in the city of Dublin, in such place as may from time to time be appointed for that purpose by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and all degrees granted by the Senate of the University as aforesaid shall be publicly granted and conferred in such place in said city as the Senate shall from time to time, with the permission of the said Lord Lieutenant, select.

31. And We reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, and to any person or persons whom We or they may think fit to appoint for the purpose, to be the Visitor or Visitors, of the University, with full power and authority to do all those things which pertain to Visitors, as often as to Us and our successors shall seem meet.

32. And We do further direct and ordain that the Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, shall annually furnish a report to our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, on the condition and progress of the University.

33. And We do further for Us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that this our Royal Letter and the Letters Patent, intended to be issued by virtue hereof, or the enrolment or exemplification of such Letters Patent, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in all our Courts or elsewhere, in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and for the best advantage of the said University, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission, defect, imperfection, matter, or thing whatsoever notwithstanding. And We do hereby promise and declare for Us and our successors that we and they shall and will at all times hereafter give and grant to the aforesaid Chancellor and Senate for the time being and their successors such other reasonable powers and authorities as may be necessary for the better government thereof and the more effectual execution of these premises. Provided always that these our Letters Patent be enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in Ireland aforesaid within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In Witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness our Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, at Dublin, this Eighth day of October, in the Twenty-eighth Year of our Reign.

Appendix.

Appendix IV.

IV. Estimate of the Sum required for the Queen's University.

Estimate of the Sum required to defray the Expenses of the Queen's University in Ireland, for the year ended 31st March, 1865.

	£	s.	d.
Examiners,	1,565	0	0
Secretary,	500	0	0
Clerk,	110	0	0
Incidentals,	80	0	0
Medals and Prizes,	475	0	0
	£2,730	0	0
Less amount of Fees,	268	0	0
Total Sum required,	£2,462	0	0

V. Cash Account of the Queen's University.

Appendix V.

Cash Account of the Queen's University, for the year ended 31st March, 1864.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Account,	531	11	10
,, Parliamentary Grant,	3,608	0	0
,, Fees on Degrees, &c.,	268	5	0
,, Withheld for Income Tax,	56	5	0
,, Withheld for Stamps,	0	6	8
Total Charge,	£4,464	8	6

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries of Examiners,	1,649	2	0
,, Secretary,	350	0	0
,, Clerk,	150	0	0
,, Income Tax,	71	18	1
,, Medals and Prizes, &c.,	479	10	6
,, Incidentals,	74	19	8
,, Balance,	1,688	18	3
Total Discharge,	£4,464	8	6

Cash Account of the Queen's University, for the year ended 31st March, 1865.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Account,	1,688	18	3
,, Parliamentary Grant,	1,000	0	0
,, Fees on Degrees, &c.,	388	0	0
,, Withheld for Income Tax,	43	7	6
,, Withheld for Stamps,	0	7	5
Total Charge,	£3,120	13	2

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries of Examiners,	1,576	5	4
,, Secretary,	462	10	0
,, Clerk,	107	10	0
,, Income Tax,	51	6	8
,, Medals and Prizes, &c.,	464	11	6
,, Incidentals,	94	9	7
,, Balance,	364	0	1
Total Discharge,	£3,120	13	2

Appendix VI.

Meetings of the Senate.

Stated Meeting of Senate, January 7, 1864.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Richard Griffith, bart., LL.D.
D. J. Corrigan, M.D.
Robert Adams, M.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, May 12, 1864.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honorable the Lord Justice in Appeal.
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
Sir Richard Griffith, bart., LL.D.
D. J. Corrigan, M.D.
Robert Andrews, Q.C., LL.D.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Killaloe.
Robert Adams, M.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Adjourned Meeting of Senate, May 14, 1864.

Present:

The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
Sir Richard Griffith, bart., LL.D.
D. J. Corrigan, M.D.
Major-General Sir Thos. Larcom, K.C.B.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate and Public Meeting of the University, June 22, 1864.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
Major-General Sir Thos. Larcom, K.C.B.
Robert Adams, M.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, June 27, 1864.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honorable the Lord Justice in Appeal.
The President of Queen's College, Belfast
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
D. J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
Robert Adams, M.D.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Killaloe.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate and Public Meeting of the University, October 12, 1864.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Major-General Sir Thos. Larcom, K.C.B.
James Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Robert Adams, M.D.
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart., M.P.
His Grace The Lord Archbishop of Dublin, D.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, January 7, 1865.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Lord Justice of Appeal.
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
Robert Adams, M.D.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Killaloe.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, March 20, 1865.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Lord Justice of Appeal.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
D. J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
Robert Adams, M.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, March 30, 1865.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Lord Justice of Appeal.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
D. J. Corrigan, M.D.
Major-General Sir Thomas A. Larcom, K.C.B.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1865.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

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TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

SIR, April 29th, 1865.

We have the honour to submit herewith our Report for the year 1864.

In the first Appendix to this Report will be found a table of the emigration from the United Kingdom for every year since 1814. In the 50 years which have since elapsed the numbers that have left the United Kingdom amount to 5,691,709, of whom 3,450,531 have gone to the United States, 1,255,554 to British North America, and 867,802 to the Australasian Colonies. The emigration to the United States has been, therefore, nearly three times as numerous as to British North America; but this excess has arisen only in the last 20 years, and principally since the Irish famine of 1847. The cause in the first instance was, no doubt, the inability of the British provinces to provide employment and subsistence for the large number of Irish who emigrated in the years immediately following 1847. The stream once diverted to the United States continued in the same channel. Those who went first sent funds to enable their friends and relations to follow them. The amount so sent home since 1847, so far as we are able to ascertain it, will be found in the Appendix. It will be seen that for many years it has been sufficient to defray almost the whole expense of Irish emigration.

Emigration 1815 to 1864. Appendix No. 1.

Money remitted from America. Appendix No. 25.

The emigration from the United Kingdom in 1864, as compared with that of 1863, was—

Nationality of emigrants 1363 and 1864.

	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
1863 - -	61,243	15,230	116,391	7,833	23,061	223,758
1864 - -	56,618	15,035	115,428	16,942	4,877	208,900

Appendices Nos. 2 and 6.

It was distributed as follows :—

Destination.

	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
United States - -	29,811	5,986	94,368	13,203	3,674	147,042
North American Colonies -	3,347	2,414	5,610	1,080	270	12,721
Australian Colonies -	19,069	6,068	14,936	775	94	40,942
All other Places -	4,391	567	514	1,884	839	8,195
Total -	56,618	15,035	115,428	16,942	4,877	208,900

It thus appears that upwards of 70 per cent. of the whole emigration, and nearly 82 per cent. of that from Ireland, went to the United States. It will also be seen that while the decrease in the whole emigration amounts to 14,858, or $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., the decrease in the number of Irish is only 963, or ·81 per cent. The principal decrease is in those described as "not distinguished," who are chiefly cabin passengers in the mail steam ships. This arises from the greater accuracy of the returns under the Passengers' Amendment Act of 1863, which has afforded a means of classifying those passengers more accurately than before.

The general belief that a large proportion of the emigrants from the United Kingdom, and especially of the Irish, have enlisted in the armies of the Federal States, has invested the emigration to America during the last three years with peculiar interest. In our Report of last year we endeavoured to show that, so far as the Irish were concerned, there was no sufficient ground for believing that the emigration had been largely stimulated by the bounties offered for recruits, or that the Northern armies, as was alleged, had been chiefly composed of newly arrived Irish immigrants. We pointed out that if it had been so the emigration would have been more largely composed than in former years of the class most fitted for military service, which was not the case. We reproduce the table of the emigration of single men before and since the commencement of the war, adding to it the results of last year's emigration. It is as follows :—

No. of single men to the United States in 1859, 1860, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

Year.	Total Emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States.	Total Number of Single Men to the United States.	Total Irish Emigration to the United States.	Total Number of Irish Single Men to the United States.
1859	70,303	22,927	41,180	15,494
		32·6 per cent.		37·6 per cent.
1860	87,500	30,042	57,247	21,781
		34·3 „		38·0 „
1862	58,706	19,398	33,521	11,264
		33·0 „		33·6 „
1863	146,813	53,030	94,477	36,083
		36·1 „		38·1 „
1864	147,042	56,561	94,368	36,537
		38·4 „		38·7 „

The result is, that although there is a considerable increase in the proportion of single men generally in the emigration of 1864, there is scarcely any increase in the proportion of Irish single men.

No. of Irish single men in emigration to the United States in 1864 available for military service.

We also endeavoured to analyse this part of the emigration so as to show what number of Irish emigrants might be considered available for military service in 1863. The conclusion at which we arrived was, that probably there were not more than from 20,000 to 25,000 such emigrants, out of whom the Federal army had a chance of obtaining recruits. For the year 1864 we have been able to make a somewhat more complete analysis which we here submit. Excluding foreigners of whom there were 6,457, we have divided the remaining number of single men into—

(1) Those between 12 and 18 years of age:
(2) Those over 18 years of age who emigrated as members of families; and,
(3) Those over 18, not members of families.

The numbers are as follow:—

No. of single Men between 12 and 18.	Above 18, Members of Families.	Above 18, not Members of Families.
3,340	2,244	44,520

The latter comprise—	
English - - - -	10,465
Scotch - - -	1,697
Irish - - - -	32,358
Total - -	44,520

If we exclude boys under 18, and those who go out with their families, and also take for granted that few English or Scotch emigrants enlist, there remain 32,358 Irish as the whole number out of which recruits might possibly be obtained. But it must not be assumed that even a majority of these enlisted. To most the high rate of wages would be as great a temptation as the high rate of bounty.

Nevertheless the reports which have reached this country from different quarters, and the popular belief both here and in the United States, that a large number of Irish immigrants, on their first arrival, have been forced or trepanned into the service by recruiting agents, are too general and well supported to be destitute of foundation. That anything effectual can be done to protect them on this side of the Atlantic is scarcely to be expected; the utmost that can be done is to put them on their guard. This we did by the issue of a notice (of which a copy is printed in the Appendix) which, by the assistance of the police, we had posted up far and wide in Ireland, as well as at the principal emigration ports in this country. We also altered to the same effect the cautionary ticket, which for many years we have been in the habit of issuing through our officers at the out-ports to emigrants proceeding to the United States, to put them on their guard against "Runners" in New York, and some other of the principal seaports. What effect these measures may have had we have not the means of stating.

Cautionary notice to emigrants to the United States.

Appendix No. 51.

About the same time an Act for the Protection of Immigrants, and for other purposes, was passed by Congress. By this Act the enrolment of any immigrant in the military service of the United States during the existing war, unless he shall voluntarily renounce, under oath, his allegiance to the country of his birth, and declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States, is distinctly prohibited. This Act, if properly carried out, would afford adequate protection to immigrants, and prevent the outrages which are said to have been committed by some of the recruit brokers. And in the last session of Congress a further Bill was introduced, to render even more stringent the law for the protection of immigrants, and to subject to heavy penalties all persons offending against it. If this Bill became law

Act of Congress for the protection of Immigrants.

Congress has done all that can be done to protect immigrants, so far as legislation is concerned. It will remain for the Executive to see that the law is enforced.

Of the emigrants to the United States and British North America 85,555 proceeded in steamers, and 74,208 in sailing vessels. The mortality in the former amounted as far as we have returns to ·06 per cent., in the latter to ·44 per cent. As passages in steam vessels are about one third dearer than in sailing vessels the number who could afford to give a preference to the former is evidence that there was no general destitution among them.

No. of emigrants carried to the United States in steam and sailing vessels.

Mortality.

Appendices Nos. 26 to 31.

We are glad to be able to state that, with the exception of the wreck of the "Bohemian" off the coast of Maine, which we noticed in our Report of last year, we have heard of no casualties to emigrant ships attended with loss of life during the year 1864.

Wrecks.

Appendix, No. 32.

The emigration to the Australian colonies and New Zealand amounted to 40,942, distributed as follows:—

Australasian emigration.

To New South Wales - - -	4,689
„ Victoria - - - -	13,909
„ Queensland - - -	7,183
„ South Australia - - -	2,842
„ West Australia - - -	299
„ Tasmania - - - -	50
„ New Zealand - - -	11,970
Total - -	40,942

As compared with 1863 there is a decrease of 12,112 souls, or nearly 23 per cent., principally in the numbers to Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales.

The system of free passages has now been almost entirely discontinued in the Australian colonies, except in the case of female domestic servants. The great bulk of the above emigrants contributed towards the expense of their own passages, either directly by themselves or indirectly by the assistance of their friends in the colonies. Except to Victoria, all the ships for their conveyance were taken up, fitted, and despatched by us, and under the charge of our surgeons. We place in the Appendix a summary of the regulations under which passages are at present granted by the several colonies.

Discontinuance of free passages to Australia except to female domestic servants.

Regulations under which passages are granted.

Appendix No. 50.

The only emigrants of whom the selection is now in our hands are female domestic servants for Victoria, and a limited number of mechanics, agriculturists, and female servants for Queensland, and the emigrants sent to West Australia out of the parliamentary vote. The latter also

Emigrants selected and despatched to Australia by Commissioners in 1864.

consist principally of female servants. The number sent out by us during 1864 was—

To Victoria - - - -	723
„ Queensland - - - -	697
„ West Australia - - -	75

Appendices Nos. 7 to 12.

The demand for respectable female servants in all the British colonies is intense and constant; but from the facility with which that class find remunerative employment in this country we have great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number to satisfy the demand in the Australian colonies.

Mortality among emigrants to Australasia.

The mortality among the emigrants to Australia and New Zealand, so far as we have returns, has been very small. In ships chartered by us it has been 91 out of 8,670, equal to 1·04 per cent. In private ships 63 out of 7,140, equal to ·88 per cent.

PASSENGERS' ACT.

Passengers' Act.

No alteration has been made in the Passengers' Act since our last Report. One effect of the alterations introduced by the Amendment Act of 1863 (26 & 27 Vict. c. 51.) was to bring vessels carrying mails under the same regulations as ordinary passenger vessels. We believe that this alteration has had a good effect, and has not been attended with any inconvenience in the delay of the vessels. The alteration, also, which allows of the carriage of a certain number of animals in passenger ships has been, no doubt, a great advantage to those who have had occasion to import stock into the colonies.

Prosecutions under Act in United Kingdom.

The following prosecutions were instituted under the Passengers' Act in 1864:—

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Liverpool -	Giovanni Baptista Bava-	Breach of 48th section.	Ordered to return passage money, and to pay 5*l.* compensation to each adult.
	Ellen Maloney -	Breach of 18th section -	Fined 1*l.* and costs.
	Samuel Johnson -		Fined 2*l.* and costs.
	Maria Shean -		Fined 2*l.* and costs.
	Michael Killeen -	Breach of 75th section.	Fined 2*l.* 10*s.* and costs; in default of payment committed to prison for one month.
Galway -	Austin Yorke -	Breach of 27th section.	Fined 30*l.*
Londonderry	Darcy Sinnamon -	Breach of 71st section.	Fined 5*l.*

In the Colonies.

The following prosecutions have also been reported to us as instituted in the Colonies for breaches of the Passengers' Act:—

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Victoria -	Master of "Great Victoria."	Breaches of 26th section.	Fined 20*l.*, and ordered to pay to 24 passengers compensation, amounting in the whole to 52*l.* 10*s.*
New Zealand	Master of "British Empire."	Breach of 8th section -	Fined 5*l.*
	Master of "Ivanhoe."		Fined 5*l.*
	Master of "Vectis"	Breach of 14th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 35th, and 36th clauses.	Fined 190*l.* and costs, or three months imprisonment with hard labour.
		Breach of 75th clause.	Ordered to pay 4*l.* each to 65 passengers, with expenses to those who attended the Court. Complaints having also been made by the saloon passengers, the magistrates awarded 15*l.* and 1*l.* 10*s.* expenses to each passenger who attended the Court.

Amounts recovered by Emigration Officers.

The amounts recovered for emigrants through the intervention of the Emigration Officers were as follow, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Liverpool - - -	198	14	0
London - - - -	4	13	0
Southampton - - - -	7	7	0
Glasgow - - - -	1,968	7	0
Cork - - - -	4,216	7	3
Londonderry - - -	2	0	0
	£6,397	8	3

Emigration to Mauritius and the West Indies.

Consolidation of laws relating to emigration of native labourers from India.

In the course of last year an Act was passed by the Legislature of India, "to consolidate and amend the laws "relating to the emigration of native labourers." This Act was in the main the re-enactment in one law of the enactments previously spread over 17 laws, the earliest of which dated from 1839. It was therefore a measure of considerable importance and utility; but it also introduced some new provisions intended to protect emigrants against frauds which experience had shown them to be exposed to. With this view it prohibits recruiting, except by recruiters licensed by the Protector of Emigrants. It requires that emigrants should be taken before a magistrate of the district where they are recruited before they are sent forward to the port of embarkation, that it may be ascertained that no fraud has been practised on them; that they understand the nature of their engagement; and that they emigrate voluntarily. It gives additional powers to the medical officer of the Indian Government to ascertain the capacity of proposed emigrants;

it regulates the dietary on the voyage, the mode of berthing the people on board ship, and the despatch of the vessels to sea; and it provides an elaborate system of checks to prevent clandestine or unauthorized emigration. Some apprehension has been felt in Mauritius that the effect of the law might be to impede emigration. We trust that these apprehensions are not well founded; but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow an opinion to be formed on that point. We print a copy of the Act in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 33.

During the year 1864 there were despatched to Mauritius from—

Ships and coolies despatched from India to Mauritius in 1864.

Appendix No. 15.

	Ships.	Emigrants.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Calcutta - - -	14	3,474	1,014	4,488
Madras - - -	6	1,254	613	1,867
Bombay - - -	4	1,033	318	1,351
	24	5,761	1,945	7,706

Mortality on the voyage.

The mortality was in the ships from—

Calcutta	- 38 =	·84	per cent.
Madras	- 4 =	·21	,,
Bombay	- 100 =	7·40	,,

The whole mortality, therefore, amounted to 143 deaths out of 7,706 souls, or equal to 1·85 per cent.

It will be seen that, except in the four ships from Bombay, the mortality was very small. Excluding those ships, it would have amounted to only 43 deaths out of 6,355 souls, or ·67 per cent. The emigration, therefore, from Calcutta and Madras may be considered unusually healthy.

Very large in vessels from Bombay.

The mortality in the ships from Bombay was altogether unprecedented. In former years it had never exceeded 1 per cent., and had often fallen far below that proportion. It is evident, therefore, that in 1864 there were exceptional causes at work to give rise to so deplorable a result.

The ships despatched from Bombay, with the numbers embarked, and the numbers who died on the voyage or in quarantine, were as follows :—

—	Embarked.			Died.				Total.
				On Voyage.		In Quarantine.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Ally - - -	251	99	357	7	—	7	2	16
Hyderee - -	269	98	367	17	5	26	2	50
Diamond - -	250	49	299	19	1	2	1	23
Mayaram Dayaram	256	72	328	10	1	—	—	11
	1,033	318	1,351	53	7	35	5	100

Misconduct and inefficiency of surgeons of "Ally" and "Hyderee."

In the case of the "Ally" and "Hyderee" the mortality was attributed to the misconduct and inefficiency of the surgeons, who are said to have been constantly intoxicated—to an insufficient supply of water and provisions, and to the cooking of the latter in fresh and salt water mixed. The surgeon of the "Ally" absconded before receiving his gratuity, and the surgeon of the "Hyderee" died on the voyage. There was therefore no opportunity of taking further proceedings, as far as they were concerned. In the latter ship fever seems to have made its appearance almost immediately after she sailed, and subsequently small-pox broke out. The ship, it is stated, had been unfortunate on former voyages, and it is recommended that she should not be again employed. It also appears that she had a larger number of emigrants on board than she could legally carry; an infraction of the law to which we believe the attention of the Indian Government has been called. The "Ally" was afterwards lost in the "cyclone" of 5th October, with 300 emigrants on board, only a few of whom were saved.

In the case of the "Diamond" and the "Mayaram Dayaram" no complaint is made against the surgeons, nor is any precise cause alleged for the mortality. In both cases sickness broke out immediately after the ship sailed, and in the "Mayaram Dayaram" the cooking apparatus is said to have been so defective as to interfere with the proper preparation of the food of the emigrants.

Difficulty of procuring services of competent surgeons for the Mauritius emigration.

The Mauritius emigration labours under disadvantage in obtaining the services of competent surgeons. Into ships proceeding from India to the West Indies we have introduced, with very beneficial results, the surgeons who have in former years been trained and tested in our Australian ships; but the services of these officers are too expensive for the comparatively short voyage from India to Mauritius, and the Mauritius agent is therefore obliged to trust to what

can be obtained at the moment in India. The supply under such circumstances is naturally precarious and unsatisfactory, since there are few medical men of experience and respectability in India but those who have an established practice, and no one who has an established practice would leave it for a temporary employment. The matter has been brought under the notice of the Government of Mauritius, and it is to be hoped they may find some means of overcoming the difficulty.

Emigration 1864. Appendix No. 16.

The number of emigrants who left Mauritius in 1864 was 3,413, of whom 3,262 returned to India. Of these 800 were sent back at the public expense; the rest paid their own passages. The per-centage of females to males in the emigration was 26·77.

No. of coolies in colony.

The number of immigrants in the colony on 31st December 1864 was estimated to be—

Males - - -	157,993
Females - - -	72,798
Total -	230,791

Proportion of males to females.

the proportion of females to males being 46·07. This proportion had gradually increased from 40·2 in 1860 to its present ratio, principally by the excess of males over females among return emigrants. The number of men employed on sugar estates under contract was 70,046 (of whom 41,737 were old immigrants)—the number of women only 707.

Wages.

The great bulk received wages ranging from 14*s.* to 18*s.* a month.

Money deposited in Savings' Banks.

The amount deposited by immigrants in the savings banks had increased from 26,721*l.* in 1860 to 29,728*l.* in 1864.

Money taken home by return emigrants.

There are not the means of ascertaining the amount carried away by return emigrants, but it is believed to be very considerable.

Complaint of bad provisions on board the "Earl of Clare" return cooly vessel.

Complaint was made by the Indian Government of the condition in which a return vessel, the "Earl of Clare," had been allowed to leave Mauritius. On arrival the people complained of the insufficiency and badness of their provisions, and on inspection of what remained on board there could be no doubt that the complaint as to badness was well founded. On investigation, however, in Mauritius, there seems reason to believe that the provisions, after they had been inspected and passed by the emigration officer in that colony, were fraudulently changed for inferior articles of the same description. To prevent such frauds in future it has been decided, when the provisions have been inspected and passed by the emigration officer, to place them in charge of the surgeon of the ship, who will be made responsible for

their safe custody. If this arrangement is carried out in good faith it will be effectual.

Coolies ordered and despatched from India to British Guiana and Trinidad in 1863–64.

The number of Indian emigrants applied for by the West India Colonies for the season 1863–64 was—

British Guiana - - -	2,500
Trinidad - - -	1,380

The number despatched was to—

British Guiana - - -	2,652
Trinidad - - -	1,433

Mortality on the voyage. Appendix No. 19.

All these emigrants were obtained from Calcutta, and were despatched in 10 ships, the first of which sailed on 11th September, the last on 15th February. The deaths among the 2,652 emigrants to British Guiana were 87, equal to 3·28 per cent; those among the 1,433 emigrants to Trinidad were 46, equal to 3·21 per cent. The whole number of deaths among the 4,085 emigrants conveyed to the two colonies was 133, equal to 3·25 per cent.

The ships from Calcutta to the West Indies have always shown a higher mortality than ships from Madras and Bombay. But for several years we have been able to report that the mortality has been gradually decreasing, and though in the season of 1863–64 it was rather higher than in the season of 1862–63, the increase was not of a nature to create apprehension. The following has been the rate of mortality in Calcutta ships in the five seasons ending with 1863-64:—

Rate of mortality in Calcutta vessels from 1859 to 1864.

1859–60 - -	11·8 per cent.
1860–61 - -	8·5 „
1861–62 - -	5·01 „
1862–63 - -	2·95 „
1863–64 - -	3·25 „

This improvement we attribute principally to increased care in the selection and despatch of emigrants, and to the employment of a better class of surgeons, selected from those who have been employed in our Australian emigration, and its regular progress encouraged the hope that it might be considered an established fact. We regret, however, to say that the emigration of the present season, so far as we have received accounts, seems likely to show a different and unfavourable result.

High rate of mortality during present season. Appendix No. 20.

The first vessel despatched was the "Lincelles" for British Guiana, which sailed from Calcutta on the 22d September with 437 emigrants, and arrived in British Guiana on the 24th December, having lost 11 on the voyage. The mortality in this ship was equal to 2·51 per cent., and was, therefore, rather below the average. The next ship did not sail till the 18th November, for in the meantime occurred the cyclone of the 5th October, in which two vessels on the

point of embarking emigrants for British Guiana and Trinidad were so injured as to be no longer fit for the service. At the same time the destruction caused among the shipping in the port made it impossible immediately to replace those vessels by others taken up on the spot.

The result was to detain in Calcutta the emigrants who had been brought there for embarkation in the injured vessels; and as the emigrant depôts of both colonies had been seriously injured in the storm, it became necessary to find accommodation for the emigrants elsewhere. Under these circumstances it became very difficult to keep them from contact with those of their own class and rank in life in Calcutta.

But among that class sickness has begun to make itself visible in its worst form. The storm wave, which during the cyclone came up the Hooghly with the tide, had inundated the whole of that part of Calcutta in which the lower class dwelt. Many thousands had lost their lives, and the Hooghly was filled with dead bodies, which were floated backwards and forwards with every tide. The survivors were reduced to a condition bordering on starvation. Their little stores of rice and grain had been either swept away or damaged, and the only food they could procure was scanty and unwholesome. The necessary consequence followed. Typhus fever made its appearance, and was attended with its usual mortality.

It was hardly to be expected that the emigrants could be altogether protected from the effects of the prevailing sickness, and of the malarious influences by which they were surrounded. Accordingly, in the first ship which sailed after the cyclone, the "Athletæ" for British Guiana, a great increase of sickness and mortality occurred. This vessel embarked 439 emigrants, and was despatched from Calcutta on 18th November. She arrived in British Guiana on 15th February, after a voyage of 89 days, having lost in that time 37 of her passengers, equal to 8·46 per cent. Two more died in harbour, and 102 were sent to the Colonial Hospital, of whom 61 have since died. The total mortality was therefore 100 out of 439 souls, equal to 22·77 per cent. The Governor reported that the ship was very clean and in good order, and the immigration agent adds that she was well ventilated and well adapted for the service, that the provisions and water were very good, and that it was impossible for greater attention to have been paid to the health and comfort of the emigrants than had been paid by the surgeon and master. The mortality was attributed by himself and the health officer to ship fever of a typhoid character resulting from the sufferings of the emigrants after the

In "Athletæ."

cyclone. A commission was appointed by the Governor to inquire into the case, and they came to the same conclusion.

The next ship was the "Sydenham," for Trinidad, which sailed from Calcutta on 25th November with 424 emigrants, and arrived in Trinidad on 7th February, after a voyage of 73 days. The deaths on the voyage were nine, including one man who fell overboard, being at the rate of 2·12 per cent. The mortality in this ship, therefore, was below the average.

In "Clarence."

But in the ship next despatched, the "Clarence," for British Guiana, the mortality far exceeded even the mortality in the "Athletæ." That vessel was despatched from Calcutta on 19th December with 515 emigrants on board. She reached British Guiana on 5th March, after a voyage of 75 days, having lost on her passage 122 of her complement, equal to 23·68 per cent. Two more died in the harbour, and 79 were sent to the hospital, of whom 12 died. The whole number of deaths was, therefore, 136 out of 515, equal to 26·40 per cent.

The Governor reports that "no ship could be in finer order "than the 'Clarence,' or in every respect better adapted for "the conveyance of immigrants," and expresses his conviction that no blame whatever can be attached to the officers of the ship or the ship itself. The Immigration Agent declares it to be "almost impossible" for any ship to have been better officered, manned, or equipped, while the health officer gave it as his opinion that the sickness was in no way attributable to any fault in the condition of the vessel or to any neglect or ill-treatment of the people, and that it was fever of a typhoid character which had become epidemic, the consequence probably of hardships suffered and infection contracted before the people were put on board. In this view the commission appointed to inquire into the case concurred. Meanwhile the Governor had taken immediate steps to land the people, and remove the sick among them to the hospital. His arrangements had been so far successful that the number of deaths in hospital was very small as compared with the deaths among the people landed from the "Athletæ."

In "Atalanta."

The last ship of which we have received intelligence was the "Atalanta," which was despatched for Trinidad on 22d December, and arrived at Port of Spain on 10th March, after a voyage of 78 days. This ship embarked 487 emigrants, of whom she lost 20 on the voyage or in port, being at the rate of 4·10 per cent. This, though above the average mortality of recent years, was not excessive, especially as of the deaths four were of infants.

The great mortality therefore was confined to the two ships despatched to British Guiana since the cyclone, while in the two ships despatched to Trinidad about the same time the mortality has scarcely been above the average. This would to some extent be inconsistent with the assumption that the sickness in the British Guiana ships was the consequence of the cyclone. There may, however, be circumstances connected with the position of the British Guiana depôt at Calcutta, or with the buildings in which, after the destruction of the depôt, it was necessary to lodge the emigrants, which may have exposed them to malarious infection more than the Trinidad emigrants. This is a point which can be ascertained only on the spot, and it is, we believe, to be brought under the notice of the Government of Bengal. In the meantime we may observe, that the account of the sickness in the "Clarence" resembles very exactly the accounts of the sickness in ships from Ireland in 1847, when the same destitution and misery prevailed in that country as were produced in Calcutta by the cyclone.

British Guiana. Immigrants on estates.

Mortality during 1st half of 1864.

The whole number of adult immigrants on estates in British Guiana on 30th June 1864 is stated to have been 32,043, of children 333, total 32,376. The deaths during the half year ending 30th June, the latest for which we have returns, were 716, equal to 2·21 per cent; this is the lowest rate of mortality hitherto attained in British Guiana, and is satisfactory, since in the period embraced in the return upwards of 3,000 fresh immigrants had arrived in the colony. How many of the number on estates had entered into second indentures is not precisely known, but the immigration agent calculates them at upwards of 2,000.

Return coolies per "Ganges." Appendix No. 22.

One ship, the "Ganges," had been despatched to India during the year with return coolies. The numbers conveyed in her were

Men - - - -	280
Women - - - -	91
Children - - -	76
	447

Savings of return coolies.

The money deposited by them for remittance to India was $60,109.06 (12,522*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*), equal to the sum of 33*l.* 15*s.* sterling for each adult, in addition to which they had on their persons jewellery which the emigration agent valued at at least 1,000*l.* more. One individual, besides the sum he remitted through the government, took with him a bill of exchange on the bank at Calcutta for $2000 (416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*). The vessel arrived in Calcutta on 24th

January. No detailed report has been yet received of her voyage, but from the number said to have been on board on arrival it would appear that eight men and one woman had died on the passage; a mortality equal to 2·01 per cent. Mortality on the voyage.

In their session of 1864 the legislature of British Guiana passed an ordinance "to consolidate and amend the law relating to immigrants," of which we print a copy in the Appendix. This ordinance brings into one the law which before was to be sought through 16 ordinances, the earlier of which were in many cases partially repealed by the later. The advantage of such an unification of the law is self evident. The Governor reports that the new provisions introduced in it to improve the sanitary condition of the houses of immigrants, and of estates hospitals, have had a marked effect. Consolidation of laws relating to immigrants. Appendix No. 35.

An attempt was made in the course of the year to attract a portion of the coloured population of the United States. With that view a proclamation was issued by the Governor, under a local ordinance, offering a bounty of $25 a head on immigrants introduced from the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. The proclamation has, we believe, had no results. Proposed immigration of coloured people from the United States.

Trinidad.

The number of Indian immigrants on estates in Trinidad at the end of 1863 (the latest date to which we have returns) was 14,140. The deaths in the year are stated to have been 339; equal to a mortality of 2·4 per cent., which, in a tropical climate, and among so feeble a race, must be considered low. Even after making allowance for the small proportion of old people and young children among the immigrants, it is probably less than among the same class in their own country. Of the 14,140 immigrants on estates, 12,090 were adults, and 2,050 children under 10. Of the adults, 3,029, or 25 per cent., were women. Immigrants on estates. Mortality during the year 1863.

Some agitation and restlessness displayed itself at one time last year among the Indian population, arising from a report that the Queen had given orders for the increase of their wages, which were resisted by their masters. These feelings, however, were quieted by a proclamation from the Governor, and personal communications from the immigration agent. No outbreak or violence occurred, and the people have since returned quietly to their work.

The legislature of Trinidad have recently passed an ordinance, which we print in the Appendix, entitled "An Ordinance with regard to Immigration." This ordinance repeals 10 previous ordinances, and in re-enacting for the most part their various provisions consolidates and amends them with some new matter. The law regulating the re- Consolidation of immigration laws. Appendix No. 36.

lations between the immigrant and his employer now stands as follows:

Summary of principal provisions.

Any employer requiring immigrants to be introduced at the public expense must, before the 1st February in each year, make a requisition to the Agent-General in a prescribed form for the number he wants. This number, if allotted to him, he is bound to take, or forfeit £1 for each. If he takes them he has to pay the Colonial Government an indenture fee of £10 for each immigrant, one fifth down and the remaining four fifths by equal annual instalments at the commencement of each year: this is made a first charge on the plantation. He is bound also to find the immigrants work for at least 280 days in each year, to pay them wages fortnightly at the current rate given to unindentured labourers on the same estate, to provide them gratis with suitable lodging, medicine, and medical attendance, and (under a penalty not exceeding 10*l.*) to send to a public or duly licensed private hospital every immigrant who may require medical care and treatment.

The immigrant, on the other hand, is indentured to his employer for five years, and is bound to work nine hours a day for 280 days in each year, and to make up all lost time whether arising from sickness or any other cause. At the end of the five years so made up the immigrant is entitled to a "Certificate of Industrial Residence," and to a passport, without which he cannot leave the colony. He may, however, obtain his certificate of industrial residence and passport at the end of the third and fourth year of his indentureship by giving a month's notice to the Immigration Agent and paying to him five shillings for each calendar month wanting to make up five years' service, and 2½*d.* for each day required to make up any lost time. He is then free to reindenture himself for not more than one year at a time to the same or any other employer who will give him a bonus for so doing, or he may dispose of himself as he pleases. If an Indian he will, at the end of a ten years' residence (of which five must be industrial residence, *i. e.* under indenture), be entitled to a back passage to India at the public expense.

The employment of any immigrant who cannot produce a certificate of industrial residence is prohibited under a penalty on the employer not exceeding 50*l.* to the Crown, and 5*l.* a day to the master of such immigrant.

Indentures may be cancelled by the Agent-General for ill usage or breach of contract on the part of employers, and by the Governor for deficient accommodation or medical care, or for any other sufficient ground.

Immigrants under indenture are exempt from arrest and imprisonment in civil actions, but they are liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding 60 days if they absent themselves from work without lawful excuse. They are also liable to fine and imprisonment not exceeding 60*s.* and three months if they are found beyond the limits of the plantation to which they are assigned without having a ticket of leave from their employer.

The Governor may proclaim the places from which immigration on bounties may take place, and fix the rates of bounty payable.

Contracts of service made out of the colony for any period not exceeding five years, if attested by a notary public or British consul, are valid in the colony.

Natal. Coolies despatched from India in 1864. Appendix No. 21.

In addition to the Indian emigrants sent to the West Indies, five vessels were despatched from Madras, and one from Calcutta, to Natal in 1864. The Madras ships carried 1,578 emigrants, among whom nine deaths occurred on the voyage, equal to a mortality of ·57 per cent. The Calcutta ship which sailed in August carried 401, among whom four deaths occurred, equal to ·97 per cent. The whole mortality therefore was 13 out of 1979, equal to ·65 per cent.

Loan for the introduction of coolies.

In their session of 1864 the legislature of Natal passed an ordinance to raise a loan for the introduction of coolies— to extend the term of indenture from three to five years— and to regulate the payments to be made by employers of coolies. The amount of the loan to be raised is fixed at 100,000*l.*, redeemable at the expiration of 31 years. The number of coolies whom it is proposed to introduce is 2000 a year.

Chinese Emigration.

Chinese emigration. Appendix No. 23.

In our report of last year we explained the arrangement recently entered into by British Guiana and Trinidad to import a certain number of Chinese immigrants annually for a term of years, in the hope of reducing the expense and improving the character of the immigration. The number which it was proposed to fix as a minimum was, to—

British Guiana -	- 1,250
Trinidad -	- 750
	2,000

At their meeting, however, early in 1864, the Combined Court of British Guiana raised the quota for that colony for

the ensuing season to 1,500 male labourers; equal, with the proportion of women, to 1,800 adults.

To British Guiana.

The first vessel despatched by the emigration agent, Mr. Sampson, was the "Brechin Castle," which sailed from Canton on the 18th October with 270 emigrants (of whom 78 were women), and arrived in British Guiana on the 26th January. The deaths on the voyage were only three; equal to 1·11 per cent. The immigrants were said to be a fine body of people, the women capable of working, and all appeared on arrival cheerful and contented. It was necessary to send seven to the Colonial Hospital, of whom one died.

To Trinidad.

The next ship despatched was the "Montrose," for Trinidad. She sailed from Whampoa on the 17th November, and arrived at her destination on the 18th February, having lost on the voyage 11 out of 324; equal to a mortality of 3·39 per cent. Among the emigrants were 100 women. The surgeon of the ship died at sea a month after leaving Whampoa; but by the good management of the master and officers health and discipline were satisfactorily maintained during the rest of the voyage.

Besides the above, we have heard of the despatch from China of the "Queen of the East" and of the "Sevilla" for British Guiana, the former with 487 emigrants, and the latter with 312, and of the "Paria" for Trinidad with 288.

To Honduras.

One ship also, the "Light of the Age," has been despatched from Amoy to Honduras, in consequence of a special application from the government of that colony. We have not received intelligence of the arrival of any of these vessels in the West Indies. To procure the requisite number of emigrants the agent had been obliged to establish a sub-agency at Amoy.

Liberated Africans.

African emigration.

Only one vessel, the "Christine," carrying 159 liberated Africans, was despatched from St. Helena to British Guiana in the course of 1864. She sailed on the 16th January, and arrived on the 7th February. No deaths occurred on the voyage. Besides these Africans, 42 were placed on board the "Athletæ," which called at St. Helena on 21st January last on its voyage from India to the West Indies. No Africans were despatched from Sierra Leone. Scarcely any were captured in 1864.

Appendices, Nos. 17 and 24.

Africans under government superintendence in St. Helena and Sierra Leone.

The numbers in charge of government at the date of the latest returns were—

St. Helena - -	22
Sierra Leone - -	42
	64

MAURITIUS.

We have given on a previous page the results of the immigration into Mauritius during 1864. There remain some matters of a more exclusively local nature which require to be noticed.

Tenure of land in Oil Islands.

In our report of last year we stated the terms on which it was proposed by the Surveyor-General that the tenure "en jouissance" of the land in the "Oil Islands" attached to Mauritius should be converted into a tenure in fee simple. Those terms were a payment of 2*s.* per velt on the produce of 1862, and a duty of 10 cents per velt on all oil hereafter exported from the islands. The Duke of Newcastle approved generally of this proposal, and the Governor was authorized to carry it into effect. It seems doubtful, however, whether some modification of the scheme in favour of the tenant will not now be necessary. The price of oil has fallen so much in Mauritius, chiefly, it would appear, from the increase in the production of petroleum, that it is doubtful whether the producers in the Oil Islands will be able to pay the proposed, or any, export duty on the oil they may hereafter make. The question is, we believe, still under consideration.

Establishment of schools for children of Indian immigrants.

A beginning was made in the course of last year in the establishment of schools for the children of Indian immigrants. General Johnstone, who administered the Government in the autumn of 1863, brought the question under the consideration of his Council, and proposed the establishment in the first instance of six Government schools. These schools have been brought into operation, though not without great exertion, from the difficulty of procuring competent teachers, and in the month of June last there were 515 children on their lists. This no doubt is but a small proportion of the children in the colony, but the number may reasonably be expected to increase as the advantages of the schools become known. Of the desire of the Indians for education the Superintendent of Government schools gave a striking illustration in a report dated 31st March 1863. "The Government Indian School at Camp Yoloff," he says, "unassuming as it is in character, affords a strong proof "daily of what I have just stated" (the desire of the Indians for education). "No sooner do the morning duties com-"mence than a number of adults assemble before the door, "or seat themselves under the windows, to listen to the "lessons given. Here they remain for hours." Where this is the feeling of the adults, there can be little doubt that the schools will be successful.

Ordinance for punishment of vagrants.

An Ordinance was passed in 1864 to amend the law as to the punishment of vagrants. Sir H. Barkly states, that on his first arrival his attention was drawn to the excessive overcrowding of the prisons in the colony, a principal cause of which was the number committed to prison as vagrants. To remedy this evil, and also to remove those committed as vagrants from contact with the criminal population, the Governor appropriated a vacant building, formerly intended for the reception of convicts from India, as a vagrant depôt, and at the same time took the opportunity to introduce some alterations of the law calculated to deter immigrants after imprisonment from returning to vagrant habits. With this view, immigrants committed for vagrancy are to be compelled to work during their imprisonment, and after its termination are either to be returned to their employers, or employed on public works, or assigned to new employers. Vagrants convicted more than twice within the preceding two years may be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six nor more than nine months.

Regulations for the disposal of Crown lands. Appendix No. 34.

Amended regulations were issued in June last for the disposal of the Crown lands in the colony, a copy of which we print in the Appendix. The object of these regulations is, to remedy inconveniences which had been found to exist under the previous system in recovering payment of the purchase money of land sold, and in compelling purchasers to take up the title deeds of their lands. At the same time, as it appeared that the previous land regulations, which had been in force since 1853, had in certain respects been inconsistent with the Royal Instructions, the Governor was directed to prepare the draft of an order, to be submitted to Her Majesty in Council, to confirm grants made under those regulations. This has since been done.

Half-yearly visitation by Protector of Immigrants of estates on which immigrants are employed.

Arrangements have been made to ensure a semi-annual visitation by the stipendiary magistrates, and an annual visitation by the Protector of Immigrants, of every estate on which immigrants are employed. It had been stated that in some cases immigrants were illegally compelled to work at times which the law reserved to them, and were prevented by threats or distance from complaining. The proposed visitation of the estates is intended to meet such cases, and if the returns which the stipendiary magistrates are to make to the Government are faithfully made, they will furnish ample information as to the condition, treatment, and progress of the Indian population.

ST. LUCIA.

Condition of cooly and African immigrants.

There was no immigration into St. Lucia in 1864, but the condition of Indian immigrants and liberated Africans already there appears to have been very favourable. Among 1,316 of the former there were during the year only 18 deaths; equal to a mortality of 1·36 per cent. Among the latter numbering 190 there had not been a single death during the two years they had been on the island. These returns are especially satisfactory when contrasted with the heavy mortality which prevailed in the island a few years ago. Both Indians and Africans had conducted themselves well. Of the Africans, the employers speak in high terms; not one had been committed to prison during the year, and there is a strong wish in the island to obtain more of them.

Consolidation of laws relating to immigration.

An Ordinance was passed by the Legislature in their last session, "to amend and consolidate the laws relating to "immigration." This Ordinance brings together the provisions previously spread over 15 Ordinances, extending from 1836 to 1863, and introduces some few amendments in accordance with alterations sanctioned by the Secretary of State. We print a copy in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 37.

BAHAMAS.

Price of labour.

The effect of the civil war in the United States has been to increase very largely the rate of wages and the value of property in the Bahama Islands. In October last the wages of ships' carpenters in New Providence were from 10*s.* to 12*s.* a day, and of other skilled labourers from 8*s.* to 10*s.* Ordinary labourers were getting from 3*s.* to 5*s.* a day. Grooms 2*l.* and cooks 1*l.* 4*s.* per month. A similar increase, though not to quite so great an extent, had taken place in the other islands.

Alteration of regulations for the sale of Crown lands.

The governor had taken advantage of the existing prosperity to discontinue the practice of receiving payment for government land in long deferred instalments. The practice had naturally led to confusion and loss, the Crown being unable, without difficulty, to obtain the unpaid purchase money, and the purchaser being without a complete title till the money was paid. The system now to be pursued is the payment of 25 per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale, and of the remaining 75 per cent. within three months.

TURKS ISLANDS.

Salt Ponds. Conversion of leasehold into freehold titles.

In former reports we have explained the arrangement sanctioned by the Duke of Newcastle for the conversion into

freehold of the leases of salt ponds in the Turks Islands. That arrangement applied in the first instance to leases on Grand Turk and Salt Cay islands only. In the course of last year opportunities arose of extending it also to the East and West Caicos islands. The system is now, therefore, universal throughout the group.

Salt exported. It appears by a recent report from the president of the colony that the export of salt in 1864 was less than that in 1863 to the extent of 182,044 bushels. Nevertheless the increase of price, which had risen from 6½ to 15 cents per bushel, had more than compensated the producers. The president shows, by an estimate enclosed in his despatch, that the net profit on 1,000 bushels at 15 cents amounts to $86·25, while the net profit on 7,000 bushels at 6½ cents

Crown revenue. is only $79·62. The amount of the export duty in lieu of rent in 1864 was 2,702*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; the Crown revenue from other sources 2,931*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The balance in hand at the end of the year was 532*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Land revenue. The Land Revenue in New South Wales during 1863 (the latest year for which we have returns) was as follows :—

UNDER THE LANDS ALIENATION ACT OF 1861.

	Description.	No. of Lots.	Area sold.	Average Price per Acre.	Total Amount of Sales.	Amount received.	Balance remaining unpaid.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sold at auction	Town	793	384 2 16½	32 13 2	12,573 16 1	—	—
	Suburban	302	824 0 14½	6 7 7½	5,259 1 1	—	—
	Country	208	15,392 0 2	1 3 7	18,152 7 9	—	—
		1,303	16,600 2 33½	—	35,985 4 11	30,560 17 1	5,424 7 10
Unconditionally sold by selection		349	17,383 3 10	1 0 9½	Total Amount of appraised Sales. 18,089 19 1	18,089 19 1	—
Improved lots sold to owners of improvements		331	4,644 2 36	1 16 4	8,439 6 9	7,745 18 2	693 8 7
Sold under return of water reservation		1	6 3 0	9 15 7	66 0 0	66 0 0	—
Specially sold at appraised price		1	10 0 0	1 2 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	—
Reclaimed land sold at appraised price		2	1 2 17¼	66 11 2	107 0 0	107 0 0	—
Sold by pre-emption		208	58,032 0 24	1 3 1	66,994 2 6	58,803 3 9	8,190 18 9
Sold conditionally		3,551	259,369 3 35	1 0 0	259,369 19 5	64,842 9 10	194,527 9 7
General Total		5,746	356,049 2 33½	—	389,062 12 8	180,226 7 11	208,836 4 9

UNDER THE CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION ACT OF 1861.

Number.		Estimated Area.	Rent and Assessment received.
		Acres.	£ s. d.
3,086	Pastoral leases in the second class and unsettled districts - - - -	84,657,760	194,616 14 1
4,868	Auction and pre-emptive leases in the first-class settled districts - -	3,437,861	11,189 12 3
	GENERAL TOTAL - - - - £		205,806 6 4

UNDER THE GOLD FIELDS' ACT.

	£ s. d.
Duty on gold in the nature of rent - - - - -	29,501 14 3
50 Leases for mining purposes other than gold - - -	2,144 0 3
120 Number of auriferous leases issued - - - -	1,520 0 0
21,874 Miners' rights granted— say 17,000 at 10s.= 8,500 0 0; 4,874 at 5s.= 1,218 10 0 -	9,718 10 0
1,453 Business licences issued— say 1,038 at 1l.=1,038 0 0; 415 at 10s.= 207 10 0 -	1,245 10 0
GENERAL TOTAL - - £	44,129 14 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

	£ s. d.
Fines for non-payment of pre-emptive purchases within the prescribed time - - - - - - -	563 7 6
Forfeited deposits - - - - - - -	635 3 11
Licences to cut timber, &c. - - - - - -	1,925 10 0
Quit rents - - - - - - -	263 7 11
Survey of land - - - - - - - -	71 6 3
Fees on transfers - - - - - - -	1,008 0 0
Fees on deeds - - - - - - - -	2,655 0 0
GENERAL TOTAL - - £	7,121 15 7

RECAPITULATION.

		£ s. d.
TOTAL RECEIPT -	Under Lands Alienation Act - - -	180,226 7 11
	„ Occupation Act - -	205,806 6 4
	„ Gold Fields Act - - -	44,129 14 6
	Miscellaneous - - - -	7,121 15 7
	GRAND TOTAL - - £	437,284 4 4

Population. The population had increased from 367,495 in 1862 to 378,934 in 1863; and the number of births during the year was 15,679, and of deaths 6,653. The increase was, therefore, nearly accounted for by the difference between the births and deaths, without assistance from immigration. Wool. The export of wool was 14,791,849 lbs. as against 13,482,139 lbs. in 1862; but the larger quantity was valued at 21,544*l.* less than the smaller export of the previous year, and at 134,152*l.* less than the export of 1861, which was more than 2,000,000 lbs. less in quantity. The great rise that took place in the

Gold.

Horned cattle.

value of wool in 1861 and 1862 was no doubt the consequence of the deficiency in the quantity of cotton. The value of the gold exported in 1863 was 2,361,949*l.*, being less than the value of the export of 1862 by 353,088*l.* The number of horned cattle in the colony was 2,032,522, and of sheep 7,790,969, being a reduction of 10,835 in the former, and an increase of 1,645,318 in the latter, over the numbers in 1862.

Government.

Mortality.

The total emigration from this country to New South Wales in 1864 was, as has been stated, 4,689. Of these 3,681 were holders of remittance certificates issued in the colony, and 58 were persons who were allowed by us to accompany their friends. These were despatched in ships chartered by us. The remainder were passengers in private ships who paid the expense of their own passages. The mortality in our ships, so far as we have returns, amounted to 30 out of 3,337 or ·89 per cent. Of the mortality in private ships we have no return. The average price paid for the ships taken up by us was 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per statute adult.

QUEENSLAND.

Land sales.

Land under cultivation.

No. of cattle and sheep.

The quantity of land sold in this colony in 1863 was 62,948 acres. The amount realized 108,828*l.* The total quantity of land alienated in fee between the foundation of the colony in December 1859 and 31st December 1863 was 213,123 acres. The progress of the colony had been very satisfactory. The land under cultivation had increased from 6,086 acres in 1862 to 11,262 acres in 1863, and the number of cattle and sheep from 637,296 and 4,553,353 respectively to 880,392 and 5,672,400.

Imports and Exports.

Customs revenue.

The imports had risen from 1,323,509*l.* to 1,713,263*l.*, and the exports from 793,236*l.* to 888,381*l.* The revenue had increased from 330,325*l.* to 390,823*l.*, and the population from 40,593 to 53,970.* The ratio of the Customs revenue to the population has been extraordinarily steady, the average having been per head—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1861 - - - -	2	5	7
„ 1862 - - - -	2	7	4¼
„ 1863 - - - -	2	6	4¾

Population.

From a Census taken on 1st January 1864 it appears that the population had then increased to 61,467; that of these there were employed in agriculture 2,878, in pastoral pursuits 7,693, and in domestic duties 14,919; while the number returned as "under tuition" is 17,893. Of the

* These numbers are to 31st July 1863.

latter, however, only 5,079 were under tuition at schools, the remaining 12,814 being under tuition "at home." The whole number of paupers or persons receiving public support was only 222. The origin of the inhabitants is thus given:— Native origin.

Born in Queensland - - -	9,592
,, other Australian colonies and New Zealand - -	7,205
,, Great Britain and other British dominions - - -	38,185
,, Foreign countries - -	6,485
Total -	61,467

The progress and present position of the colony are thus described by the Governor in his speech proroguing the Colonial Legislature on 13th September last: "It gives me "much pleasure," he says, "to renew on this occasion the "congratulations on the rapid but solid progress of this "colony which I have now been able to address you in "closing the sessions of five successive years. Since the "establishment of Queensland in 1859 our population has "been almost trebled; while our revenue, our trade "(including imports and exports), and the other chief "elements of material prosperity, have advanced in nearly "equal proportion. During the same short period a "promising commencement has been made towards the "development of our mineral resources in gold and copper; "cotton and sugar have been staple products; a line of new "ports has been opened along our eastern seaboard from "Keppel Bay to Cape York, a distance of a thousand miles. "And pastoral occupation has spread over an additional area "at least three times larger than that of the United "Kingdom." Progress and position of colony.

The number of ships despatched by us to Queensland in 1863 was only four, carrying 1,144 souls, among whom there were 17 deaths, or in the proportion of 1·48 per cent., and 16 births. The number of private ships was 26, carrying 10,728 souls, among whom there were 224 deaths, or in the proportion of 2·17 per cent., and 79 births. In our ships the proportion of females was 84·05 to every 100 males; in private ships the proportion was 61·71 to 100 males. In 1864 the number of ships despatched by us was 7, carrying 2,279 souls. We have received intelligence of the arrival of 6 of these vessels which carried 1,902 souls. In these there occurred 30 deaths, equal to a mortality of 1·57 per cent. We have no return of the mortality in private ships during 1864. Government and private emigration. Mortality.

Proposed introduction of Indians for the cultivation of cotton.

In the course of last year a proclamation was issued by the Government of India, under an Act recently passed by the Legislature of that country (No. 13. of 1864) sanctioning emigration from India to Queensland. This emigration was originally proposed with a view to the cultivation of cotton for the home market, and the government of Queensland appear to have expected that the manufacturers in this country would undertake the expense of introducing the immigrants into the colony. No step, however, has, we believe, been taken for that purpose by the manufacturers; and as the settlers in Queensland do not require Indian immigrants for their ordinary pursuits it seems probable that the proclamation of the Indian Government will not be acted on.

Immigration Act 1864.

Appendix No. 38.

In their last session the Legislature of Queensland passed an Act, of which we place a copy in the Appendix, to provide for immigration into that colony. This Act empowers the Governor in Council to appoint an emigration agent to be employed in this country in the selection and despatch of emigrants. It authorizes the agent to grant land orders of the value of 30*l.* for each adult, and 15*l.* for each child between 1 and 12 years, to persons paying the expense of their own and their families' passages to the colony. It allows of the grant of "free" passages to female domestic servants and other emigrants of the labouring class who may "be specially required in the colony," and of assisted passages to other immigrants. It provides for the nomination of immigrants by persons in the colony, and the issue of land orders to shipowners in payment for passages. It likewise authorizes the Governor to raise a loan of 100,000*l.* to defray the expenses of immigration. At the same time it takes away the privileges heretofore allowed to officers and men of the army and navy in the acquisition of land.

Act for an assessment of rent on pastoral lands.

An Act was also passed by the Legislature to facilitate the assessment of rent on pastoral lands. By this Act it is provided that the rent of runs in the unsettled districts shall be dependent on the area of the country taken up, and not on the quantity of stock maintained on it. The rent of blocks is also fixed by the Act. We insert a copy of the Act in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 39.

Demand for labour.

In respect to the demand for labour in the colony we are informed by late communications, that notwithstanding the recent great influx of immigrants, the demand for labour and the rate of wages continue unabated. Domestic servants, shepherds, agricultural labourers, builders, &c. are in great request. Railways and other heavy public works are in progress, and absorb a large amount of labor at high rates.

The extension of pastoral occupation and the opening of new ports to the northward has raised the price of labour in North Queensland in many cases to more than double the rates payable in the older districts.

VICTORIA.

The sales of land in Victoria during the year 1863 (the latest for which we have complete returns), were,— Land sales.

	Acres.	Price.
Town lots	884 3 11	£36,962 11 9
Suburban lots	7,646 0 11	23,871 14 3
Country lands	173,808 1 33	262,644 19 1
	182,339 1 15	323,479 5 1

Besides this, there was a revenue of about 200,000*l.* a year arising from rents of land held under lease for purposes of pasture.

For 1864 we have not received detailed accounts, but we learn from the general statements of revenue for that year which have reached us, that the land revenue amounted to 796,222*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, exclusive of 8,553*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* derived from leases of auriferous lands. Revenue.

We have received the returns from the gold fields in Victoria for the year 1864. They show so extraordinary a steadiness in the numbers on the gold fields that, if correct, the gold digging population, so far from being a migratory and excitable class as has been supposed, must be singularly constant and stationary. The numbers are,— Gold fields, population on.

	Europeans.				Chinese.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1st Qr.	113,879	38,496	58,356	210,731	31,957	—	39	31,996
2nd „	112,735	38,502	58,176	209,413	32,277	—	50	32,327
3rd „	112,910	38,461	59,844	211,215	29,963	—	24	29,987
4th „	115,580	38,766	60,498	214,844	30,071	—	48	30,119

	Total.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1st Qr. -	145,836	38,496	58,395	242,727
2nd „ -	145,012	38,502	58,226	241,740
3rd „ -	142,903	38,461	59,868	241,232
4th „ -	145,651	38,766	60,546	244,963

Mining leases.

The number of mining leases sanctioned, and the amount of capital and number of men to be employed in working them was,—

	Leases.	Area.	Rent.	Capital.	Workmen
			£ s. d.	£	
1st Quarter - - -	48	691 1 19	1,728 9 1	100,040	643
2nd „ - - -	73	1,017 2 15	2,544 0 10	210,500	1,136
3rd „ - - -	102	1,216 1 28	3,041 4 9	220,656	1,369
	223	2,925 1 22	7,313 14 8	531,196	3,148

In the return of population, the most striking fact is, the large number of Chinese men, and the total absence of Chinese women. It cannot be matter of surprise or regret that the Colonial Legislature should be anxious to adopt any measures calculated to check so pernicious a state of things.

Arrangements for selection and conveyance of single female emigrants to colony.

In our Report of last year, we stated that the Duke of Newcastle had, at the request of the Colonial Government, permitted us, temporarily, to undertake the collection and despatch of female domestic servants to Victoria, in ships not chartered by ourselves. In consequence of his Grace's representation, however, the Colonial Government revised the proposed scheme, and arranged with the firm which contracts for the conveyance of emigrants to the colony, that ships should, under certain conditions, be placed at our disposal for the conveyance of single women, to be fitted and managed precisely in the same manner as ships chartered by us. Under this arrangement we have sent out two ships carrying unmarried women. But we have had great difficulty in procuring the necessary proportion of married couples to accompany these young women. The Colonial Government contemplated that the contractors would be able to provide them from the ordinary holders of passage warrants; but this was found impracticable, and we have consequently been compelled, at short notices, to select for ourselves the necessary families. There has not been time as yet to hear of the arrival of either of those ships.

Consolidation of immigration laws.

Appendix No. 40.

In the month of April 1864 an Act was passed by the Legislature of Victoria, to consolidate the laws relating to immigration into the colony. This Act, of which we place a copy in the Appendix, introduced no new provisions, but only brought into a single Act the provisions of two previous Acts which it repealed.

Consolidation of laws affecting Chinese immigrants.

The Legislature likewise passed at the same time an Act to consolidate the laws affecting Chinese immigrants. This Act also, which we print in the

Appendix, is principally a consolidating Act; but it reimposes, from 30 June next, the tax of 10*l.* a head on Chinese arriving by sea, and 4*l.* a head on those arriving by land, which was originally imposed by an Act passed in 1855 (18 Vict. c. 59), but by an Act passed in June 1863 (26 & 27 Vict. c. 170) was suspended for two years. Appendix No. 41.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The sales of land in South Australia in the year 1863 were,— Land sales.

	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Average price per acre.		
Town lots -	154	1	30	£35	18	4
Special country lots	7,193	0	0	1	1	$7\frac{4}{10}$
Country sections	97,661	1	0	1	3	$1\frac{4}{10}$
Country lands -	54,783	0	0	1	0	$0\frac{3}{10}$
	159,791	2	30			

The amount realized by these sales was 181,084*l.* 9*s.* The quantity of land leased for depasturage purposes was 4,074 square miles; and the quantity of mineral land leased was 6,808 acres. The whole revenue received from land during the year was,— Land leased for depasturage purposes. Land revenue.

	£	s.	d.
From sales - - -	184,414	17	9
Pasturage leases - -	63,297	16	8
Mineral leases, gold and timber licences &c. -	15,418	4	4
	263,130	18	9

The quantity of enclosed land under cultivation was 555,968 acres. The quantity enclosed, but not cultivated, 2,344,323 acres. Land enclosed and under cultivation.

The quantity of land sold in 1864 was 224,193 acres for the sum of 265,492*l.* 5*s.* We have, however, no details as to these last sales.

The total extent of land alienated up to 31st December 1864 was 2,894,299 acres. The extent remaining is estimated at 545,587,407 acres. The quantity surveyed and open for settlement was 150,000 acres. Land alienated to end of 1864.

The population on 31st December 1863 was calculated at 140,416, being an increase of 5,087 as compared with 1862. Population.

The increase by excess of immigration over emigration was only 1342, the remainder being due to an excess of births over deaths. There is greater equality between the sexes in South Australia than in any other of the Australian colonies, the numbers being—males 72,109 ; females 68,307.

Proportion of males to females.

Northern Territory.

In our report of last year we recapitulated the measures which had been taken by the Government and Legislature of South Australia for commencing the settlement of the vast tract of country lying between the 129th and 138th meridians of east longitude, which had been annexed to the colony by the Royal Letters Patent of 6th July 1863. It was decided, that out of this territory 500,000 acres of country land, and 1,562 town lots of half an acre each, should be disposed of by private contract, one moiety in the colony and the other moiety in this country. The first portion put up to sale in this country, consisting of 125,000 acres of country land and 781 town lots, has been disposed of, while the applications in the colony on the first day were for nearly 60,000 acres, and almost the whole of the first portion has been disposed of there also. We have no information as to the further progress of the sale, nor whether any of the second portion has been sold in the colony; only a few lots have been sold here.

Disposal of land.

Expedition to Adams' Bay.

The next step was to despatch the necessary officers to examine the country, to decide on the site of the principal town, and to make the necessary surveys. For this purpose Commander Hutchinson, R. N., was despatched in the "Beatrice" viâ Torres Straits on 9th April 1864, to commence the survey, and on the 24th April Mr. Finniss sailed in the "Henry Ellis" for the same destination, viâ Cape Leuwin, with a party of 40 persons, to assume the duties of Government resident. The point at which, from information previously obtained, it was decided to land was in Adams' Bay, which forms the estuary of the Adelaide River. Here Commander Hutchinson arrived at the end of May, and at once commenced his survey. Mr. Finniss and his expedition did not arrive till the 21st June, having been delayed by adverse winds. But in other respects the expedition had been without casualty.

Site of new town of "Palmerston."

The information since received from the expedition comes down to the 8th December last. At that date Mr. Finniss had decided to fix the site of the town at the spot (Escape Cliffs), where, on first arrival, he had established his depôt, and in accordance with instructions previously received from the Colonial Government, he had named the town "Palmerston." The strength of the current in the Adelaide River would, he

said, make it inexpedient to place the town higher up that river, as vessels could not ascend without the assistance of a steam-tug. The same objection he said would apply with greater force to the district on the Victoria River. At Escape Cliffs he had found ample supplies of excellent water at a depth of 24 feet close to the proposed town; and he states that water is obtainable at the driest season of the year over the whole surface of the peninsula on which the town is to be placed at depths varying from 4 to 24 feet. Mr. Finniss's decision on this point, however, did not meet with the approval of the persons at Adelaide most interested in the new settlement. They represented to the Government, that even according to Mr. Finniss's own showing the healthiness of the situation was questionable; the area too limited; there was no building stone, lime, nor timber; even the water supply was doubtful. They therefore prayed the Government to have a careful survey made of the whole territory before a site for the chief town was decided on, preferring the inconvenience of the necessary delay to the risk of an injudicious selection. The same view had occurred to the Local Government before this representation was received, and the Governor accordingly promised to instruct Mr. Finniss in accordance with their views. The question, therefore, as to the site of the chief town, must be considered as still open.

Collision between expedition and the natives.

In August an unfortunate collision had taken place with the natives, in an attempt to recover some stores which they had stolen. The result was, that one of the expedition was severely wounded, and one of the natives killed. On receipt of this intelligence at Adelaide, reinforcements and additional stores and arms were at once despatched to Mr. Finniss. Reports have since reached the Local Government of further collisions in which more of the natives have been killed. A careful inquiry was to be instituted into the facts; but the result cannot be known for some time.

Act to reduce assessment on stock, &c.

Appendix No. 42.

During the last session the Legislature passed an Act, of which we place a copy in the Appendix, to authorize certain reductions in the assessment on stock, and to compensate lessees of pastoral lands for improvements. This Act provides (section 1.) that in valuing runs under the Stock Assessment Act, the valuator may make such reduction in the rent in respect of improvements as to him may seem just; provided that the reduction does not exceed in any one year one fifth of the estimated value of the improvement. It further enacts (section 2.) that if any lands in a renewed lease should be resumed, the tenant should

be allowed for improvements effected during the original term and existing at the time of resumption, at their full value, less the amount by which the rent may have been reduced under the preceding section. It declares that no renewed lease should be again renewed; and requires that a covenant on the part of the lessee to keep in good repair houses, fences, and improvements, should be inserted in all renewed leases.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Land sales.

The quantity of land sold in Western Australia in 1864 was—

	Acres.	roods.	poles.
Town lands	84	1	8
Suburban lands	96	2	24
Country lands	6,406	1	0
The amount realized was—	£	*s.*	*d.*
Town lands	1,036	18	0
Suburban lands	115	6	0
Country lands	2,683	8	9

Land revenue.

The revenue arising from pastoral and tillage leases was 10,475*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and from timber licences 410*l.* 10*s.*, making a total land revenue of 14,722*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* The extent of land remaining for alienation is estimated at 975,748 square miles, equal to 624,478,720 acres.

Regulations for the disposal of waste Crown and mineral lands.

Considerable alterations have been made during the past year in the regulations for the disposal of land in Western Australia. Amended regulations have been issued for the sale and lease of ordinary lands, and also for the sale and lease of land supposed to contain minerals. We place in the Appendix copies of these regulations, and, in order to explain their object and effect, which would not otherwise be easily understood by persons not familiar with the subject, we request permission also to print a copy of the Report from this Board of 15th April 1864. The general effect of the alterations is to give lessees of Class B lands a preferential claim to renewal of their leases; to reduce the stock which purchasers in Class B leases are entitled to place on the land comprised within the lease; to facilitate the acquisition and improve the terms of tillage leases; and to encourage the exploration of lands supposed to contain minerals. The regulations relating to ordinary lands were proclaimed in the colony on 24th August last. Those relating to mineral lands on 17th January last.

Appendix No. 44.

Appendix No. 43.

Northern districts, exploring expedition to.

In the meantime, with a view to promote the settlement of the more remote districts of the colony, the Governor

organized an expedition for the exploration of the country in the neighbourhood of the Glenelg River in the extreme north of the colony. This expedition sailed from Freemantle on 2d March 1864 in a schooner called the "New Perseverance," under the command of Mr. Panter, and accompanied by Dr. Martin and Mr. Shields. It arrived in Brecknock Harbour on the 3d April, and returned to Freemantle on the 6th June. From the reports of Mr. Panter and Dr. Martin, the former of which we print in the Appendix, it appeared that the party visited the Glenelg district, Dampier Land, the Roebuck Bay district, and Latouche Treville. The extent of land discovered was estimated at about 5½ millions of acres, capable of carrying upwards of 3¼ millions of sheep, distributed as follows:—

Appendix No. 46.

Quantity of land discovered.

District.	Area in Acres.	Estimated carrying Capabilities (Sheep).
Glenelg - - - -	1,000,000	1,000,000
Augustus and other Islands - - -	80,000	80,000
Roebuck Bay - - -	2,112,000	1,056,000
Dampier Land ? - - -	2,400,000?	1,200,000 ?
TOTAL - -	5,592,000	3,336,000

From the favourable accounts of the land explored, Governor Hampton was anxious that immediate steps should be taken to throw it open to settlers. With this view he proposed, with the approval of his Executive Council, a special code of regulations for these new districts, of which the following is an outline:—

Regulations for the disposal of waste lands in the northern districts.

He proposed that country lands to the extent of 150,000 acres in all, if applied for within 12 months from the time when the regulations came into operation, should be sold in lots of 80 acres, at the fixed price of 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre, and after the expiration of 12 months, at 10*s.* per acre, or at such other sum as might have been fixed as the minimum price for waste lands in the colony. One town lot of half an acre to be sold at the same time and at the same rate to any purchaser of 160 acres within the year. The purchase money to be paid within one calendar month, or an addition of 5 per cent. to be charged, and of 10 per cent. if the delay exceeded 60 days. If the purchase money and fines, together with the fee of 1*l.* for the title deed, were not paid within six calendar months, the sale to be cancelled and all payments

forfeited. No occupation of the land to be permitted until the purchase was completed. The lands open for purchase to be within such limits as might be publicly notified from time to time by the Government resident; and within such limits all unappropriated lands within Class A of the previously existing regulations to be open to the first applicant who should pay the required deposit of 10 per cent. The same rule to be applicable to unsold lands in Class C, which were not public reserves or held under a lease chargeable with rent. Lands in Class C held under lease, except selected homesteads to be, however, sold on giving six months' notice to the lessee (the existing regulations require 12 months') after the first year of the lease, and with such notice the homestead itself to be saleable after the third year. The sales to be made by the government resident who is also to be sub-collector of revenue. Town and suburban lots to be sold by public auction after notice of not less than two weeks. Compensation according to valuation or agreement to be given for any lawful improvements effected prior to notice of resumption on lands under lease which may be sold for public purposes, or be purchased by any other than the lessee. Purchasers of country lands within Class C to have no depasturing rights, except on their own lands.

It was further proposed, that all unsold lands should be liable to resumption, wholly or in part, and at any time for public purposes; and that suitable sites should be reserved for the exclusive use of the Aborigines so as to afford them free access to wood and water. Except when inconsistent with these special regulations, the general regulations in force in other parts of the colony were to be in force in these districts also. We place copies of these regulations in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 45.

Discontinuance of transportation of convicts to colony.

The proposed opening of these new districts, and the necessity of looking to the other Australian colonies and the mother country for the capitalists by whom they are to be settled, brought into discussion the question whether the transportation of convicts, which was carried on to the older districts of the colony, should be extended to these districts also. This question was decided in the negative. But the difficulty then occurred of establishing in the public mind a distinction between the new districts and the other parts of the colony. The result was, that eventually it was decided to discontinue transportation to Western Australia altogether at an early date. The correspondence on this subject will be found in a paper presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command at the beginning of the present session.

Progress of settlement in the northern districts.

The progress of the new districts up to the present time has been satisfactory. In a despatch, dated 24th December last, the Governor reports, that an association formed in the colony, under the title of "the Roebuck Bay Pastoral and Agricultural Association," had despatched 12 men, 800 sheep, and 6 horses to the country near Roebuck Bay, and would send more as soon as they could procure shipping, —that a settlement formed by Mr. Padbury in May 1863, in the neighbourhood of Nichol Bay, now comprised 38 men and 5,010 head of live stock,—and that the Camden Harbour Association, formed at Melbourne, had, in November, despatched three ships with 120 persons, 5,000 sheep, 34 horses, 100 dogs, and supplies for 12 months, to form a settlement on the Glenelg River. Under these circumstances, and seeing the complications which might arise among the settlers from disputes as to land, the Governor had determined to send a stipendiary magistrate to the district. He, moreover, anticipates that before long it will be necessary to form Government establishments at Nichol Bay and Roebuck Bay.

Immigration and emigration.

The number of persons who arrived in Western Australia in 1864 was 1,173, of whom 775 were convicts with their pensioner guard and warders, and 172 were emigrants sent out by us. The remaining 226 were principally cabin passengers from the neighbouring Australian colonies, Singapore, &c. The deaths on the voyage were in the convict ships 9 out of 775 souls, equal to 1·14 per cent. In the ships despatched by us 1 out of 211, equal to ·47 per cent. The departures from the colony during the year were 916.

NEW ZEALAND.

Acts for the disposal of land.

In their session of 1863 the General Assembly of New Zealand passed several Acts affecting the disposal of land in some of the provinces of the colony. These Acts were reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, and, with the exception of one, which would have enabled provincial councils to deal with native lands, received Her Majesty's confirmation. The following is a brief abstract of the Acts so confirmed.

"No. 9. To enable provincial councils to make laws "affecting public roads and watercourses."

The object of this Act is explained by its title. It became necessary, in consequence of the restriction imposed by the Constitutional Act on the powers of provincial legislatures to deal with waste lands within their respective provinces.

In Wellington and Hawke's Bay.

"No. 29. To repeal clause 16, Waste Lands Act, 1858; "section 7, clause 28, of the General Land Regulations "for the Sale of Waste Lands in New Zealand, proclaimed "4th March 1853; and the Hawkes Bay Naval and Military "Settlers Act, 1861, so far as they affect the provinces of "Wellington and Hawkes Bay."

This Act abolishes the privileges heretofore granted in the provinces of Wellington and Hawkes Bay to military and naval settlers, but with a saving of claims already existing.

"No. 31. To amend the laws now in force for sale, "letting, occupation, and disposal of waste lands of the "Crown within the province of Otago."

In Otago.

"No. 32. To impose a tax on all rural land in the pro- "vince of Otago to be sold under the Otago Waste Lands "Act of 1863, and to make certain provisions respecting "lands heretofore sold under conditions for the improve- "ment thereof."

These Acts abolish the improvement duties heretofore attached to all lands sold in Otago, as having been found unworkable, and substitute for them a tax of 2*s.* an acre, terminable on proof that 40*s.* per acre has been expended on the land, or by payment of an additional 20*s.* per acre. Provision is, however, made to relieve those who have obtained land, or an order for land, under existing regulations, but have not performed the improvement duties thereby required.

In Marlborough.

"No. 37. To amend the regulations in force in the pro- "vince of Marlborough for the sale and disposal of the waste "lands of the Crown within the said province."

This Act declares the land regulations in force in the province of Nelson, before the separation from it of the province of Marlborough, to be in force in the latter, but abolishes the privileges granted to military and naval settlers.

In Auckland.

"No. 38. To amend the Waste Land Act of the pro- "vince of Auckland."

Under the "Auckland Waste Land Act of 1858," land orders were promised to certain classes of settlers on conditions to be fulfilled within five years. By an Act passed in 1862 this period was reduced to three years. The present Act restores the five years in the case of all persons holding land orders issued previous to the Act of 1862, or who previous to that Act would have been entitled to such orders. It also confirms certain special arrangements made by the local Government to meet the claims of a particular settler and the emigrants taken out by him.

"No. 39. To regulate the sale, letting, disposal, and "occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the "province of Nelson." In Nelson.

We print a copy of this Act in the Appendix. The object of it is to consolidate and amend the regulations existing in the province of Nelson for the disposal and occupation of waste lands. With that view it establishes a Waste Land Board, consisting of the Superintendent, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Speaker of the Council. It authorizes the Governor in Council to make reserves for military defence or the "use of the colony," and the Land Board to make reserves for public purposes of a local nature. It directs that one twentieth of the land in each district should, if practicable, be set apart to be sold for educational purposes. It provides that other lands shall be sold by auction at prices to be fixed by the Land Board, but that no land shall be sold till surveyed. It allows the payment for large public works, such as trunk roads, railroads, harbours, and docks, to be made by grants of land to the extent of one acre for every 1*l.* sterling authorized by the Provincial Act as payment for such work, and for lesser public works to an extent not exceeding 2,000*l.* in one year. It provides for the occupation of lands for pastoral purposes, and for the grant of prospecting licences and mining leases for other minerals than gold. The fee for prospecting licences is to be 1*d.* per acre, and the rent for a lease to be 6*d.* an acre for the first two years, and 1*s.* per acre for subsequent years, with a royalty of not less than one fiftieth nor more than one twenty-fifth of the ore raised. The rent to be reduced in proportion to the produce of the royalty. Auriferous land may be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on the value assessed by the board, not being less than 10*l.* an acre. But such lands before being leased must be offered for sale by auction. Appendix No. 47.

"No. 40. To amend the law now in force for the sale, "letting, occupation, and disposal of waste lands of the "Crown within the province of Southland." In Southland.

This Act introduces in Southland, formerly a part of the province of Otago, the same alterations as are made by Acts Nos. 31 and 32 in the Otago regulations.

In their session of 1864 the General Assembly passed an Act, intituled "An Act to amend the Waste Land Regula- "tions of the Province of Canterbury." In Canterbury.

The object of this Act is to extend the duration of pasture licences, and to increase the fees payable upon them in the province of Canterbury. Heretofore licences had been renewable annually till May 1870, on a scale of fees varying with the run. The Act of last session doubles the existing

fees until May 1873, and from that date further increases them till May 1880. It allows actual holders of depasturage licences to come under its provisions, by giving notice before May 1866; but otherwise they will remain as before. The Act was passed with a clause suspending its operation till confirmed by Her Majesty, which, we believe, has been done.

Gold exported from Auckland, Nelson, and Marlborough.

During 1864 the mining for gold continued to be carried on with great success in Otago and Nelson, and some gold was also procured in the province of Auckland. We have no information as to the numbers employed at each gold field; but by a return furnished from the Treasury at Auckland it appears that in the third quarter of 1864 there was exported the produce of gold fields in—

	Oz.	Value.
Auckland - - -	641 -	£2,042
Nelson and Marlborough -	14,086 -	£53,621
Otago - - -	87,173 -	£337,795
		£393,458

The total amount exported from the first discovery of gold to the 30th September last had been from gold fields in—

	Oz.	Value.
Auckland - - -	9,242 -	£28,981
Nelson and Marlborough -	89,137 -	£344,407
Otago - - -	1,557,577 -	£6,035,609
	1,655,956	£6,408,997

CANADA.

Immigration.

The number of immigrants who arrived in Canada in 1864 by the St. Lawrence was—

Cabin passengers - - -	1,210
Steerage passengers - - -	17,937
	19,147

This was a decrease, as compared with 1863, when the numbers were—

Cabin passengers - - -	1,307
Steerage passengers - - -	18,112
	19,419

Their nationality in the two years was as follows:— Nationality of immigrants.

	1863.	1864.
English	4,830	3,143
Irish	5,508	5,084
Scotch	3,949	2,320
Germans	3,047	2,262
Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes	1,416	5,525
Other countries	669	813
	19,419	19,147

Of the natives of the United Kingdom there went out in steam vessels— No. who arrived in steam and sailing vessels.

English	2,889
Irish	4,619
Scotch	2,098

and in sailing vessels—

English	254
Irish	465
Scotch	222

while of foreign emigrants only 1,559 proceeded in steam vessels, and 7,041 in sailing vessels. Among the 12,137 immigrants from the United Kingdom only eight deaths occurred at sea and two in quarantine, being at the rate of ·08, while among 7,010 immigrants from foreign parts the deaths were 74, equal to 1·05 per cent. This is a smaller mortality than has occurred in foreign ships in previous years, and considering the length of the voyage by sailing ships, and the number of young children generally included in the emigration, it cannot be considered large. Mortality.

The male immigrants appear to have been of the following classes:— Occupation of males.

Farmers	2,908
Labourers	2,962
Mechanics, Tradesmen, &c.	1,878
Professional men	6
Domestic servants	4
Clerks, Accountants, &c.	78
	7,836

The number who were assisted to emigrate were—

English	64
Irish	114
Scotch	813
	991

the Irish being principally young women sent out by Poor Law Unions—the Scotch hand-loom weavers, sent out by various Emigration Societies. All these people were disposed of without difficulty; the Irish girls, who are said to have been a better class than usual, being placed in service; and the Scotch weavers sent up to the Scotch settlements in the western districts.

Number and distribution of steerage passengers.

The whole number of steerage passengers who arrived in the colony in 1864 is estimated by the Emigration Agent-General to have been—

By the St. Lawrence	17,937
„ the Suspension Bridge	11,266
„ Oswego	3,774
„ Lake Champlain	633
„ Portland	1,169
	34,779

Of whom it is supposed that 10,000 proceeded to the States, leaving 24,779 in the colony. Of these there are supposed to be settled—

In Western Canada	19,000
„ Ottawa District	1,300
„ Eastern Canada	2,000
„ Lower Provinces	50
	22,350
Leaving unaccounted for	2,429
	24,779

These numbers, however, are merely conjectural, it being impossible in an extensive and sparsely peopled country to ascertain details of this description with accuracy.

With reference to the past year's immigration, the Agent-General considers that it was on the whole satisfactory, employment being readily found for all immigrants at fair wages. But with respect to the future, he says, "The "prospects of the approaching season are not, owing to the "disturbed state of affairs on this continent, of the encou- "raging nature I could desire." He appears, however, in this rather to refer to the difficulty of inducing emigrants to proceed to Canada than to any difficulty in providing employment for such as go there. The demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants in 1864 far exceeded the supply.

Prospects of emigrants in 1865.

Demand for labour.

In the course of the year a terrible catastrophe occurred in Canada to a train filled with foreign emigrants proceeding to the Western States of the Union. When the train reached the swing bridge over the river Richelieu the bridge was open for the passage of vessels. Either not seeing or neglecting the signals, the driver omitted to stop, according to established regulations, at the St. Hilaire station, and the train was precipitated into the river. By this accident 90 persons, including the driver and fireman of the train, lost their lives. The survivors were liberally relieved, and sent on to their several destinations.

Accident to railway train with emigrants, when crossing the river Richelieu.

NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, &c.

The emigration to the other colonies of British North America was very small, and presents no feature requiring notice. To Nova Scotia 433 emigrants proceeded, to New Brunswick 396, and to Newfoundland 33. The emigrants to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were chiefly from Ireland.

Immigration.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The emigration to the Cape of Good Hope during the past year has amounted to only 873 souls, of whom 542 were men and 331 women. Of these, 23 were sent out by us at the request of the colonial government, from which they had obtained passage certificates, the rest went at their own expense. No ships were taken up by us for the colony.

Immigration. Appendix No. 13.

In their last session the legislature passed an Act (No. 19 of 1864) "to provide for the leasing of Crown lands, and for other purposes." By an Act of 1860 it was provided that all Crown lands should be sold by auction; the present Act was therefore necessary to enable the Government to grant leases; it authorizes the Governor, with the advice of the divisional council, to grant leases of waste lands in the division for any term not exceeding 21 years, and on such conditions as he shall think fit. The leases are to be sold by public auction, and the bidding is to be on the rent which is to be made payable annually. To secure punctual payment for the first three years the lessee is to give two sureties, or to pay two years rent in advance.

Act for the leasing of Crown lands.

With a view to prevent squatting, the Governor is empowered (Sect. 5), with the consent of the divisional council and with the advice of the executive council, to set apart

tracts of land to be divided into lots, and leased to squatters on such terms as he may think fit.

Purchasers omitting, after demand from the civil commissioner, to take up their title deeds, and either pay the balance of their purchase money or give a mortgage for the amount, are liable to forfeit their land and any previous payments made for it.

NATAL.

Native lands, appointment of a corporation for disposing of, &c.

In our report of last year we stated that it was proposed to constitute the lieutenant governor and executive council of the colony for the time being trustees for the lands set apart for natives. Some difficulties of a legal nature interfered with this arrangement, but those difficulties have been since got over by constituting the lieutenant governor and executive council a corporation for holding and disposing of the lands in question.

Immigration.

The subject of European immigration again engaged the attention of the legislature during their last session, and a committee was appointed to consider and report upon it. This committee adopted a report made by a committee of the legislature in 1863 on the same subject, which recommended an increase in the public appropriations for immigration,—greater facilities for ascertaining the extent and nature of the demand for labour,—and the offer of additional inducements to immigrants, by the grant of assisted passages, and the offer of land on advantageous terms. The class, however, most required in the colony was stated to be farmers possessed of some capital. Unfortunately the small extent of land still at the disposal of the Crown is a serious impediment in the way of immigration, both by depriving the Crown of all revenue from the sale of land, and by discouraging the resort of purchasers. The emigration from the United Kingdom to Natal amounted in 1864 to 527 persons, of whom 182 were sent out by us.

Appendix No. 14.

GUANO LEASES.

License to Mr. F. K. Dumas to export phosphatic substances from island of

In our report last year we noticed the licence recently granted to Mr. Dumas for raising and exporting from the island of Sombrero in the West Indies certain phosphatic substances to be used as manure. The licence was for five years at a rent of 750*l.* a year. Application has

since been made for the conversion of the licence into a lease for 21 years, with a view to the formation of a joint stock company for the more effectual development of the undertaking. This application has been acceded to on condition of an increase of the rent after the present year from 750*l.* to 1,000*l.* a year. Sombrero for 21 years. Appendix No. 48.

Several leases of Guano Islands in the Pacific Ocean have also been granted since our last report; the islands so granted are 11 in number, lying generally between 2° north and 25° south latitude, and between 143° 52′ east and 104° west longitude. Guano Islands in Pacific Ocean, leases granted of.

For convenience of reference we print in the Appendix the form of lease generally used in these cases. Appendix No. 49.

We have, &c.

T. W. C. Murdoch.
S. Walcott.

APPENDIX.

Appendix No. 1.

Total Emigration from the United Kingdom for each of the Fifty Years from 1815 to 1864 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900
Total	1,255,554	3,450,531	867,802	117,822	5,691,709

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom { From 1815 to 1864 - - 113,834
For the 10 years ending 1864 - 157,475

Government Emigration Board,
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S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 2.

Table showing the Ports in the United Kingdom from which emigrants embarked, t

Port of Embarkation.	United States.	Central & South America.	North American Colonies.							West Indies.					East Indies.
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.	Vancouver Island.	Total	Jamaica	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other Settlements	Total.	
Cardiff	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fowey	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liverpool	105,359	676	4,827	54	175	12	8	13	5,089	34	5	–	176	215	34
Llanelly	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
London	6,513	67	150	16	11	11	–	79	267	39	30	19	130	218	987
Newport	5	9	–	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plymouth	–	–	139	–	–	–	–	–	139	–	–	–	–	–	181
Southampton	262	2,140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	259	150	108	872	1,389	–
Swansea	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	–
Total, England	112,168	2,910	5,121	77	186	23	8	92	5,507	332	185	127	1,202	1,846	1,202
Ayr	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dundee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53
Glasgow	4,493	53	2,918	1	6	–	–	–	2,925	11	35	–	13	59	51
Greenock	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	1	9
Leith	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Scotland	4,493	53	2,918	4	6	10	–	–	2,938	11	35	1	13	60	65
Cork	24,634	–	–	–	241	–	–	–	241	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dublin	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway	723	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick	–	–	92	–	–	–	–	–	92	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry	4,958	–	3,602	272	–	–	–	–	3,874	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Ireland	30,381	–	3,720	315	241	–	–	–	4,276	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total, United Kingdom	147,042	2,963	11,759	396	433	33	8	92	12,721	343	220	128	1,215	1,906	1,264

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Appendix No. 2.

ber embarked at each Port, and the countries to which they emigrated, in 1864.

	Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Mexico.	Falkland Islands.	Sandwich Islands.	Australian Colonies.							Grand Total.
							New South Wales.	Queensland.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.	
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
	2	84	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	333	–	–	42	2	15	1,293	1,927	10,458	2	–	–	–	13,680	125,445
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
3	18	205	495	–	3	–	642	2,716	2,835	91	299	50	8,811	15,438	24,420
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
	–	144	–	–	–	–	2,754	890	585	2,737	–	–	53	7,019	7,483
	–	434	–	–	–	–	–	845	–	11	–	–	–	856	5,081
	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
3	353	873	522	42	5	15	4,689	6,372	13,878	2,841	299	50	8,864	36,993	162,650
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	11	–	5	1	–	–	–	86	–	1	–	–	1,739	1,826	9,424
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	413	21	–	–	–	513	947	985
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	9	19	19
–	11	–	5	1	–	–	–	499	31	1	–	–	2,261	2,792	10,436
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	311	–	–	–	–	474	785	25,660
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	371	372	438
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	766
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,832
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	–	–	–	–	845	1,157	35,814
3	364	873	527	43	5	15	4,689	7,183	13,909	2,842	299	50	11,970	40,942	208,900

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 3. - - -

Table showing the number of each sex that emigrated from eac
to which th

Destination.	FROM ENGLAND.			FROM SCOTLAND.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Tota
United States - -	65,615	46,553	112,168	2,708	1,785	4,4
Central and South America - - -	2,174	736	2,910	38	15	
North American Colonies:—						
Canada - - -	3,323	1,798	5,121	1,632	1,286	2,9
New Brunswick -	48	29	77	2	2	
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton -	146	40	186	6	- -	
Newfoundland -	14	9	23	10	- -	
Prince Edward Island - -	6	2	8	- -	- -	-
Vancouver Island	48	44	92	- -	- -	-
West Indies:—						
Jamaica - -	228	104	332	11	- -	
British Guiana -	117	68	185	28	7	
Trinidad - -	85	42	127	1	- -	
Other Settlements	890	312	1,202	3	10	
East Indies - -	648	554	1,202	51	14	
China - - - -	145	42	187	4	14	
Japan - - -	2	2	4	- -	- -	-
Mauritius - - -	9	14	23	- -	- -	-
Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c. - -	278	75	353	9	2	
Cape of Good Hope -	542	331	873	- -	- -	-
Natal - - -	322	200	522	3	2	
Mexico - -	36	6	42	1	- -	
Falkland Islands -	3	2	5	- -	- -	-
Sandwich Islands -	10	5	15	- -	- -	-
Australian Colonies:—						
New South Wales	2,430	2,259	4,689	- -	- -	-
Queensland - -	3,814	2,558	6,372	267	232	
Victoria - -	7,558	6,320	13,878	14	17	
South Australia -	1,584	1,257	2,841	1	- -	
Western Australia	96	203	299	- -	- -	-
Tasmania - -	18	32	50	- -	- -	-
New Zealand -	5,155	3,709	8,864	1,276	985	22
Total - -	95,344	67,306	162,650	6,065	4,371	1

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Appendix No. 3.

he three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the countries igrated, in 1864.

FROM IRELAND.			TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
16,897	13,484	30,381	85,220	61,822	147,042
- -	- - -	- - -	2,212	751	2,963
2,177	1,543	3,720	7,132	4,627	11,759
176	139	315	226	170	396
174	67	241	326	107	433
- -	- - -	- - -	24	9	33
- -	- - -	- - -	6	2	8
- -	- - -	- - -	48	44	92
- -	- - -	- - -	239	104	343
- -	- - -	- - -	145	75	220
- -	- - -	- - -	86	42	128
- -	- - -	- - -	893	322	1,215
- -	- - -	- - -	699	568	1,267
- -	- - -	- - -	149	56	205
- -	- - -	- - -	2	2	4
- -	- - -	- - -	9	14	23
- -	- - -	- - -	287	77	364
- -	- - -	- - -	542	331	873
- -	- - -	- - -	325	202	527
- -	- - -	- - -	37	6	43
- -	- - -	- - -	3	2	5
- -	- - -	- - -	10	5	15
- -	- - -	- - -	2,430	2,259	4,689
204	108	312	4,285	2,898	7,183
- -	- - -	- - -	7,572	6,337	13,909
- -	- - -	- - -	1,585	1,257	2,842
- -	- - -	- - -	96	203	299
- -	- - -	- - -	18	32	50
437	408	845	6,868	5,102	11,970
20,065	15,749	35,814	121,474	87,426	208,900

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 4.

Table of the amount of Emigration in 1864 from each Port in the United Kingdom at which there is an Emigration Officer, and from all other Ports, showing the general destination, status, and nationality of the Emigrants, and distinguishing adults from children.

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.											Native Country of Emigrants.				
		Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to age.		Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Liverpool	United States	9,125	12,981	39,731	19,848	7,965	7,572	2,498	2,227	2,210	1,202	105,359	25,638	4,182	61,581	10,526	3,432
	British North America	632	700	2,122	575	434	370	127	111	16	2	5,089	2,822	167	1,115	948	37
	Australasia	1,141	1,422	5,074	3,950	892	841	167	153	27	13	13,680	4,896	1,362	6,949	433	40
	All other Places	57	50	295	52	31	42	7	11	589	183	1,317	149	72	293	31	772
	Total	10,955	15,153	47,222	24,425	9,322	8,825	2,799	2,502	2,842	1,400	125,445	33,505	5,783	69,938	11,938	4,281
London	United States	776	861	2,281	961	668	582	196	188	-	-	6,513	3,916	83	786	1,728	—
	British North America	50	50	57	23	44	29	8	6	-	-	267	234	4	16	13	—
	Australasia	2,033	2,281	5,430	2,523	1,346	1,247	296	252	13	17	15,438	10,720	1,597	2,738	329	54
	All other Places	298	384	827	354	130	136	23	24	11	15	2,202	1,681	194	123	173	31
	Total	3,157	3,576	8,595	3,861	2,188	1,994	523	470	24	32	24,420	16,551	1,878	3,663	2,243	85
Plymouth	British North America	14	21	58	10	13	15	5	3	-	-	139	139	—	—	—	—
	Australasia	692	815	2,489	1,786	507	543	93	94	-	-	7,019	3,192	475	3,340	12	—
	All other Places	57	58	118	64	14	10	2	2	-	-	325	237	17	35	36	—
	Total	763	894	2,665	1,860	534	568	100	99	-	-	7,483	3,568	492	3,375	48	—
Southampton	United States	34	33	79	58	24	24	6	4	-	-	262	-	-	-	262	—
	Australasia	91	90	297	264	59	44	6	5	-	-	856	195	154	507	—	—
	All other Places	1,585	498	1,124	424	172	108	28	24	-	-	3,963	2,163	115	53	1,632	—
	Total	1,710	621	1,500	746	255	176	40	33	-	-	5,081	2,358	269	560	1,894	—

ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	4	4	10	2	8	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	34	30	-	-	3	1	—
	British North America	2	2	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	7	—	—
	All other Places	46	25	55	13	18	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	151	12		5	7	—
	Total	52	31	67	18	27	24	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	221	186	12		15	8	—
	Total, England	16,637	20,275	60,049	30,910	12,326	11,587	3,463	3,105		2,866		1,432		162,650	56,168	8,434		77,551	16,131	4,366
GLASGOW	United States	364	353	1,858	968	376	377	110	87	-	-	-	-	-	4,493	219	1,689		2,288	252	45
	British North America	302	300	893	592	368	327	76	67	-	-	-	-	-	2,925	70	1,935		783	119	18
	Australasia	256	264	463	326	247	194	44	32	-	-	-	-	-	1,826	7	1,763		56	—	—
	All other Places	16	15	101	26	14	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	8	149		1	4	18
	Total	938	932	3,315	1,912	1,005	905	231	186	-	-	-	-	-	9,424	304	5,536		3,128	375	81
GREENOCK	British North America	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10		—	—	—
	Australasia	129	127	318	198	67	59	27	22	-	-	-	-	-	947	28	699		219	1	—
	All other Places	-	3	13	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	4		4	1	18
	Total	129	130	341	205	67	64	27	22	-	-	-	-	-	985	29	713		223	2	18
ALL OTHER PORTS	British North America	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3		—	—	—
	Australasia	3	4	4	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	16		—	—	—
	All other Places	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4		—	—	—
	Total	4	5	8	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4	23		—	—	—
	Total, Scotland	1,071	1,067	3,664	2,121	1,075	972	258	208	-	-	-	-	-	10,436	337	6,272		3,351	377	99
CORK	United States	1,274	1,761	10,479	7,090	1,547	1,424	373	489		156		41		24,634	7	-	-	23,996	434	197
	British North America	2	4	11	11	4	5	-	-		157		47		241	-	-	-	26	-	215
	Australasia	123	120	225	133	64	78	21	21	-	-	-	-		785	28	2		755	—	—
	Total	1,399	1,885	10,715	7,234	1,615	1,507	394	510		313		88		25,660	35	2		24,777	434	412

(*continued*)

Appendix No. 4.—*continued.*

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.										Total.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
		Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to age.			English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Galway	United States	70	86	289	164	40	39	17	18	-	-	723	1	-	722	—	—
	British North America	7	6	17	8	2	1	-	2	-	-	43	-	-	43	—	—
	Total	77	92	306	172	42	40	17	20	-	-	766	1	-	765	—	—
Londonderry	United States	346	505	1,810	1,402	359	338	101	97	-	-	4,958	-	32	4,926	—	—
	British North America	442	511	1,375	736	340	296	86	88	-	-	3,874	77	295	3,502	—	—
	Total	788	1,016	3,185	2,138	699	634	187	185	-	-	8,832	77	327	8,428	—	—
All Other Ports	United States	5	6	24	15	6	6	1	3	-	-	66	-	-	66	—	—
	British North America	12	13	62	14	5	5	5	2	-	-	118	-	-	118	—	—
	Australasia	81	81	83	48	37	29	7	6	-	-	372	-	-	372	—	—
	Total	98	100	169	77	48	40	13	11	-	-	556	-	-	556	—	—
	Total Ireland	2,362	3,093	14,375	9,621	2,404	2,221	611	726	313	88	35,814	113	329	34,526	434	412
Grand Total, United Kingdom		20,070	24,435	78,088	42,652	15,805	14,780	4,332	4,039	3,179	1,520	208,900	56,618	15,035	115,428	16,942	4,877

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Summary of the amount and particulars of the Emigration to each of the four general geographical divisions to which emigrants proceeded in 1864.

Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants embarked.										Total.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to Age.			English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
To the United States—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	11,958	16,533	56,456	30,439	10,960	10,329	3,291	3,096	2,366	1,243	146,671	29,781	5,986	94,028	13,202	3,674
Other ports	40	57	105	69	33	38	11	18	- -	- -	371	30	- -	340	1	—
Total	11,998	16,590	56,561	30,508	10,993	10,367	3,302	3,114	2,366	1,243	147,042	29,811	5,986	94,368	13,203	3,674
To British North America—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	1,442	1,586	4,526	1,947	1,203	1,042	302	275	173	49	12,545	3,342	2,411	5,442	1,080	270
Other ports	21	22	81	26	9	8	5	4	- -	- -	176	5	3	168	—	—
Total	1,463	1,608	4,607	1,973	1,212	1,050	307	279	173	49	12,721	3,347	2,414	5,610	1,080	270
To Australasia—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	4,465	5,119	14,296	9,180	3,182	3,006	654	579	40	30	40,551	19,066	6,052	14,564	775	94
Other ports	84	85	87	51	39	32	7	6	- -	- -	391	3	16	372	—	—
Total	4,549	5,204	14,383	9,231	3,221	3,038	661	585	40	30	40,942	19,069	6,068	14,936	775	94
To all other places—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	2,013	1,008	2,478	927	361	308	61	61	600	198	8,015	4,239	551	509	1,877	839
Other ports	47	25	59	13	18	17	1	- -	- -	- -	180	152	16	5	7	—
Total	2,060	1,033	2,537	940	379	325	62	61	600	198	8,195	4,391	567	514	1,884	839
Summary—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	19,878	24,246	77,756	42,493	15,706	14,685	4,308	4,011	3,179	1,520	207,782	56,428	15,000	114,543	16,934	4,877
Other ports	192	189	332	159	99	95	24	28	- -	- -	1,118	190	35	885	8	—
Total	20,070	24,435	78,088	42,652	15,805	14,780	4,332	4,039	3,179	1,520	208,900	56,618	15,035	115,428	16,942	4,877

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 29*th April* 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 6.

Table showing the occupations, sex, and general destination of the Emigrants in 1864.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
Adult Males.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	344	61	1,779	29	2,213
Bakers	229	12	50	1	292
Blacksmiths and Farriers	48	13	180	10	251
Bookbinders and Stationers	14	3	10	3	30
Boot and Shoe Makers	218	19	111	3	351
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	175	6	11	2	194
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	41	1	17	—	59
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	803	17	226	3	1,049
Builders	50	—	18	—	68
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	93	8	42	3	146
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	32	—	36	2	70
Carpenters and Joiners	761	92	466	18	1,337
Carvers and Gilders	19	4	2	—	25
Clerks	331	79	189	185	784
Clock and Watch Makers	61	4	10	4	79
Coach Makers and Trimmers	7	—	5	—	12
Coal Miners	26	4	16	—	46
Coopers	90	6	21	3	120
Cutlers	45	1	1	—	47
Domestic Servants	259	20	86	34	399
Dyers	9	5	4	—	18
Engravers	28	1	2	—	31
Engineers	77	14	79	42	212
Farmers	5,213	932	925	175	7,245
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	2,555	665	1,676	946	5,842
Jewellers and Silversmiths	36	2	9	7	54
Labourers, General	45,210	2,699	9,930	158	57,997
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	6	1	3	4	14
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	65	5	29	2	101
Millwrights	4	—	14	1	19
Miners and Quarrymen	2,539	203	454	70	3,266
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	238	22	72	5	337
Pensioners	8	16	14	7	45
Printers	90	14	32	2	138
Rope Makers	4	—	8	—	12
Saddlers and Harness Makers	41	2	18	—	61
Sail Makers	6	—	4	—	10
Sawyers	6	7	29	—	42
Seamen	232	51	78	18	379
Shipwrights	12	—	11	3	26
Shopkeepers	400	45	305	47	797

APPENDIX No. 6.—*continued.*

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
Smiths, General	685	15	64	4	768
Spinners and Weavers	763	332	61	1	1,157
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	2	—	28	1	31
Surveyors	5	1	9	2	17
Tailors	1,473	19	49	6	1,547
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	1	—	1	—	2
Tanners and Curriers	61	2	10	1	74
Turners	10	—	7	1	18
Wheelwrights	33	2	39	—	74
Woolcombers and Sorters	—	—	1	—	1
Other Mechanics not before specified	2,028	202	85	74	2,389
Not distinguished	3,073	463	1,606	2,720	7,862
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	8,411	266	5,376	197	14,250
Gentlewomen and Governesses	469	54	171	256	950
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen	977	9	123	17	1,126
Married Women	16,590	1,608	5,204	1,033	24,435
Shopwomen	7	—	3	—	10
Mechanics not before specified	194	110	20	2	326
Not distinguished	20,450	1,534	3,538	468	25,990
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years	10,993	1,212	3,221	379	15,805
Female do. do.	10,367	1,050	3,038	325	14,780
Infants	6,416	586	1,246	123	8,371
Not distinguished as to age	3,609	222	70	798	4,699
GRAND TOTAL	147,042	12,721	40,942	8,195	208,900

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 29*th April* 1865.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 7.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, &c., conducted by the Emigration Commissioners, at the expense of Colonial Funds, during the Year 1864.

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children between 1 and 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
10	10,886	New South Wales	Remittance -	247	301	1,279	1,256	245	289	27	37	*3,681	3,350	748	220	2,709	4	* 2 of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
			General -	12	12	9	14	4	6	- -	1	58	52	41	- -	17	- -	
			Total -	259	313	1,288	1,270	249	295	27	38	3,739	3,402	789	220	2,726	4	
7	6,488	Queensland -	Remittance -	127	140	638	396	146	99	23	13	1,582†	1,423½	253	189	1,140	- -	† 6 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
			General -	114	114	140	252	29	28	8	12	697	648½	289	191	217	- -	
			Total -	241	254	778	648	175	127	31	25	2,279	2,072	542	380	1,357	- -	
2	2,854	Victoria - -	Passage Warrant Holders, &c. -	4	3	23	46	- -	2	- -	- -	78‡	77	14	7	29	28	‡ 31 and 163 of these were conveyed in vessels under contract with the Colonial Government.
			General -	39	39	4	600	10	20	8	3	723‡	697	295	202	226	- -	
			Total -	43	42	27	646	10	22	8	3	801	774	309	209	255	28	

(*continued*)

Appendix No. 7.—*continued.*

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Ship	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children between 1 and 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
8	6,244	South Australia -	Remittance -	172	186	512	352	138	137	25	30	1,552	1,359½	611	98	843	- -	
			General - -	144	148	361	211	77	76	19	12	1,048	940½	887	140	21	- -	
			Total -	316	334	873	563	215	213	44	42	2,600	2,300	1,498	238	864	- -	
2	991	Western Australia	Nominees -	9	14	37	54	10	9	1	2	*136	123½	38	9	89	- -	* 23 and 14, of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
			General	2	2	- -	70	- -	1	- -	- -	*75	74½	56	- -	19	- -	
			Total -	11	16	37	124	10	10	1	2	211	198	94	9	108	- -	
		Tasmania - -	Nominees Total	1	3	- -	8	3	- -	- -	- -	†15	13½	6	- -	9	- -	† Conveyed in a private vessel.
		Cape of Good Hope - -	Nominees Total	2	1	11	6	1	2	- -	- -	‡23	21½	11	1	11	- -	‡ Conveyed in private vessels.
2	796	Natal - -	Nominees -	19	21	53	43	18	21	4	1	§180	155½	100	61	19	- -	§ 41 and 1, of these were conveyed in private vessels.
			General -	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	§2	2	2	- -	- -	- -	
			Total -	19	21	53	45	18	21	4	1	182	157½	102	61	19	- -	

(*continued*)

Appendix No. 7.—*continued.*

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children between 1 and 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
—	—	Falkland Islands -	Nominees, Total	1	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	*2	1½	- -	2	- -	- -	* Conveyed in a private vessel.
			Remittance, Nominees, and Passage Warrant Holders - -	582	669	2,553	2,161	562	559	80	83	7,249	6,525½	1,781	587	4,849	32	
			General - -	311	315	514	1,149	120	131	35	28	2,603	2,414½	1,570	533	500	- -	
31	28,259		Grand Total - -	893	984	3,067	3,310	682	690	115	111	9,852	8,940	3,351	1,120	5,349	32	

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 29*th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 8.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to New South Wales in 1863, 1864, and up to 31 March 1865.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1863.													
Fairlie	755	14 7 0	7 Jan.	29 April	112	R. Newbold	128	116	24	24	292	—	—	2	—	2
Persia	1,684	14 3 5	21 Jan.	10 May	109	E. Kearney	173	175	62	60	470	—	1	—	—	1
Ironside	898	14 13 5	8 Feb.	9 May	90	S. P. Chennell	159	153	13	14	339	—	1	—	—	1
John Temperley	975	13 15 7	25 April	1 Aug.	98	J. B. Brown, jun.	178	164	30	21	393	1	—	—	—	1
Shackamaxon	989	13 9 5	12 May	3 Sep.	114	T. Slater	151	141	52	42	386	2	2	—	—	4
Spitfire	1,520	12 18 0	30 May	24 Aug.	86	A. Goullet	175	178	35	37	425	1	—	—	1	2
Peerless	1,005	12 18 9	23 June	23 Sep.	92	C. H. Graham, M.D.	162	161	24	29	376	2	1	—	1	4
Severn	850	14 9 0	14 July	11 Oct.	89	A. Newbold, M.D.	154	121	26	25	326	1	—	2	—	3
John Vanner	726	14 9 0	19 Aug.	23 Nov.	96	H. Rickards	131	122	19	19	291	—	—	—	1	1
Hotspur	1,574	13 17 5	6 Sept.	4 Dec.	89	J. G. Winstone	180	184	41	32	437	No death.				
				1864.												
Ida	1,157	13 4 9	4 Oct.	16 Jan.	104	J. O'Donnell, M.D.	166	174	24	19	383	1	1	—	1	3
Ocean Empress	1,068	13 19 5	16 Oct.	20 Jan.	96	J. S. Ireland, M.D.	160	140	23	18	341	No death.				
Sirocco	1,132	14 4 9	5 Nov.	28 Jan.	84	J. C. Sanger, M.D.	174	167	34	28	403	1	1	2	—	4
Montrose	779	14 19 5	15 Dec.	22 Mar.	98	R. Newbold	117	112	22	24	275	No death.				
							3	9	4	9	*25	No death.				
						Total	2,211	2,117	433	401	5,162	9	7	6	4	26
			1864.													
Queen of the East	1,226	13 19 9	26 Jan.	30 April	95	Robt. T. Nicholls, M.D.	206	163	41	39	449	—	1	—	—	1
Sandringham	1,126	13 10 9	5 Mar.	26 June	113	W. Campbell, M.D.	152	181	21	37	391	1	2	1	2	6
Wanata	1,347	13 5 3	6 May	3 Sept.	120	W. Holman	179	175	27	24	405	—	—	1	—	1
Morning Star	1,327	12 18 3	27 May	3 Sept.	99	H. Rickards	181	184	28	40	433	—	—	1	1	2
Sirocco	1,246	12 19 6	18 June	3 Oct.	107	A. Newbold, M.D.	122	145	22	18	307	1	—	—	—	1
Sir Robert Sale	741	12 15 0	30 July	29 Oct.	91	William Arthur	122	118	22	34	296	2	—	4	1	7
Montmorency	668	13 5 3	28 Aug.	29 Nov.	93	S. L. Crane, M.D.	128	115	14	27	284	No death.				
				1865.												
St. Hilda	1,000	12 19 0	5 Oct.	30 Jan.	117	C. H. Graham, M.D.	130	135	34	31	330	1	—	2	5	8
Hornet	1,155	12 11 9	24 Oct.	25 Jan.	93	J. O'Donnell, M.D.	178	200	25	39	442	1	—	1	2	4
Himalaya	1,050	13 9 0	5 Dec.	—	—	J. G. Winstone	149	166	41	44	400	—	—	—	—	—
							—	1	1	—	*2	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	1,547	1,583	276	333	3,739	—	—	—	—	—
			1865.													
Trebolgan	1,171	12 18 9	25 Feb.	—	—	Edward Kearney	168	187	22	21	398	—	—	—	—	—

* Conveyed in private vessels.

Appendix No. 8.—*continued.*

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to New South Wales during the 10 years ended 31 December 1864.

Year.	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.										No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
			Under 1 year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	11,600	132	33	43	7	2	10	26	5	4	—	2	158	8
1856	8,686	121	40	54	6	2	7	7	2	2	1	—	107	4
1857	8,919	95	31	30	5	5	6	9	5	1	3	—	108	13
1858	6,496	90	20	35	4	—	8	14	4	5	—	—	63	9
1859	4,838	78	24	26	4	1	5	7	5	5	—	1	64	8
1860	2,930	26	8	12	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	15	1
1861	865	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—
1862	3,078	19	6	4	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	23	1
1863	4,858	26	6	3	—	—	3	6	4	2	2	—	42	6
1864	3,337	30	7	11	3	—	1	7	—	—	1	—	23	1

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 29*th April* 1865.

S. Walcott.

TABLE showing the Number and Particulars of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by the EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS at the Expense of Colonial Funds to QUEENSLAND in 1863, 1864, and up to 31 March 1865.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1863.	1863.												
Warren Hastings -	566	14 17 6	14 Jan.	26 April	102	Charles Taylor - -	127	89	17	17	250	1	—	1	—	2
Rockliff - - -	688	14 3 6	11 April	21 July	101	J. D. Harrington -	132	111	34	31	308	—	—	1	1	2
Norman Morison -	529	14 9 3	27 Aug.	20 Dec.	115	C. Kitching - -	96	87	14	23	220	—	1	—	—	1
				1864.												
Ariadne - - -	670	15 16 3	6 Oct.	31 Jan.	117	A. Cumming - -	120	87	36	32	275	—	—	1	1	2
Vernon - - -	891	15 7 6	8 Dec.	13 May	—	J. S. Hughes, M.D. -	184	111	39	39	373	2	—	1	5	8
						Total - -	659	485	140	142	1,426	3	1	4	7	15
			1864.													
Warren Hastings -	566	13 17 3	27 Feb.	16 June	110	E. A. Sterling - -	123	88	25	18	254	—	—	—	1	1
Earl Russell - -	1,042	13 6 6	23 April	10 Aug.	109	F. W. Johnson - -	176	120	38	31	365	2	—	2	3	7
General Caulfield -	646	12 13 5	24 May	3 Sept.	102	J. M. Barry - -	122	122	18	14	276	1	1	—	—	2
Castle Eden - -	930	12 17 6	9 July	1 Nov.	115	C. Chapman - -	131	142	21	18	312	—	—	3	—	3
Queen of the South -	1,589	12 19 3	31 July	31 Oct.	92	A. Goullet - -	186	170	52	35	443	1	2	6	4	13
				1865.												
Charlie Palmer -	586	12 16 0	10 Sept.	15 Jan.	127	A. Cumming - -	113	112	15	12	252	1	2	—	1	4
Hannah More -	1,129	12 19 3	13 Nov.	—	—	J. C. Sanger, M.D. -	168	145	35	23	371	—	—	—	—	—
							—	3	2	1	*6	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	1,019	902	206	152	2,279	—	—	—	—	—
			1865.													
Lobelia - - -	823	13 8 0	10 Mar.	—	—	J. S. Hughes - -	158	121	27	35	341	—	—	—	—	—

* Conveyed in private vessels.

ANALYSIS of the MORTALITY in Ships despatched to QUEENSLAND during the 5 years ended 31 December 1864.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.											No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1860 -	300	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
1861 -	1,128	30	7	11	1	1	3	4	1	—	—	2	10	1
1862 -	1,952	21	4	13	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	34	5
1863 -	1,426	15	1	7	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	16	3
1864 -	1,902	30	7	12	1	—	2	6	1	—	1	—	21	1

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 29*th April* 1865.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 10.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to Victoria, in 1863, 1864, and up to 31 March 1865.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1863.	1863.												
Clara	939	13 17 0	28 Jan.	28 April	90	John Carroll	39	269	23	14	345	—	—	—	2	2
Maori	700	13 14 6	21 Mar.	25 June	96	W. Rutter	32	223	14	14	283	—	—	—	1	1
Caduceus	1,106	14 0 0	5 May	1 Aug.	88	W. Arthur	51	301	22	22	396	—	—	—	1	1
Robert Small	723	14 12 0	6 June	16 Sept.	102	W. Campbell, M.D.	30	226	11	15	282	—	—	—	1	1
Theresa	704	14 9 0	23 July	28 Oct.	97	W. G. Gun	30	227	16	12	285	—	No death.			—
Gresham	965	13 15 0	16 Sept.	11 Dec.	86	S. L. Crane, M.D.	43	290	13	16	362	—	3	1	2	6
				1864.												
Coldstream	756	14 13 0	16 Dec.	16 Mar.	91	James Wallis, M.D.	35	221	8	10	274	—	1	—	—	1
				1863.												
*Southern Ocean	1,264	13 19 5	19 May	22 Aug.	95		62	61	25	33	181	—	No death.		—	—
*Queen of the South	1,683	13 19 5	22 May	8 Aug.	78		23	21	10	11	65	—	—	2	3	5
*Landsborough	1,066	13 19 5	22 Aug.	15 Nov.	85		7	7	3	4	21	—	—	1	1	2
*Maryborough	1,007	13 19 5	18 Sept.	11 Dec.	84		29	28	18	14	89	—	—	2	2	4
						Total	381	1,874	163	165	2,583	—	4	6	13	23
			1864.	1864.												
Tudor	1,786	14 7 6	7 Feb.	9 May.	92	E. Kearney	40	343	16	20	419	—	1	3	—	4
				1865.												
Arabian	1,068	13 16 4	1 Dec.	12 Mar.	101	John Scott	4	179	2	3	188	—	No death.		—	—
†Red Rose		13 16 4	9 Mar.	15 June	98		2	11	—	—	13	—	No death.		—	—
†Tornado		13 16 4	24 Mar.				—	29	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
†Morning Light		13 16 4	24 April				—	25	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
†Golden Land		13 16 4	3 May				24	31	—	2	57	—	—	—	—	—
†Blue Jacket		13 16 4	22 May				—	23	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
†Golden South		13 16 4	3 June				—	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
†White Star		13 16 4	24 June				—	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
†Great Victoria		13 16 4	10 Sept.	28 Nov.	70		—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	70	688	18	25	801	—	—	—	—	—

* Private Vessels. Emigrants (Distressed Operatives) from the Manufacturing Districts. † Private Vessels.

Appendix No. 10.—*continued.*

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Victoria during the 10 years ended 31 December 1864.

Years.	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.										No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
			Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	6,418	64	11	16	3	4	5	18	3	4	—	—	84	8
1856	7,683	66	24	26	1	1	4	9	—	1	—	—	84	10
1857	12,829	106	24	39	6	5	7	14	6	3	2	—	144	13
1858	5,504	42	7	17	—	3	5	5	3	—	1	1	31	3
1859	2,034	8	3	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	4
1860	1,873	7	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	18	1
1861	1,307	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	1
1862	1,502	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	9	—
1863	2,309	23	8	11	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	50	—
1864	620	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	3

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 29*th April* 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 11.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to South Australia in 1863, 1864, and up to 31 March 1865.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1863.	1863.												
Mary Shepherd	905	14 9 0	10 Jan.	18 April	98	C. Chapman	162	118	53	42	375	1	—	1	—	2
Adamant	815	15 4 0	4 July	25 Sept.	83	W. H. Pearse, M.D.	145	143	42	47	377	—	—	1	2	3
Sir John Lawrence	700	13 19 0	5 Sept.	14 Dec.	100	W. Booker	129	110	46	27	312	—	—	2	—	2
				1864.												
Northumberland	812	13 16 6	26 Sept.	9 Jan.	105	J. L. V. Gregory	131	122	37	25	315	—	—	—	2	2
Utopia	949	15 9 0	6 Nov.	8 Feb.	94	F. E. West	155	119	18	29	321	—	No death.		—	—
						Total	722	612	196	170	1,700	1	—	4	4	9
			1864.													
Ocean Chief	930	15 9 3	4 Jan.	7 April	94	W. Donaldson	153	129	36	37	355	—	—	1	—	1
Eastern Empire	993	13 9 6	16 Mar.	20 June	96	J. B. Brown, jun.	191	127	36	34	388	—	1	2	1	4
Art Union	748	13 4 6	16 May	22 Aug.	98	J. Carroll	150	102	39	35	326	—	—	9	2	11
Adamant	815	12 16 7	16 July	12 Oct.	88	W. G. Gun	159	143	33	31	366	—	No death.		—	—
Tarquin	685	13 9 0	20 Aug.	3 Dec.	105	W. H. Pearse, M.D.	137	81	28	28	274	1	—	1	—	2
Rockliff	668	12 18 0	17 Sept.	20 Dec.	94	C. Kitching	123	111	32	30	296	—	—	—	1	1
				1865.												
Matilda Atheling	679	12 10 6	16 Nov.	26 Feb.	90	W. Campbell, M.D.	143	109	10	18	280	—	No death.		—	—
Queen Bee	726	12 10 6	29 Nov.	8 Mar.	99	J. S. Ireland, M.D.	133	95	45	42	315	1	1	2	3	7
						Total	1,189	897	259	255	2,600	2	2	15	7	26
Burlington	778	13 8 0	7 Jan.	- -	- -	J. L. V. Gregory	143	97	19	21	280	—	—	—	—	—
Clara	939	12 17 0	4 Feb.	- -	- -	W. Donaldson	180	116	45	42	383	—	—	—	—	—
Coldstream	756	12 14 8	3 Mar.	—	—	J. T. S. Jolley	150	87	26	32	295	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix No. 11.—*continued.*

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to South Australia during the 10 Years ended 31 December 1864.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	9,947	107	33	31	4	2	7	11	6	12	1	—	112	14
1856	4,174	46	9	24	2	—	1	8	1	—	1	—	65	7
1857	3,240	29	13	7	—	1	1	5	2	—	—	—	51	6
1858	3,712	62	22	25	1	1	5	4	3	1	—	—	46	6
1859	1,316	9	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	4
1860	1,003	6	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	12	—
1861	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862	1,066	30	5	16	3	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	8	2
1863	1,700	9	3	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	24	2
1864	2,600	26	10	9	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	22	3

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street*, *Westminster*, 29*th April* 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 12.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Public Funds to Western Australia in 1863, 1864, and up to 31 March 1865.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1863.	1863.												
Eena - -	424	15 0 0	1 April	19 July	109	John Gray - -	28	25	4	7	†64	—	No death.			
Tartar - - - -	530	14 5 0	26 Aug.	12 Dec.	108	E. Pocklington -	32	68	9	13	‡122	—	—	1	—	1
						Total - -	60	93	13	20	186	—	—	1	—	1
			1864.													
Strathmore - -	450	14 5 0	13 Mar.	13 June	92	J. C. Rosselloty -	23	57	5	4	89	—	No death.			
Hastings - - -	541	14 5 0	26 Aug.	17 Dec	113	M. Grabham - -	18	52	4	7	81	—	No death.			
			1865.													
*Fitz Roy - -	—	14 5 0	7 Dec.	25 Mar.	108	C. S. Bompas - -	7	31	2	1	41	—	—	1	—	1
						Total - -	48	140	11	12	211	—	—	1	—	1

* Private Vessel.
† This number includes 2 surveyors and their families (11 souls, equal to 9½ adults).
‡ Do. 2 soldiers and their families (10 souls, equal to 7 adults).

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Western Australia during the 9 Years ended 31 December 1864.

Year.	Numbers embarked.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.											No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
		Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1856	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
1857	314	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1858	198	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
1859	418	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1860	278	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
1861	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1862	572	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	1
1863	186	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
1864	211	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 29*th April* 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 13.

Cape of Good Hope.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to Cape of Good Hope in 1864, and up to 31 March 1865.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1864.													
*Cambrian	—	21 0 0 18 0 0	6 Mar.	—	—	James Rea - -	2	4	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—
*Relief - -	—	15 0 0	25 April	—	—	- - - -	6	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
*Athens - - -	—	18 0 0	6 May	—	—	- - - -	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
*Roman - -	—	18 0 0	7 June	—	—	- - - -	3	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	13	7	1	2	23	—	—	—	—	—
			1865.													
*Roman - -	—	21 0 0 18 0 0	10 Mar.	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—

* Private Vessels.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 29th April* 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 14.

Natal.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to Natal in 1863, 1864, and up to 31 March 1865.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1863.	1863.												
*Natal Star - -	366	13 7 4	25 Feb.	5 May	69	J. H. Chittenden -	31	—	—	—	31†	—	No death.			
Maritzburg - -	536	14 5 0	28 Mar.	5 July	99	- - - -	30	21	19	5	75	—	No death.			
Sebastian - - -	364	13 17 6	27 June	21 Sept.	87	Henry Wells - -	19	22	13	10	64	—	No death.			
Damietta - - -	307	13 15 0	15 Oct.	30 Dec.	76	Frederic Meggy - -	24	20	6	8	58	—	No death.			
				1864.												
*Natal Star - -	366	13 0 0	25 Nov.	6 Feb.	74	Charles Gordon - -	9	10	4	5	28	—	No death.			
						Total - -	113	73	42	28	256	—	—	—	—	—
			1864.													
*Lady of the Lake -	329	12 8 0	20 Feb.	8 June	109	W. E. Young - -	14	11	4	7	36	—	No death.			
*Rubens - - -	360	12 5 0	25 May	8 Aug.	75	- - - - -	3	2	1	—	6	—	No death.			
Eudora - - -	321	13 2 6	30 June	17 Sept.	83	Decimus Curme -	25	23	7	8	63	—	No death.			
Tugela - - -	475	13 0 0	2 Dec.	—	—	J. W. Matthew - -	30	30	10	7	77	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	72	66	22	22	182	—	—	—	—	—
			1865.													
*Lady of the Lake -	329	12 0 0	16 Mar.	—	—	W. F. Wallen - -	10	10	3	7	30	—	—	—	—	—

* Private vessels. † These were Policemen.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 29*th April* 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 15.

Summary of the Number of Immigrants introduced into Mauritius in each Year since the Immigration from India was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the Plan of collecting and despatching the People from India by Government Officers alone.

Year.	Nature of System.	No. of Ships.	Adults.		Children.	Total.
			Male.	Female.		
1843	Bounty System - - - -	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258
1844	Jan. 1 to March 31, Bounty System	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060
	April 1 to Dec. 31, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone	20	4,045	646	401	5,092
	Total 1844 - - -	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152
1845	Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone - - -	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285
1846	Ditto - - - - -	27	4,847	1,150	792	6,789
1847	Ditto - - - - -	26	4,845	562	322	5,729
1848	Ditto - - - - -	21	4,445	564	294	5,303
1849	Ditto - - - - -	30	5,937	886	459	7,282
1850	Ditto - - - - -	38	7,793	1,344	686	9,823
1851	Ditto - - - - -	37	7,743	1,468	560	9,771*
1852	Ditto - - - - -	61	12,318	2,926	1,552	16,796
1853	Ditto - - - - -	40	9,131	1,729	1,284	12,144
1854	Ditto - - - - -	61	13,797	2,527	2,192	18,516
1855	Ditto - - - - -	43	8,529	2,460	1,926	12,915
1856	Ditto - - - - -	42	7,953	2,773	1,927	12,653†
1857	Ditto - - - - -	38	7,314	3,109	2,302	12,725
1858	Ditto - - - - -	87	18,224	6,898	4,824	29,946
1859	Ditto - - - - - -	120	27,560	9,573	7,264	44,397
1860	Ditto - - - - - -	40	8,026	3,345	1,915	13,286‡
1861	Ditto - - - - - -	44	9,311	2,960	1,714	13,985§
1862	Ditto - - - - - -	33	6,804	1,933	1,156	9,893¶
1863	Ditto - - - - - -	17	3,222	1,179	853	5,254
1864	Ditto - - - - - -	24	5,145	1,528	902	7,575
	Chinese and others introduced in 1843 and 1845 - - - -	- -	843	- -	- -	843
	Total	1,093	219,848	55,552	35,920	311,320

* Forty-eight of these came from Madagascar, and five from Muscat.

† Besides these, there were introduced by Private Individuals—

	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
From Aden - -	503	89	7	–	33	632
„ Bombay -	172	22	4	1	2	201
„ Ibo - -	314	11	–	–	–	325
Total - -	989	122	11	1	35	1,158

‡ In addition to these, 730 Africans (638 males and 92 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver.

§ In addition to these, 364 Africans (253 males and 111 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver; 202 captured Africans were also landed in the Seychelles.

¶ In addition to these, 199 Africans were landed in the Seychelles direct from captured slaver.

Government Emigration Board, S. Walcott.
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 29th April* 1865.

Appendix No. 16.

Mauritius.

Statement showing the Number of Emigrants who have embarked for India from the 1st January 1849.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1849	4,250	566	76	4,892
1850	3,241	433	50	3,724
1851	2,785	359	39	3,183
1852	2,881	360	72	3,313
1853	1,676	181	171	2,028
1854	3,016	334	325	3,675
1855	3,498	399	370	4,267
1856	3,977	492	428	4,897
1857	3,523	576	494	4,593
1858	6,257	1,034	874	8,165
1859	3,852	681	585	5,118
1860	2,098	378	357	2,833
1861	1,639	323	295	2,257
1862	1,617	316	279	2,212
1863	2,354	485	382	3,221
1864	2,427	507	479	3,413
Total	49,091	7,424	5,276	61,791

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 29*th April* 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 17.

Return of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the West India Colonies and Mauritius, from the Year 1843 to the end of the Year 1856, and in each Year since the 1st day of January 1857 to the end of the year 1864, so far as known.

Whence Emigrating.	Jamaica.									
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Great Britain	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Madeira	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379
Sierra Leone	2,552	—	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	2,942
St. Helena	2,632	—	—	—	47	259	608	533	—	4,079
East Indies	4,550	—	—	—	598	1,523	1,982	542	—	9,195
China	*472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
Canada	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
United States	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
British W. Indies	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
Havannah	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Direct from captured Slavers	230	362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	592
Total	11,725	362	—	—	645	2,172	2,590	1,075	—	18,569

Whence Emigrating.	British Guiana.									
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Great Britain	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Madeira	18,569	329	1,367	945	531	70	38	—	—	21,849
Cape de Verds	766	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	819
Azores	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone	4,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,619
Kroo Coast	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena	2,590	—	281	—	625	40	558	446	390	4,930
East Indies	22,730	2,596	1,405	3,804	5,078	3,729	5,625	2,353	2,710	50,030
China	647	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	2,590	396	509	10,148
British W. Indies	1,187	—	56	—	—	—	—	69	4,297	5,609
Surinam	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Not stated	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
Total	52,513	2,925	3,162	5,448	8,176	7,204	8,811	3,264	7,906	99,409

Whence Emigrating.	Trinidad.									
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Madeira	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	725
Cape de Verds	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Sierra Leone	2,474	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	2,700
St. Helena	2,292	—	30	4	470	—	—	—	—	2,796
East Indies	10,569	1,414	2,083	3,363	2,169	2,544	1,603	1,801	949	26,495
China	988	—	—	—	—	—	467	—	—	1,455
United States	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
British W. Indies	4,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,773
Rio de Janeiro	879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	879
Total	22,747	1,586	2,113	3,367	2,865	2,544	2,070	1,801	949	40,042

Whence Emigrating.	St. Lucia.									
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Sierra Leone	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551
St. Helena	568	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	—	747
East Indies	—	—	—	555	660	—	320	—	—	1,535
Total	1,119	—	—	555	660	—	499	—	—	2,833

* This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

APPENDIX No. 17—*continued.*

ST. VINCENT.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Madeira	546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
Sierra Leone	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234
St. Helena	575	—	—	—	94	119	14	—	—	802
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	260	307	—	—	567
TOTAL	1,355	—	—	—	94	379	321	—	—	2,149

GRENADA.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Madeira	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431
Sierra Leone	972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	972
St. Helena	85	—	—	—	92	122	57	114	—	470
East Indies	—	283	362	299	—	—	1,097	—	—	2,041
Saba	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
TOTAL	1,511	283	362	299	92	122	1,154	114	—	3,937

ANTIGUA.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Madeira	1,973	—	44	—	—	11	—	191	—	2,219
Cape de Verds	195	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*100	—	100
British W. Indies	19	—	12	26	—	—	—	1,005	—	1,062
TOTAL	2,187	12	56	26	—	11	—	1,296	—	3,588

ST. KITT'S.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Great Britain	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Madeira	106	157	253	103	77	43	50	219	—	1,008
Sierra Leone	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	318
St. Helena	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	337	—	—	—	337
British W. Indies	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTAL	343	157	254	103	77	380	50	442	—	1,806

NEVIS.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Madeira	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
TOTAL	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427

* Received from a French vessel stranded at Barbuda.

Appendix No. 17—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	Tobago.									
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Sierra Leone -	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
St. Helena -	246	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	471
Total -	292	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	517

Whence Emigrating.	Bahamas.									
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
From wrecked Slaver.	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	389
Total -	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	389

Whence Emigrating.	Total to West Indies.									
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Great Britain -	34	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Madeira - -	23,156	486	1,664	1,048	603	124	88	410	—	27,584
Cape de Verds -	961	184	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,198
Azores - -	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone -	11,543	—	—	—	226	390	—	223	—	12,382
Kroo Coast -	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena -	9,125	—	311	4	1,328	540	1,641	1,093	390	14,432
East Indies -	37,849	4,293	3,850	8,021	8,505	8,393	10,934	4,696	3,659	90,201
China - -	2,107	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	3,057	496	509	12,171
Canada - -	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
United States -	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
British W. Indies	6,366	—	68	26	—	—	—	1,074	4,297	11,831
Havannah -	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Saba - -	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Surinam - -	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro -	1,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,320
Not stated -	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
Direct from captured and wrecked Slavers	230	362	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	981
Total -	94,219	5,325	5,947	9,798	12,998	12,812	15,720	7,992	8,855	173,636

Whence Emigrating.	Mauritius.									
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Ibo, East Coast of Africa.	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
Madagascar -	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Aden - -	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632
East Indies -	173,141	12,725	29,946	44,397	13,286	13,985	9,893	5,254	7,575	310,202
China - -	843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	843
Direct from captured Slaver.	—	—	—	—	730	*568	†199	—	—	1,497
Total -	174,980	12,725	29,946	44,397	14,016	14,553	10,092	5,254	7,575	313,538

* 202 of these were landed in the Seychelles.
† Landed in the Seychelles.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 18.

Return showing the Number of Immigrants and Liberated Africans who have Returned to their own Countries from the British West India Colonies and Mauritius, and (as far as can be ascertained) the Amount of Earnings remitted through Government Agency in their behalf, from 1843 to 1864.

Year.	From Jamaica.		From British Guiana.		From Trinidad.		From Mauritius.	
	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.
		£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
1843 to 1856	1,644	(*a*) 3,000	(*b*)3,283	(*c*)20,160 3 4	1,675	23,561 10 10	46,066	
1857	—	- - -	595	10,963 1 3	343	6,392 19 7	4,593	
1858	126	No Return	323	5,705 10 11	359	5,829 18 11	8,165	
1859	—	- - -	797	15,018 12 8	—	- - -	5,118	
1860	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	2,833	No Returns.
1861	74	No Return	—	- - -	303	4,076 13 8	3,257	
1862	—	- - -	407	(*d*) 8,983 15 0	—	- - -	2,212	
			7	(*e*) 403 6 8	—	- - -		
1863	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	3,221	
1864	—	- - -	467	(*f*)13,939 7 9	—	- - -	3,413	
Total	1,844	3,000	5,879	75,173 17 7	2,680	39,861 3 0	78,878	

(*a*) This is for two ships only, carrying 588 passengers. No returns for the other vessels.
(*b*) In regard to 1,544 passengers of this number there are no returns of money deposited with the Government authorities, or of the sums they had in their possession on embarkation for their own countries.
(*c*) In this amount are included the sums, so far as known, deposited by the passengers with the captains of the vessels in which they embarked.
(*d*) In addition to this amount, which was deposited with the Government Immigration Agent, that officer estimates that the savings of these coolies could not be less than 15,000*l*., including the value of the jewels and money which they took back with them, and the cost of the passages and clothing (1,445*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*.) of such of them as were not entitled to free return passages.
(*e*) Besides this amount, these people paid for their own passages back to India via England.
(*f*) In this amount is included 1,000*l*., the estimated value of the jewels on the immigrants, and a Bill of Exchange for 494*l*. 15*s*. 10*d*., which one of the coolies took with him.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 29th April* 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 19.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Season 1863–64.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.	Remarks.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.				
							M.	F.	M.	F.						
British Guiana.		£ s. d.	1863.	1863.												
Sevilla - -	598	13 0 0	11 Sept.	14 Dec. 1864.	94	J. Carroll -	210	61	8	10	12	301	—	9	292	
Golden South -	976	12 17 6	5 Oct.	12 Jan.	99	C. Chapman -	264	63	8	7	7	349	1	14	336	
Clarence - -	1,104	12 10 0	6 Nov.	25 Jan.	80	S. P. Chennell	331	77	14	8	9	439	—	26	413	
Arima - -	691	13 0 0	25 Nov.	20 Feb.	87	A. Goullet -	239	62	13	9	10	333	3	12	*323	* 1 man missing.
Sydenham - -	1,087	12 10 0	17 Dec. 1864.	3 March	77	W. Arthur -	307	69	16	14	16	422	1	11	412	
Ganges - -	839	14 0 0	15 Jan.	25 March	70	T. Slater -	281	65	14	5	9	374	2	1	375	
Trevelyan - -	1,041	11 10 0	15 Feb.	1 June	107	J. G. Winstone	317	75	12	16	14	434	3	14	423	
						Total -	1,949	472	85	69	77	2,652	10	87	2,574	
Trinidad.			1863.	1863.												
Golden City -	1,365	13 0 0	24 Sept.	16 Dec. 1864.	83	F. Johnson -	388	56	7	5	3	459	1	18	442	
Alnwick Castle -	1,087	12 15 0	21 Nov. 1864.	5 Feb.	76	W. Rutter -	339	83	15	13	7	457	2	3	456	
Spitfire - -	1,240	12 0 0	23 Jan.	17 April	85	J. T. S. Jolley	353	104	29	10	21	517	1	25	493	
						Total -	1,080	243	51	28	31	1,433	4	46	1,391	
						Grand Total -	3,029	715	136	97	108	4,085	14	133	3,965	

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 29th April* 1865.

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Appendix No. 20.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Season 1864–65.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths.		Numberlanded.	Africans brought from St. Helena.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		On the Voyage.	In Harbour.		
							M.	F.	M.	F.							
British Guiana.		£ s. d.	1864.	1864.													
Lincelles - -	892	12 0 0	22 September	24 Dec.	93	R. Rivers -	306	77	29	9	16	437	2	11	—	428	—
				1865.													
Athletæ - -	975	14 0 0	18 November	15 Feb.	89	M. Tonsworth -	308	79	17	11	24	439	6	37	2	406	42
Clarence - -	1,104	14 0 0	19 December	4 March	75	C. Turner -	336	97	30	19	33	515	1	122	2	392	—
			1865.														
Earl Russell -	—	12 0 0	13 January	—	—	W. G. Gun -	318	62	27	11	13	431	—	—	—	—	—
Golden South -	—	12 0 0	4 February	—	—	W. Arthur -	309	63	27	13	12	434	—	—	—	—	—
Ganges - -	839	12 0 0	25 February	—	—	G. Butler -	284	67	21	12	14	398	—	—	—	—	—
Fusilier - -	1,088	11 10 0	15 March	—	—	S. L. Crane -	346	82	23	11	29	491	—	—	—	—	—
						Total -	2,207	527	174	86	141	3,145	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad.			1864.														
Sydenham - -	1,049	11 19 0	25 November	7 February	74	J. Carroll -	307	79	15	19	4	424	3	9	—	418	—
Atalanta - -	930	11 18 4	22 December	10 March	78	S. P. Chennell -	333	92	25	15	22	487	3	18	2	470	—
			1865.														
Newcastle - -	1,137	12 14 6	25 January	—	—	F. Johnson -	403	79	19	17	20	538	—	—	—	—	—
						Total -	1,043	250	59	51	46	1,449	—	—	—	—	—
						Grand Total -	3,250	777	233	137	187	4,594	—	—	—	—	—

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Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1865.

Appendix No. 21.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta and Madras to Natal during the Season 1864–65.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
		£ s. d.		1864.	1864.										
Fairlie - -	780	9 9 6	Madras -	19 April	11 June	53	199	90	23	20	9	341	—	1	340
Sir John Lawrence	699	6 9 9	Madras -	18 June	26 July	38	213	75	12	20	3	323	—	1	322
Saxon - -	476	6 3 0	Madras -	16 July	21 Aug.	36	170	64	20	18	4	276	—	2	274
Ocean Chief - -	930	—	Calcutta -	23 Aug.	10 Oct.	48	294	69	12	12	14	401	4	4	401
John Vanner -	726	6 9 9	Madras -	3 Sept.	11 Oct.	38	227	82	25	17	5	356	2	3	355
Edmondsbury -	523	9 0 0	Madras -	6 Nov.	17 Dec.	41	160	72	18	22	10	282	1	2	281
					Total -		1,263	452	110	109	45	1,979	7	13	1,986

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 29th April* 1865.

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Appendix No. 22.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back Passages) despatched from the West to the East Indies, from 1850.

Colony and Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Numbers Embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.	Number landed.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
Jamaica:									
* Ostrich	1853. Apr. 1	128	36	11	10	13	198	5	193
*†Harkaway	Apr. 10	264	73	20	14	19	390	2	388
†Edward	Apr. 10	192	83	16	8	5	304	15	289
*†William Jardine	Apr. 15	228	26	6	10	5	275	18	257
*†Gloriana	1854. Jan. 21	280	68	23	24	34	429	13	416
* Sir George Pollock	1853. Apr. 13	55	26	24	16	5	126	1	127
Total		1,147	312	100	82	81	1,722	54	1,670
British Guiana:									
* Lucknow	1850. Nov. 19	188	35	9	12	3	247	10	237
*†Zenobia	1851. June 26	213	54	25	13	–	305	22	283
†Lord Elgin	Oct. 6	96	33	6	11	–	146	3	143
†Hempsyke	Nov. 1	118	27	11	9	–	165	11	154
* Glentanner	Nov. 15	241	37	23	10	–	311	83	228
*†Lucknow	1852. Mar. 9	198	41	36	15	–	290	8	282
* Thetis	Oct. 18	192	24	3	–	10	229	13	216
†Sandford	1853. Aug. 9	143	44	15	6	3	211	15	196
* Sandford	1854. Nov. 16	213	24	5	3	6	251	8	243
† Empress Eugenie	1856. Oct. 17	156	67	15	13	9	260	8	259
* Blue Jacket	1857. Mar. 24	213	52	22	17	14	318	5	318
* Hamilla Mitchell	Sept. 24	209	40	10	10	8	277	8	269
* White Eagle	1858. May 13	256	42	8	10	7	323	8	316
* Queen of the East	1859. Oct. 2	290	59	16	13	12	390	15	376
† Henry Moore	Nov. 22	224	110	24	24	25	407	83	330
* Gipsy Bride‡	1862. Sept. 24	270	80	24	25	8	407	28	381
* Ganges	1864. Sept. 2	280	91	34	30	12	447	9	438
Total		3,500	860	286	221	117	4,984	337	4,669
Trinidad:									
* Eliza Stewart	1851. May 31	17	2	1	2	–	22	Nil.	22
* Eliza	Sept. 6	271	49	16	18	–	354	30	324
*†Clarendon	1852. Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	–	241	16	225
* Bucephalus	1853. Aug. 3	288	19	–	4	3	314	12	302
*†Shand	Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
*†Scindian§	1855. June 1	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	164
*†Arabia	1856. Oct. 18	177	48	26	24	5	280	9	288
*†Eveline	1857. Oct. 17	266	33	18	22	4	343	9	339
* Morayshire‖	1858. Dec. 10	243	54	32	23	7	359	14	346
* Brechin Castle	1861. Oct. 23	236	34	10	17	6	303	19	285
Total		2,010	342	144	145	39	2,680	126	2,578

The difference between the number of coolies reported to have been embarked in the West Indies, and the number reported to have been landed at Calcutta, is in some cases materially less than the reported number of deaths. This arises partly from births on the voyage, and partly perhaps from the embarkation at the last moment of persons not entered in the lists. It is thought best, however, to give the number as they have been reported to the Board, without attempting to reconcile the discrepancy.

Vessels marked thus * sailed for Calcutta; thus † for Madras; thus *† for both Calcutta and Madras.

‡ In this vessel twelve Maldivians were also embarked.
§ In this vessel two Chinese were also embarked.
‖ In this vessel three Chinese were also embarked.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 29*th April* 1865.

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Appendix No. 23.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched from China to British Guiana, Trinidad, and Honduras, during the Season 1864–65.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
British Guiana.		£ s. d.		1864.	1865.										
Brechin Castle -	537	14 0 0	Whampoa -	18 October -	26 January -	100	187	78	5	—	—	270	2	3	269
				1865.											
Queen of the East -	1,226	12 17 6	Whampoa -	5 January -			362	109	14	2	—	487	—	—	—
Sevilla - -	598	14 0 0	Canton -	7 March -			204	93	14	—	1	312	—	—	—
						Total	753	280	33	2	1	1,069	2	3	269
Trinidad.				1864.											
Montrose - -	750	15 0 0	Canton -	17 November	18 February	93	195	104	18	1	1	319	1	11	314
Paria - -	620	14 0 0	Canton -	11 February			193	81	13	1	—	288	—	—	—
						Total	388	185	31	2	1	607	1	11	314
Honduras.															
Light of the Age -	—	—	Amoy - -	8 March -	—	—	445	14	16	2	3	480	—	—	—
						Total	445	14	16	2	3	480	—	—	—

Government Emigration Board,
3, *Park Street, Westminster*, 29*th April* 1865.

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Appendix No. 24.

Table showing the Number of Liberated Africans despatched from St. Helena to the West Indies during the Year 1864.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Destination.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
		£ s. d.		1864.	1864.										
Christine - -	386	8 10 0	British Guiana	16 Jan.	7 Feb.	22	143	—	16	—	—	159	—	—	159

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 29*th April* 1865.

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Appendix No. 25.

Return showing Amounts of Money remitted by Settlers in North America to their Friends in the United Kingdom from 1848 (the first Year in which we have any Information) to 1864, both inclusive.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1848	460,000
1849	540,000
1850	957,000
1851	990,000
1852	1,404,000
1853	1,439,000
1854	1,730,000
1855	873,000
1856	951,000
1857	593,165
1858	472,610
1859*	575,378
1860†	576,932
1861‡	426,285
1862§	381,901
1863¶	412,053
1864**	416,605

* During this year the sum of 45,798*l.* was also remitted from Australia.
† Do. do. 66,713*l.* do. do.
‡ Do. do. 78,095*l.* do. do.
§ Do. do. 81,123*l.* do. do.
¶ Do. do. 48,058*l.* do. do.
** Do. do. 44,631*l.* do. do.

Note.—In addition to the above amounts for 1863, 44,123*l.* were remitted from America and Australia, but the sum from each place cannot be specified.

S. Walcott.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 29th April* 1865.

Appendix No. 26.

Table showing the Mortality in Sailing Ships that cleared from Liverpool for the United States during the year 1864 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
1864.	For New York.		
Jan. 9	North American	340	—
15	Ellen Austin	162	—
18	Gratitude	182	1
19	Isaac Webb	308	4
27	Star of the West	173	1
27	Adelaide	405	—
Feb. 3	Columbia	370	1
8	Wisconsin	347	—
9	Calhoun	214	—
12	Resolute	428	—
22	Cynosure	375	—
22	James Foster, junior	475	—
23	Bridgewater	546	1
24	General McClellan	697	—
Mar. 1	Chancellor	632	1
2	Arkwright	342	—
3	Escort	428	—
7	R. A. Heirn	406	—
9	Great Western	705	2
11	American Union	409	—
14	Ne plus ultra	591	—
16	Energy	284	—
21	Alexander Marshall	427	4
23	Ontario	426	—
23	Webster	799	3
24	John Bright	739	2
26	Aurora	788	16
April 4	Antarctic	538	2
6	Excelsior	524	7
6	Neptune	782	21
7	Benjamin Adams	667	2
7	Universe	619	4
7	Adelaide	509	—
11	Belle Wood	739	14
13	Orient	791	7
19	F. P. Sage	486	—
20	Harvest Queen	799	5
20	Guy Mannering	740	1
21	William Tapscott	788	4
22	City of New York	819	15
22	Australia	715	—
25	Cultivator	735	9
29	Jeremiah Thompson	871	—
May 9	Thornton	734	3
10	Westminster	506	—
	Carried forward	24,360	130

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
1864.		Brought forward	24,360	130
May	16	Victory	673	2
	18	Columbia	476	2
	21	General McClellan	791	—
	21	Ellen Austin	779	2
	23	North American	701	—
	27	Resolute	730	5
	28	Calhoun	841	—
	31	Ne plus ultra	670	7
June	4	Star of the West	213	—
	9	Gratitude	752	3
	11	Arkwright	269	—
	11	Bridgewater	184	1
	14	Escort	384	—
	18	Energy	269	—
	20	James Foster, junior	611	—
July	4	Great Western	751	7
	5	Webster	474	—
	18	Alexander Marshall	401	2
	23	Hibernia	690	2
	26	Adelaide	823	6
Aug.	5	Excelsior	194	—
	9	Antarctic	382	—
	17	Orient	128	—
	18	Harvest Queen	259	—
Sept.	17	Ellen Austin	239	—
	23	Atmosphere	400	—
Oct.	27	North American	518	3
		Total	37,962	172
		For Philadelphia.		
Mar.	23	Tonawanda	729	1
April	20	Tuscarora	671	2
May	19	Saranak	303	—
June	8	Wyoming	262	—
July	18	Tonawanda	362	—
		Total	2,327	3

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
New York	37,962	172	·45
Philadelphia	2,327	3	·12
Total	40,289	175	·43

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 27.

Table showing the Mortality in Steam Ships that cleared from Liverpool for the United States and Canada during the Year 1864 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1864.	For New York.				
Jan. 6	Etna	146	54	200	—
12	Kedar	171	68	239	—
14	City of New York	173	115	288	1
20	Edinburgh	226	50	276	1
23	City of Cork	81	176	257	—
26	Olympus	163	160	323	2
27	City of Washington	135	45	180	—
Feb. 2	Virginia	196	173	369	—
3	City of Manchester	212	184	396	2
6	Kangaroo	78	62	140	—
9	Hecla	136	70	206	—
10	City of London	290	74	364	—
16	Pennsylvania	328	311	639	1
17	Etna	246	149	395	—
20	Glasgow	190	233	423	1
23	Sidon	208	117	325	2
24	City of New York	330	126	456	—
Mar. 2	Edinburgh	195	252	447	—
5	City of Baltimore	440	125	565	1
8	Olympus	335	34	369	—
9	City of Washington	238	436	674	—
16	City of Manchester	270	193	463	—
19	City of Cork	192	195	387	—
22	Hecla	195	161	356	—
23	City of London	436	235	671	2
26	Kedar	160	32	192	—
29	Virginia	525	427	952	2
30	Etna	234	288	522	—
31	City of Limerick	71	488	559	1
April 2	Glasgow	302	394	696	2
5	Sidon	167	200	367	—
12	Pennsylvania	438	512	950	2
13	City of Baltimore	445	211	656	—
18	Edinburgh	183	564	747	—
20	City of Washington	406	280	686	1
20	Olympus	216	211	427	—
26	Louisiana	637	213	850	—
27	City of Manchester	316	264	580	—
30	City of Cork	267	316	583	1
May 3	Hecla	157	350	507	—
4	City of London	243	450	693	1
13	City of Limerick	227	347	574	—
18	City of Baltimore	210	484	694	—
24	Virginia	605	400	1,005	1
25	Etna	119	449	568	—
27	Edinburgh	491	306	797	—
	Carried forward	12,029	10,984	23,013	24

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.			
		Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1864.	Brought forward -	12,029	10,984	23,013	24
June 1	City of Washington -	266	600	866	—
7	Pennsylvania - -	493	262	755	1
8	City of Manchester -	186	323	509	—
11	City of Cork - -	491	9	500	—
14	Sidon - - -	226	171	397	—
20	Louisiana - -	337	133	470	1
22	City of Baltimore -	286	290	576	—
28	Kedar - - -	292	96	388	—
July 6	Edinburgh - -	141	281	422	—
9	Kangaroo - -	100	86	186	—
13	City of Washington -	272	172	444	—
19	Virginia - -	426	165	591	1
20	City of Manchester -	197	147	344	—
23	City of Cork - -	97	43	140	—
26	Sidon - -	274	168	442	—
27	City of London -	226	161	387	1
Aug. 2	Erin - -	290	56	346	—
2	City of Baltimore -	374	215	589	—
6	City of Limerick -	101	21	122	—
10	Etna - -	251	144	395	1
16	Louisiana - -	391	116	507	—
17	Edinburgh - -	273	123	396	—
20	Kangaroo - -	170	43	213	—
23	Hecla - -	243	80	323	—
24	City of Washington -	405	115	520	—
30	Pennsylvania - -	474	235	709	—
31	City of Manchester -	276	90	366	1
Sept. 7	City of London -	427	—	427	—
14	City of Baltimore -	348	101	449	—
17	City of Limerick -	108	90	198	—
21	Etna - - -	292	145	437	—
26	Erin - - -	547	424	971	—
28	Edinburgh - -	340	24	364	—
Oct. 1	Kangaroo - -	171	159	330	—
5	City of Washington -	456	132	588	—
12	Glasgow - -	254	187	441	2
15	City of Cork - -	170	50	220	—
19	City of Manchester -	372	174	546	—
25	Pennsylvania - -	550	336	886	—
26	City of Baltimore -	395	172	567	1
Nov. 2	City of London -	345	123	468	2
9	Etna - -	358	63	421	—
15	Virginia - -	547	494	1,041	1
16	Edinburgh - -	301	224	525	—
23	Glasgow - -	282	109	391	—
26	City of Limerick -	102	—	102	—
30	City of Cork - -	233	145	378	—
Dec. 10	City of Dublin -	71	57	128	—
14	City of Manchester -	258	62	320	—
21	Etna - -	170	55	225	—
28	Edinburgh - -	194	57	251	1
	Total -	26,878	18,712	45,590	37

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	Deaths.
1864.	For Portland.				
Jan. 7	Damascus	63	45	108	—
14	Nova Scotian	78	31	109	—
21	Jura	108	35	143	—
28	North American	82	17	99	—
Feb. 11	Hibernian	155	129	284	—
18	Damascus	38	55	93	—
March 3	Jura	66	98	164	—
17	North American	96	112	208	—
24	Hibernian	179	206	385	—
31	Peruvian	211	208	419	—
April 7	Nova Scotian	197	235	432	—
14	Damascus	189	83	272	1
Nov. 3	Nova Scotian	101	60	161	—
10	Moravian	157	54	211	—
17	Damascus	190	71	261	1
24	St. David	159	87	246	—
Dec. 1	Hibernian	138	31	169	—
8	North American	92	85	177	1
15	Peruvian	80	54	134	—
22	Nova Scotian	86	25	111	—
29	Moravian	91	35	126	—
	Total	2,556	1,756	4,312	3
	For Quebec.				
April 21	Belgian	312	200	512	—
28	North American	186	187	373	1
May 5	Hibernian	252	240	492	—
12	Peruvian	344	232	576	1
19	Nova Scotian	314	141	455	—
26	Damascus	127	161	288	—
June 2	Belgian	164	348	512	—
9	North American	175	164	339	—
16	Hibernian	276	86	362	—
27	Nova Scotian	402	147	549	—
30	Peruvian	146	109	255	—
July 7	Damascus	105	69	174	1
14	Belgian	217	104	321	—
21	St. David	86	101	187	—
28	Hibernian	108	87	195	—
Aug. 4	North American	118	47	165	—
11	Peruvian	137	46	183	—
18	Jura	106	82	188	—
25	Belgian	150	82	232	—
Sept. 25	Hibernian	131	91	222	—
15	Nova Scotian	59	58	117	—
Oct. 6	Damascus	136	62	198	—
	Total	4,051	2,844	6,895	3

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
New York - - -	45,590	37	·08
Portland - - -	4,312	3	·06
Canada - - -	6,895	3	·04
Total - -	56,797	43	·07

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 29th April* 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 28.

Table showing the Mortality in Sailing Ships that cleared from London for Australasia during the Year 1864 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
1864.	For Queensland.		
April 20	Fusilier - - - -	261	2
May 9	Young Australia - - -	*311	1
June 27	Queen of the Colonies - - -	402	4
July 27	Fiery Star - - - -	463	3
Oct. 11	Golden City - - - -	†503	6
	Total - - -	1,940	16
	For Victoria.		
July 5	Dover Castle - - -	79	—
Aug. 6	Anglesey - - - -	‡72	1
	Total - - -	151	1
	For New Zealand.		
Feb. 11	Queen of the Deep - - -	78	1
18	Ivanhoe - - - - -	§341	15
April 4	Amoor - - - - -	228	1
4	Flying Foam - - - -	146	2
	Carried forward - -	793	19

* 58
† 212
‡ 18
§ 14
} of these were embarked at Plymouth.

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
	Brought forward - -	793	91
May 4	Ironside - - - - -	197	2
9	Ajmeer - - - - -	74	—
26	Portland - - - -	229	—
27	British Empire - - -	574	3
June 10	Black Swan - - - -	69	—
12	Surat - - - - -	112	2
24	Asterope - - - - -	48	—
July 2	William Miles - - - -	144	—
2	Jumna - - - -	100	3
7	Anna Longton - - -	53	1
16	Ida Zeigler - - - -	*185	—
20	Strathallan - - - -	51	—
30	Talbot - - - - -	154	—
Aug. 18	Ardbeg - - - -	162	3
25	Eastern Empire - - -	331	1
Sept. 16	Matoaka - - - -	483	2
Oct. 1	Zealandia - - - -	97	—
	Total - - -	3,856	36

* 6 of these were embarked at Plymouth.

Summary.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Queensland - - -	1,940	16	·82
Victoria - - -	151	1	·66
New Zealand - -	3,856	36	·93
Total - - -	5,947	53	·89

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1865.

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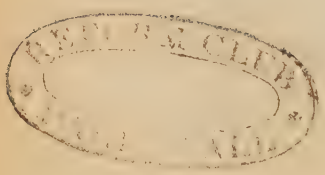

Appendix No. 29.

Table showing the Mortality in Passenger Ships that cleared from the Clyde during the year 1864 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
1864.	For the United States.		
Jan. 16	Britannia	76	—
Feb. 3	Caledonia	77	—
25	United Kingdom	188	—
March 18	Britannia	497	—
26	Caledonia	371	—
April 8	St. Andrew	393	—
15	St. George	*319	—
May 4	Britannia	506	—
14	Caledonia	502	—
June 18	Britannia	259	—
July 6	Caledonia	310	—
Aug. 3	Britannia	211	—
24	Caledonia	239	—
Sept. 17	Britannia	118	—
Oct. 5	Caledonia	109	—
29	Britannia	178	—
Nov. 19	Caledonia	152	—
Dec. 14	Britannia	109	—
28	United Kingdom	69	—
	Total	4,663	—
	For Canada.		
April 23	United Kingdom	524	—
June 1	St. George	501	—
8	St. Andrew	392	—
17	United Kingdom	523	—
July 15	St. George	173	—
Aug. 6	United Kingdom	292	—
13	St. Andrew	189	—
Sept. 7	St George	143	—
23	United Kingdom	95	—
Oct. 15	St. Andrew	76	—
	Total	2,908	—

* 226 of these embarked at Londonderry.

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
1864.	For New Zealand.		
Jan. 2	Vectis	81	—
23	Paria	144	1
March 9	Vicksburg	46	—
April 13	Andrew Jackson	162	—
May 21	Sevilla	249	5
June 10	Hamilla Mitchell	181	2
23	Arima	136	1
27	City of Dunedin	122	1
July 15	Gala	72	—
	Total	1,193	10

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
United States	4,663	—	—
Canada	2,908	—	—
New Zealand	1,193	10	·83
Total	8,764	10	·11

Note.—The Vessels to the United States and Canada were steamers.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 29*th April* 1865.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 30.

Table showing the Mortality in Passenger Ships that cleared from Plymouth, Southampton, Galway, Limerick, and Londonderry during the year 1864 (so far as Reports have been received).

——	Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.	Per-centage of Deaths.
	1864.	For Canada.			
Plymouth -	April 13	Oriental - -	49	—	—
		For the United States.			
Southampton	May 4	Germania - -	262	—	—
		For New Brunswick.			
Galway -	May 4	Margaret - -	89	—	—
		For Canada.			
Limerick -	April 8	Jessy - -	92	—	—
		For the United States.			
Londonderry	April 20	Village Bell - -	237	1	—
	May 18	Mohongo - -	290	1	—
	June 29	Lady Emily Peel -	313	3	—
	July 29	Minehaha - -	320	2	—
		Total -	1,160	7	·60
		For New Brunswick.			
	April 13	Dr. Kane - -	272	5	1·83

Note.—The whole of the above, with the exception of the "Germania," were Sailing Vessels.

Government Emigration Board. S. Walcott.
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 29th April* 1865.

Appendix No. 31.

Summary of the Mortality in Sailing and Steam Vessels which conveyed Passengers to the United States, British North America, and Australasia during the year 1864 (so far as Reports have been received).

	United States.			British North America.			Australasia.		
	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Sailing Vessels -	41,449	182	·43	502	5	·99	7,140	63	·88
Steam Vessels -	54,827	40	·07	9,803	3	·03	—	—	—

Note.—Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners, not included in this return.

Government Emigration Board,
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Appendix No. 32.

Table showing the Number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched in 1864 from the United Kingdom; showing the Number of such Ships Wrecked or Destroyed at Sea, and the Number of Lives so Lost, so far as at present known.

Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
London - -	4	*409	77	486	—	—	
Liverpool - -	7	†2,576	301	2,877	—	—	
Plymouth - -	17	‡5,854	578	6,432	—	—	
Southampton -	3	§ 845	92	937	—	—	
Total -	31	9,684	1,043	10,732	—	—	

Private Passenger Ships from Ports under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
London - -	103	17,274	1,077	18,351	—	—	
Liverpool - -	338	115,221	22,803	138,024	(*a*) 1	49	The "Louisiana" sailed from Liverpool, viâ Cork, on 5th January for New York with 191 passengers and 85 crew. Was struck by a heavy sea on 18th January. 15 persons washed overboard.
Plymouth - -	‖ 1	¶ 811	21	832	—	—	
Southampton -	1	262	120	382	—	—	
Glasgow - -	40	9,113	2,068	11,181	—	—	
Greenock - -	7	886	299	1,185	—	—	(*a*) The "Bohemian" sailed from Liverpool, viâ Londonderry, for Portland on 2d February with 200 passengers and 92 crew. Was wrecked on 22d February on Aulden's Rock off Portland. 28 passengers and 6 crew lost.
Cork - - -	** 1	††25,257	45	25,302	—	—	
Galway - -	4	767	287	1,054	—	—	
Londonderry -	‡‡ 13	§§ 8,832	410	9,242	—	—	
Total -	508	178,423	27,130	205,553	1	49	

* 99
† 17
‡ 38
§ 3
} of these were not Commissioners' Emigrants.

‖ Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from London calling to take in Passengers.

¶ Inclusive of 762 embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at London.

** Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from Liverpool and London calling to take in Passengers.

†† Inclusive of 24,783 embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at Liverpool and London.

‡‡ Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from Liverpool and Glasgow calling to take in Passengers.

§§ Inclusive of 3,432 embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at Liverpool and Glasgow.

Appendix No. 32—*continued.*

Private Passenger Ships from Ports not under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
Dublin - - - -	2	437	—	—	
Limerick - - -	1	92	—	—	
Total - -	3	529	—	—	

SUMMARY.

	Ships.			Passengers and Crew.		
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Per-centage.	No. embarked.	No. of Lives lost.	Per-centage.
Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners - - -	31	—	—	10,732	—	—
Ships despatched from Ports under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -	508	1	·19	205,553	49	·02
Ships despatched from Ports not under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - -	3	—	—	529	—	—
Total - -	542	1	·18	216,814	49	·02

Government Emigration Board,
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Appendix No. 33.

East Indies.

Act No. 13. of 1864. An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the emigration of native labourers.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating the emigration of native labourers. It is enacted, as follows: Preamble.

1. From the date on which this Act shall come into operation, the Acts or parts of Acts set forth in the Schedule (A.) annexed to this Act shall be held to be and are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the said schedule, except so far as they repeal any other Act or regulation, or part of any other Act or regulation. Acts repealed.

2. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say: Interpretation.

The word "emigrate" shall denote the departure of any native of India out of British India for the purpose of labouring for hire in some other place, and the word "emigrant" shall denote any native of India under engagement to emigrate: "Emigrate." "Emigrant."

The words "the magistrate of the district" shall denote the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district, and exercising the powers of a magistrate, by whatever designation the chief officer charged with such executive administration is styled, or in the absence of such officer from the station at which his court is ordinarily held, the senior officer at the station exercising the powers of a magistrate as defined in the code of Criminal Procedure: "The Magistrate of the District."

The words "British India" shall denote the territories vested in Her Majesty by the statute 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106., intituled "An Act for the better government of India," except the settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca: "British India.

The words "local Government" shall denote the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in any part of British India: "Local Government."

The word "section" shall denote a section of this Act: "Section."

The word "vessel" shall include any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property: "Vessel."

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular: "Number."

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females. "Gender."

3. Except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful to make any contract with any native of India for labour to be performed in any place beyond British Contracts for labour out of India unlawful, except under this Act.

India, or to enable any native of India to emigrate, or to assist any native of India in emigrating: provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to any contract with any native of India for labour to be performed in any foreign settlement on the main land of India or in any native state in India, or to emigration to any such settlement or state; or shall apply to any contract for labour to be performed in or to emigration to the island of Ceylon; or shall apply to any contract with or the emigration of any native seaman or other person who of his own free will shall contract to navigate or serve on board of any vessel, or who shall embark on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or any person who shall contract to serve as a menial servant only, and who shall embark as such menial servant.

Places for emigration to which contracts may be made with natives.

4. Contracts may be made with natives of India to emigrate to any of the British colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, and Seychelles, and to the Danish colony of St. Croix; and it shall be lawful to enable or assist any native of India to emigrate to any such colony.

Governor General may declare emigration lawful to places other than those mentioned in last section.

5. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time, by notification, published in the Gazette of India, declare that the emigration of natives of India shall be lawful to any place other than the places mentioned in the last preceding section: provided that every such notification shall contain also a declaration, that the Governor-General of India in Council has been duly certified that the Government of the place to which the notification refers has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor-General of India in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of natives of India emigrating to such place.

Proviso.

Contracts may be made for emigration to places to which emigration is authorized by Governor General.

6. From the date of any such notification by the Governor-General of India in Council, contracts may be made with any native of India for labour to be performed in any place to which emigration is authorized in the notification, and it shall be lawful to enable or assist any native of India to emigrate to such place; but all contracts and emigration under any such notification shall be made and conducted subject to the provisions of this Act.

From what ports emigration lawful.

7. Emigration shall not be lawful except from the port of Calcutta, the port of Madras, or the port of Bombay.

Probable length of voyages.

8. The probable length of the voyages to the places enumerated in section 4, from Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be as follows:—

From Calcutta	To Mauritius and Seychelles.	Between the months of April and October, inclusive, 10 weeks; and between the months of November and March, inclusive, 8 weeks.
	To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, and St. Croix	20 weeks.
	To Natal	12 weeks.

From Madras	To Mauritius and Seychelles.	Between the months of April and October, inclusive, 7 weeks, and between the months of November and March, inclusive, 5 weeks.
	To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, and St. Croix - -	19 weeks.
	To Natal - - -	10 weeks.
From Bombay	To Mauritius and Seychelles.	Between the months of April and September, inclusive, 5 weeks; and between the months of October and March, inclusive, 6 weeks.
	To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, and St. Croix - -	19 weeks.
	To Natal - - -	10 weeks.

Notification legalizing emigration to any new place shall give the probable length of the voyage.

9. In every notification issued under section 5 there shall be stated the probable length of the voyages from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively to every place to which emigration is by such notification authorized, and thereupon such period shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to be the probable length of such voyage.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

10. The Government of every place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act may from time to time nominate a person to act as emigration agent in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, but such nomination shall be subject to the approval of the local Government. Every emigration agent shall be liable to removal by the Government which nominated him.

The present Emigration Agents to be recognized as Emigration Agents under this Act.

11. Every emigration agent who at the time when this Act shall come into operation shall have been nominated by the Government of any of the colonies enumerated in section 4 shall be deemed to have been nominated under this Act.

Remuneration of Agents.

12. The remuneration to be given to emigration agents shall not depend upon or be regulated by the number of emigrants sent by such agents, but shall be in the nature of a fixed annual salary.

Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.

13. It shall be lawful for the local Government to nominate a proper person to act as protector of emigrants at each of the three ports aforesaid, and with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to assign to such person such salary and establishment as shall be deemed proper. Every protector of emigrants shall be subject to removal by the local Government to which he is subordinate.

No Protector to hold other office without permission.

14. No protector of emigrants nominated under this Act shall, except with the permission of the local Government, hold any other office under Government, or follow any other profession or occupation.

Existing Protectors to be deemed Protectors under this Act.

15. Every protector of emigrants who at the time when this Act shall come into operation shall have been nominated by the local Government shall be deemed to have been nominated under this Act.

General duties of the Protectors of Emigrants.

16. Every protector of emigrants, in addition to any special duties assigned to him by this Act, shall, so far as is in his

power, generally protect and aid with his advice or otherwise all emigrants, and shall cause all the provisions of this Act to be duly complied with. He shall also inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is protector, and inquire into the treatment received by such emigrants, both during the period of their service in the place to which they emigrated, and also during the voyage, and shall make a report thereon to the local Government, and he shall aid and advise such return emigrants so far as he reasonably can when called upon by them to do so.

As to inspecting vessels with return emigrants.

Appointment of Medical Officer.

17. At each of the three ports aforesaid it shall be lawful for the local Government to nominate a competent person to be a medical inspector of emigrants, and with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to assign to the medical inspector so nominated such salary as shall be deemed proper.

Depôts to be established in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, for each emigration agency.

18. In each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or in the suburbs of those towns, a suitable depôt shall be established by the emigration agent of every place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act for the persons who shall be engaged as labourers for such place, and by the emigration agent nominated by the French Government under Act 46 of 1860 (to authorize and regulate the emigration of native labourers to the French colonies), and Act 7 of 1862 (to amend Act 46 of 1860), for the persons who shall be engaged as labourers for the French colonies.

Licensing of depôts.

19. Every depôt shall be licensed by the protector of emigrants, after being inspected and approved of by him and by the medical inspector of emigrants. No licence shall be in force for a longer period than a year, and any licence may be cancelled by the protector of emigrants if he shall consider that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy, or in any respect has become unsuitable for the purpose for which the depôt was established. For every licence granted under this section there shall be paid to the protector a fee of ten rupees.

Inspection by Protector and Medical Inspector.

20. Every protector of emigrants and every medical inspector of emigrants shall from time to time, and at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the various depôts for the reception of emigrants about to embark from the port at which they are protector and medical inspector respectively, and examine into the state of the depôts, and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Report to be made by Medical Inspector.

21. It shall be the duty of the medical inspector to report to the protector of emigrants any circumstance which may come to his knowledge, showing that the depôt is not suitable for its purpose, or that the emigrants are treated with any neglect or oppression.

Protectors and Medical Inspectors to be deemed public servants.

22. Every protector of emigrants and every medical inspector of emigrants shall be held to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

And to have every facility for inspections, &c.

23. It shall be the duty of every emigration agent, and of all persons in charge of or employed in any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as herein-after provided, to give the

protector and the medical inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations, and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and to afford them all such information as may be reasonably required by them.

Protector of Emigrants to license recruiters.

24. The protector of emigrants at each of the three ports aforesaid shall license so many fit persons as shall to him seem necessary, to be recruiters of labourers, and no person shall act or be employed as a recruiter of labourers except under a licence from a protector of emigrants.

Recruiter's licence.

25. Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers for some particular place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, and no licence to obtain labourers for any place shall be granted except on the application of the emigration agent of such place.

Duration of licence, and cancelment in case of misconduct.

26. No licence shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of any recruiter, the protector of emigrants may cancel his licence before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Form of licence and fee to be paid.

27. Every licence shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule (B.) to this Act annexed. For every licence there shall be paid to the protector a fee of ten rupees.

Recruiter to wear badge.

28. Every person holding a licence as a recruiter of labourers shall wear a badge bearing the following inscription in English, and in the vernacular language of the town, district, or districts in which he is licensed to engage labourers:—Recruiter of emigrants for the Mauritius (or other place, as the case may be).

Recruiter to have his licence countersigned by a magistrate where he is recruiting.

29. No recruiter shall engage or attempt to engage labourers in any district or in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, without having first exhibited his licence to the magistrate of such district, or a magistrate of such town, and obtained the countersignature of such magistrate thereupon. Such countersignature shall be given, provided that the licence is in force at the time.

Natives engaging to emigrate not to leave their district without appearing before magistrate.

30. Every native of India who shall in any place other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay enter into any engagement with a recruiter to emigrate, shall, prior to leaving the district within which the engagement was entered into, appear with the recruiter before the magistrate of such district; and no recruiter shall remove such emigrant from the said district until he shall have so appeared. Upon so appearing, the magistrate shall examine the intending emigrant with reference to his engagement; and if it appears that he comprehends the nature of the engagement he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the local government shall prescribe, the name, name of the father, and the age of such emigrant, and the name of the village or place of which such emigrant is a resident, the emigration depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed, and the rate of wages and period of service, if any, agreed upon between the emigrant and the recruiter. If the magistrate shall be of opinion that the intending emigrant does not comprehend the nature of the engagement,

Examination and registration.

or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register his name. A copy of every registration under this section, written on substantial paper which shall not require a stamp, shall be furnished by the magistrate to the emigrant registered.

Fee for registration.

31. For the registration of every emigrant the recruiter shall pay to the magistrate a fee of one rupee. On proof of the desertion of any emigrant before reaching the depôt for which he was registered, the fee paid in respect of such emigrant may be refunded by the magistrate to the recruiter by whom it was paid, under such rules as shall from time to time be made in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council.

Copy of Registration to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.

32. Authentic copies of every registration shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the emigration agent at the depôt to which the person named therein shall have been engaged to proceed, and to the protector of emigrants at the intended port of embarkation.

Registration of emigrants recruited in Presidency Towns.

33. Every native of India, who shall in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay enter into any engagement with a recruiter to emigrate, shall within forty-eight hours of making such engagement appear with the recruiter before the protector of emigrants in such town, and no recruiter shall remove such emigrant from the said town ; or to any emigration depôt, until he shall have so appeared. Upon his so appearing the protector of emigrants shall examine the intending emigrant with reference to his engagement ; and if it appears that he comprehends the nature of the engagement he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the protector of emigrants shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the local government shall prescribe, the name, the name of the father, and the age of such emigrant, and the name of the village or place of which such emigrant is a resident, the emigration depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed, and the rate of wages and period of service, if any, agreed upon between the emigrant and the recruiter. If the protector of emigrants shall be of opinion that the intending emigrant does not comprehend the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register his name. A copy of every registration under this section, written on substantial paper, which shall not require a stamp, shall be furnished by the protector to the emigrant registered.

Fee for registration by Protector.

34. For the registration of every emigrant under the last preceding section the recruiter shall pay to the protector of emigrants a fee of one rupee. On proof of the desertion of any emigrant before reaching the depôt for which he was registered, the fee paid in respect of such emigrant may be refunded by the protector to the recruiter by whom it was paid, under such rules as shall from time to time be made in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council.

Copy of registration by Protector to be

35. An authentic copy of every registration by a protector of emigrants shall be forthwith forwarded by the protector to the

emigration agent of the place for which the person named therein shall have been engaged. forwarded to Agent.

36. (1.) Every emigrant recruited under the provisions of this Act shall be conveyed by land or river with all convenient despatch to the depôt at the port of embarkation established by the emigration agent of the place to which such emigrant has contracted to emigrate. Conveyance of emigrant to depôt.

(2.) The registered emigrants engaged by any recruiter shall, while proceeding to a depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the magistrate by whom the emigrants may have been registered. The magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt. Emigrants shall be accompanied to depôt by recruiter or person approved by magistrate.

(3.) Every recruiter by or through whom emigrants may be forwarded to a depôt shall throughout their journey provide them with suitable lodging and food. Recruiter to to provide suitable food and lodging.

37. The arrival of each emigrant at a depôt shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of the depôt to the emigration agent, and by such agent to the protector of emigrants. Arrival at depôt to be reported to Emigration Agent and to Protector.

38. The copy of the registration of every emigrant, received by the emigration agent from the magistrate or from the protector of emigrants shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the arrival of the emigrant, be exhibited to the medical inspector of emigrants; and the emigrant shall be examined by the medical inspector to ascertain if he is in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to proceed. The medical inspector, if satisfied of his fitness, shall give a certificate thereof to the emigration agent; if satisfied of his unfitness he shall give a certificate thereof to the protector of emigrants. Copy of registration to be exhibited to Medical Inspector. And emigrants to be inspected by him.

39. If the medical inspector shall certify that any emigrant is not in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to proceed, or if any irregularity shall have occurred in the recruitment of any emigrant, it shall be lawful for the protector of emigrants to order the emigration agent in whose depôt such emigrant may be forthwith to pay to him, the protector of emigrants, such reasonable sum as shall be necessary to enable the labourer to return to the place where he was registered, and the protector may take any steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of the labourer to such place. If unable to proceed from bad health, or if irregularly recruited, emigrant to be sent back to where he was registered.

40. On failure of the emigration agent for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the protector for the payment of any such sum of money as in the last preceding section mentioned, it shall be lawful for the protector to pay the same to or on behalf of the emigrant, and every sum so disbursed shall be recoverable by the protector, with six per cent. interest from the date of disbursement, from the emigration agent on whose default it may be paid as money paid to the use of such emigration agent. No further proof shall be required by any court in any such case than that the protector gave the emigration agent Provision for case of emigration agent failing to pay sum required to enable labourer to return.

an order to pay the same, and that the emigration agent for a space of twenty-four hours made default in complying therewith : provided that any emigrant who from his state of health is in the opinion of the medical inspector unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered shall, in addition to his being conveyed back at the expense of the emigration agent, be entitled to continue in the depôt, and to be fed, clothed, lodged, and attended to there, by and at the expense of the emigration agent, until such time as the protector shall otherwise order.

Duty of Emigration Agent.

41. The emigration agent, in the presence of the protector of emigrants, and within forty-eight hours after the arrival of each emigrant at the depôt, shall ascertain by personal communication with such emigrant whether or not he has been properly fed and otherwise properly treated on his journey to the depôt. The emigration agent shall also, in the presence of the protector, and within such time as aforesaid, examine the copy of the registration furnished to the emigrant under section 30 or section 33. If for any reason further inquiry shall be necessary such inquiry shall be made forthwith. Unless the emigration agent shall, with the consent of the protector, refuse to recognize or to be bound by the contract entered into by the recruiter with the emigrant, as shown by the copy of the registration produced by the emigrant, such a copy, if it be a copy furnished under section 30, shall be countersigned by both the emigration agent and the protector, and if it be a copy furnished under section 33 shall be countersigned by the emigration agent alone ; and the copy so countersigned, under whichever section it may have been furnished, shall be delivered back to the emigrant. If the emigration agent shall, without the consent of the protector, refuse to be bound by the contract entered into by the recruiter with the emigrant, the protector may thereupon order the emigration agent forthwith to pay to him, the protector of emigrants, such reasonable sum as shall be necessary to enable the emigrant to return to the place where he was registered, and on failure of the emigration agent to pay such sum within twenty-four hours of his being ordered so to do the protector may pay the same to or on behalf of the emigrant, and all the provisions of the last preceding section as to sums paid by the protector shall be applicable, so far as the circumstances of the case will permit, to sums paid by him under this section. The protector shall also, in every case in which it shall seem to him proper to do so, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the emigration agent, for the recovery of damages for the breach of contract committed by the emigration agent. In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by and to be binding on the emigration agent.

Provision for case of Agent refusing without consent of Protector to be bound by contract made by recruiter.

After examination and Medical Inspector's certificate, Emigration Agent to grant a Pass.

42. After the examination in the last preceding section provided, and if the medical inspector shall have given a certificate of the fitness of the emigrant to emigrate, the emigration agent shall deliver to the emigrant a pass, countersigned by the pro-

tector of emigrants, as herein-after provided, stating the name and age of the emigrant, and the name of his father, and certifying that he is in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to go.

Protector of Emigrants to attend personally at examination and passing of emigrants. And to countersign pass.

43. The protector of emigrants shall attend personally at the examination and passing of emigrants by the emigration agent under sections 41 and 42, and shall see that the emigration agent makes all such inquiries of the emigrants as it may be his duty to make; and if such protector is satisfied with such inquiries, but not otherwise, he shall countersign the pass granted by the emigration agent.

Emigrants refusing to embark not to be compelled to embark.

44. If any emigrant shall without good and sufficient cause refuse or neglect to embark when called upon by the emigration agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant to embark or to put him on board ship against his will, or to detain him against his will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall be taken to diminish or affect in any way the legal liabilities, civil or criminal, of such emigrant, incurred by him by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid. Every case in which an emigrant is charged before a magistrate of a presidency town with refusing or neglecting to embark without good and sufficient cause shall be heard and determined by such magistrate in a summary manner, and every such labourer shall, on conviction, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

Proviso.

Time of sailing for places east of Cape of Good Hope. For other places.

45. Emigrants may leave India for any place east of the Cape of Good Hope to which emigration may be lawful under this Act at all times of the year. For any such place west of the Cape of Good Hope, emigrants may leave only between the 31st of July and the 16th of March, unless they embark in vessels using steam power, in which case they may leave at any time of the year.

Emigrant not to be received on board an unlicensed ship.

46. (1.) It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel, unless a licence to carry emigrants in such vessel shall have been obtained from the local Government, and the granting or withholding any such licence shall be entirely discretionary with the local Government.

Application for licence.

(2.) The master or owner of any vessel who is desirous of obtaining a licence to carry emigrants in such vessel shall apply in writing through the protector of emigrants to the local Government for such licenee.

What to contain.

(3.) Every application for a licence shall state the number of men, women, and children proposed to be carried, and the tonnage and other particulars respecting the vessel.

Survey of vessel.

(4.) The protector of emigrants shall cause the vessel to be carefully surveyed by a competent person, with a view to ascertain her sea-worthiness and the extent and nature of her accommodation for emigrants, and to ascertain that she is properly ventilated, and is supplied with all the requisite tackle for her voyage.

Report after survey, and certificate to Master.

(5.) The protector of emigrants shall make a full report on the survey to the local Government; and if he is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for the carrying of emigrants under this Act, but not otherwise, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the master of the vessel.

Bond to be executed by master.

(6.) In consideration of his obtaining a licence to carry emigrants, the master of every vessel intended to carry emigrants shall, upon the requisition of the protector of emigrants, and before any emigrant shall embark on board of such vessel, execute in duplicate a bond, in such form as the local Government shall prescribe, binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of ten thousand rupees to conform to the several conditions in this Act provided. It shall be the duty of the protector of emigrants to require the master to execute such bond as aforesaid in duplicate, and to forward one copy of it to the Government of the place to which the emigrants are to be carried, and the other copy of it to the local Government.

Space and accommodation required on board emigrant ships.

47. (1.) No certificate under the last preceding section shall be granted unless there shall be provided for the emigrants, either between decks, or in cabins on the upper deck firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and space between decks shall in every part have a height of not less than five feet and a half.

(2.) No compartment shall take more than one adult emigrant for every ten superficial feet on deck, and for every cubic space of seventy-two feet.

(3.) A distinct and separate place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every emigrant ship.

(4.) Women and children shall occupy a compartment of the vessel distinct and separate from the compartments of the single men.

(5.) An emigrant above the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this Act count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

Scale of provisions to be shipped and taken.

48. (1.) There shall be actually laden and on board of every vessel carrying emigrants, at the time of the departure of such vessel from the port at which the emigrants shall embark, in such quantity and of such description and quality as may be prescribed by any rule framed by the Governor-General of India in council under section 63, good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said emigrants, with fuel for cooking the same, over and above the victualling of the captain, officers, and crew, and of the cabin and other passengers, if any, and a supply of water, which shall be carried in tanks or casks to be approved by the protectors of emigrants, to the amount of seven gallons for every week of the computed voyage for every emigrant on board such ship or vessel. When casks are used they shall be sweet and tight, of sufficient strength, and if of wood properly charred inside, and shall not be capable severally of containing more than 300 gallons each; the staves of the water casks shall not be made of fir, pine, or soft wood.

(2.) Every such vessel shall, at the time of departure aforesaid, have actually on board and shall carry with her a properly qualified European or native surgeon, and such medicines and other stores in such quantity and of such quality as may be prescribed by any rules made under section 63.

Surgeon, Medicines, and stores to be carried.

(3.) When any vessel shall be destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage, for the purpose of filling up her tanks or casks, a supply of water at the rate herein-before mentioned, for every week of the probable voyage to such port or place of calling, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this section. The probable length of the voyage to such port or place of calling shall be determined from time to time by the protector of emigrants, subject to the approval of the local government.

Supply of water for vessel destined to call at intermediate port.

(4.) When any such vessel is fitted with Normandy's apparatus, or other apparatus approved by the protector of emigrants, for distilling sea water, and with proper and sufficient means for working the same, a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water required under this section.

Reduction of supply on vessel fitted with distilling apparatus.

(5.) It shall be the duty of the protector of emigrants and of the medical inspector of emigrants to see personally that all the provisions of this section are complied with.

Protector and Inspector of Emigrants to ensure compliance with above provision.

49. Before any vessel carrying emigrants clears out for any place westward of the Cape of Good Hope, between the 1st day of March and the 15th day September, the protector of emigrants shall personally see that every emigrant is supplied with at least one extra double blanket, and that the same is placed with his other clothing or luggage. Every emigrant shall be allowed to make use of such double blanket so long as the vessel is outside of the tropics.

Protector of Emigrants to see that emigrants are supplied with extra clothing at a certain season of the year.

50. Before any vessel licensed to carry emigrants shall be cleared out from the port of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, it shall be necessary for the master of such vessel to obtain from the protector of emigrants at the port of clearance, and from the emigration agent for the place to which the emigrants are intended to proceed, certificates under the hands of such protector and emigration agent respectively, to the effect following, that is to say :—that such protector and emigration agent have, in respect of the emigrants proceeding in such vessel, done all which is herein-before by this Act required to be done on the part of such protector and emigration agent respectively ; and that all the directions contained in this Act for ensuring the health, comfort, and safety of the emigrants have been duly complied with, as well as all such rules as the Governor-General of India in council shall from time to time frame under section 63.

Master of vessel to obtain certificates from Protector of Emigrants and from Emigration Agent.

51. The protector of emigrants shall, from the report of the medical inspector and by personal communication with every emigrant before embarkation, ascertain that the emigrant is in good health, and not incapacitated from labour by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease. If the protector of emigrants shall be of opinion that any emigrant is in a state of health which makes him unfit to undertake the voyage on which he is about to

Emigrant unfit to undertake voyage not to be allowed to embark.

embark, the protector shall refuse to permit the embarkation of such emigrant. The protector of emigrants shall also, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that such emigrant has in his possession the copy of the registration provided under section 30 or section 33. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the protector of emigrants that any emigrant has lost the copy of the registration aforesaid, the protector may furnish such emigrant with a copy of such registration, to be made from the copy received by the protector from the magistrate under section 32, or from the register kept by himself under section 33, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Provisions of Act to be explained to all emigrants.

52. The provisions of this Act, so far as they are likely more immediately to affect them, shall be explained in a general manner by the protector of emigrants to all emigrants prior to their embarkation.

Procedure on embarkation of emigrants.

53. (1.) When any emigrants are about to embark on any vessel, the emigration agent for the place to which they are intended to proceed shall furnish the master of the vessel with five copies of a list, specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages, and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants, about to embark on board such vessel.

Emigrant to give his pass to master.

(2.) On embarkation every emigrant shall deliver to the master of the vessel the pass granted to him under section 42; and it shall not be lawful for the master to receive any emigrant on board unless he delivers up such pass. The master shall compare the emigrants who embark and the passes delivered by them with the list furnished by the emigration agent, and if the list appear to be correct, and to correspond with the passes delivered and with the emigrants embarked, the master shall sign the five copies of the list.

Protector to be personally present.

(3.) It shall be the duty of the protector of emigrants to be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and to see that the master duly compares the list with the passes and emigrants, and he shall himself also compare the list with the passes and emigrants.

One copy of list of emigrants given to Protector to be signed and returned to master.

(4.) When the copies of the list have been signed the master shall give two copies to the protector of emigrants, who shall sign such copies if he believes them to be correct, and shall return one copy to the master of the vessel; the other copy shall be filed in the office of the protector of emigrants.

Emigrant not having pass not to be allowed to remain on board.

(5.) The protector of emigrants shall not permit any emigrant to remain on board who has not a pass or is not mentioned in the list aforesaid.

Pass to be returned to emigrant at place of destination.

(6.) Every pass delivered up to the master of a vessel under this section shall be returned by him to the emigrant by whom the same was delivered up prior to such emigrant disembarking on the arrival of the vessel at her place of destination.

Copy of list of emigrants given to Emigration Agent to be signed and returned to Master:

54. The master of every vessel carrying emigrants shall, after the embarkation of the emigrants, and before the departure of the vessel, give to the emigration agent at the port from which such vessel is cleared out two others of the five copies of the list of emigrants mentioned in the last preceding section, duly signed by

the master. The emigration agent shall thereupon sign such copies, and shall return to the master one of the said copies, which shall, on the arrival of the vessel at the place of destination, and previous to the disembarkation of any emigrant, be delivered by the master to the protector of emigrants or other the proper officer at such place.

And by him to be delivered at place of destination.

55. Whenever a vessel carrying emigrants shall have cleared and shall be proceeding to sea the officer of customs or the pilot, whichever of these officers shall remain last on board of the vessel, shall, as shortly as conveniently can be before his leaving the vessel, make a muster of the crew and passengers and emigrants. Such officer of customs or pilot shall use as a muster-roll a copy of the list signed by the master and by the protector of emigrants under section 53, which copy shall be furnished to him by the master; and after the muster he shall sign such muster-roll, noting upon it such discrepancies (if any) as he may have observed.

Muster of crew and passengers and emigrants.

56. Every officer of customs and pilot who shall make a muster under the last preceding section shall make a declaration stating, according to the best of his belief, that no additional emigrant has been received on board since the list was signed by the protector, and that nothing else has been done or omitted to be done in the vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act. Every such muster-roll and declaration shall be transmitted without delay to the protector of emigrants at the port of embarkation.

Declaration by customs officer or pilot.

57. It shall be the duty of the protector of emigrants, on the receipt of the muster-roll furnished by the officer of customs or pilot under the last preceding section, carefully to compare the same with the list signed by the master filed in the office of the protector, and to report any discrepancy to the local Government.

Duty of Protector of Emigrants on receipt of list from customs officer or pilot.

58. The protector of emigrants shall, by every vessel which carries emigrants, send to the protector of emigrants or other the proper Government authority at the place for which the emigrants embark a correct and detailed list of all emigrants embarked in such vessel, compiled from the passes of the emigrants and from the list signed by the master as aforesaid.

Protector shall send to Government of place to which Emigrants are going a list of emigrants on board each vessel.

59. The master of every vessel carrying emigrants from the port of Calcutta shall proceed on his voyage and depart with his vessel from Garden Reach within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the emigrants as shall have first embarked.

Vessel to sail within 24 hours of embarking emigrants.

60. Every vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta with emigrants shall proceed from Garden Reach to sea under tow of a competent steamer.

Vessels sailing from Calcutta to be towed to sea by steamer.

61. Two copies of this Act and of all rules made by the Governor-General of India in Council under section 63, and two copies of a translation of this Act and of such rules, in such language or languages as the local Government may direct, shall be delivered to the master of every vessel carrying emigrants by the emigration agent at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every such vessel during the whole voyage, and one of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at all

Copies of Act and Rules to be kept on board every vessel carrying emigrants.

reasonable times to the master of the vessel, be produced to any emigrant or passenger for his perusal.

In case of sickness emigrants for Seychelles may be taken to Quarantine Station of Mauritius.

62. In case of sickness breaking out on board of any vessel conveying emigrants to the British dependency of Seychelles, such emigrants may be taken to the quarantine station of the island of Mauritius, and in such case such emigrants may, at their option, contract for service at the said island of Mauritius, or may proceed to the said dependency of Seychelles ; and if they shall elect to contract for service in the island of Mauritius, such emigrants shall then be regarded and treated in all respects as if they had emigrated to the said island under the provisions of this Act.

Power of the Governor-General in Council to make rules.

63. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to make rules, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act :—

(1.) To regulate the proportion of women to be taken with emigrants, and the age below or above which children shall not be taken ;

(2.) To prescribe the description, quantity, and quality of provisions to be taken by vessels carrying emigrants, the daily allowance of food and water to be issued to each emigrant during the voyage, and the nature and amount of clothing which shall be supplied to the emigrants ;

(3.) To provide for the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and on their voyages ;

(4.) To prescribe the nature, quality, and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be carried on board such vessels ;

(5.) To provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of such vessels during their voyages, and for their being furnished with a sufficient number of suitable boats for use in case of shipwreck or fire ;

(6.) To provide for a journal being kept by the surgeon of every such vessel, of the health of the emigrants, and of his treatment of the sick, together with full explanations of the causes of every death ;

(7.) And generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of emigrants.

All such rules shall be published in the Gazette of India, and shall have the same force and effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Governor-General in Council may prohibit emigration of native labourers to any place to which emigration is allowed.

64. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council shall have reason to believe that in any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants immediately upon their arrival in such place or during their residence therein, or for their safe return to India, or to provide a return passage to India for any such emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return passage, it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General of India in Council, by notification published in the Gazette of India, to declare that emigration to such place shall

cease and be prohibited from a certain day to be specified in the notification.

Emigration to place mentioned to be suspended from the day specified in the notification.

65. After any notification shall have been published under the last preceding section emigration to such place as is specified in such notification shall be suspended from the day specified in the notification; but such suspension shall not affect any act done, offence committed, or proceedings commenced before such suspension.

During such suspension all the laws against emigration shall be in force as to the place specified in the notification.

66. During the time of such suspension any provisions of this or of any other Act in force for the time being prohibiting emigration, or the aiding or abetting of emigration, or the making of any contract for labour to be performed by any native of India out of the British territories in India, shall take effect and be in force so far as relates to the place specified in the notification, in the same manner and to the same extent as if emigration to such place had never been declared to be lawful.

Revocation of suspension.

67. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council shall be satisfied that, in the place specified in any notification under section 64, proper measures have been taken and will be adopted for the protection of emigrants immediately upon their arrival thereat and during their residence therein, and for their safe return to India, and for providing return passages to India, for such emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return passages, it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General of India in Council to notify in the Gazette of India that emigration to such place shall again be allowed from a day to be specified in such notification; and thereupon all the provisions of this or any other Act in force for the time being authorizing emigration to such place shall, from the day so specified, be revived and have the same force and effect as if such emigration had not been suspended, except as to acts done, offences committed, and proceedings commenced during the time of such suspension.

Fees received are to be accounted for to Government.

68. All fees received by any magistrate, protector of emigrants, or other officer under this Act shall be accounted for to Government in such manner as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Penalty for making unlawful contract of labour.

69. Whoever shall, except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, make any contract with any native of India for labour to be performed in any place beyond British India to which emigration is not authorized under this Act, or under the said Act 46 of 1860, and 7 of 1862, shall be deemed to have committed the offence specified in section 363 of the Indian Penal Code; and whoever shall knowingly enable or assist any native of India to emigrate to any such place, or aid in or abet the emigration of any native of India to any such place, shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of that offence.

Penalty for recruiting without being licensed.

70. Whoever, not being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, shall act or be employed as a recruiter of labourers, or shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act, enter into any contract with a native of India for labour to be performed by such native

of India in any place beyond British India (whether emigration to such place is or is not authorized under this Act or under the said Act 46 of 1860 and 7 of 1862), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for recruiter failing to take the labourers he has engaged before the magistrate of the district or the Protector of Emigrants;

71. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, shall remove any emigrant whom he may engage in any district or place other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, from such district or place, without such emigrant having appeared along with the recruiter before the magistrate of the district, in order that such person might be examined and registered, and whoever shall remove any emigrant whom he may engage in any one of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay from such town or to an emigration depôt without such emigrant having appeared with the recruiter before the protector of emigrants, in order that such person might be examined and registered, and whoever shall by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, or false pretences induce any native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed by him in any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act or to proceed to any such place without having entered into any contract, and whoever shall fail to supply any emigrant whom he shall have engaged, and who shall be registered, with suitable food, or shall otherwise ill-treat such emigrant on his journey to the depôt, and whoever shall forward, send, or convey any such emigrant otherwise than is provided in section 36, or to any house or place in or near the towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively other than the depôt for the emigrants for the place at which such emigrant shall have contracted to labour, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

for inducing labourer to contract by fraud, &c.;

for not supplying proper food, &c.;

and for not taking the labourer to the depôt for which he was engaged.

Penalty for forwarding labourers or allowing them to go without being duly registered.

72. Whoever being a duly licensed recruiter shall forward or send any emigrant from the district or town in which he has entered into an engagement to any emigration depôt, without such emigrant having been duly registered in accordance with the provisions of sections 30 and 33., and whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, shall induce or knowingly permit any such emigrant to leave such district or town or to proceed to any emigration depôt for the purpose of emigrating to any place without the emigrant being duly registered as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for false representation of Government authority.

73. Whoever, without lawful authority, shall issue any written perwannah or order to the police to assist himself or any other person to procure labourers to proceed to any place beyond British India, or shall falsely represent that such labourers are required by the Government, or are to be engaged on behalf of Government, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for receiving emigrants in an unlicensed vessel.

74. If the master of any vessel which shall not have been licensed as provided in section 46. shall knowingly receive any emigrant on board, in order to convey such emigrant to any place contrary to the provisions of this Act, such master of such vessel shall be liable to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, and also to a fine not exceeding

one thousand rupees for every such emigrant received on board, and the vessel shall be liable to be forfeited.

Penalty for clearing ship without complying with rules.

75. If the master of any vessel shall, at the port of Calcutta, the port of Madras, or the port of Bombay, clear such vessel for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, and take on board any emigrant, without having fully complied with every particular required in sections 48 and 50, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every emigrant so taken on board.

Penalty for taking on board after clearance emigrants not entered in list.

76. If the master of any vessel shall after having cleared such vessel for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act take on board any emigrant without such emigrant having been duly entered in the list mentioned in sections 53 and 54, and in the manner in those sections prescribed, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every emigrant so taken on board his vessel.

Penalty for fraudulent acts whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel.

77. If the master of any vessel cleared for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act shall, after having obtained a certificate, in accordance with the provisions of section 46, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel or other matter to which such certificate relates, such master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, besides incurring a forfeiture of any bond executed in consideration of any licence obtained for the vessel as originally described.

Penalty for proceeding to sea without steam.

78. If the master of a vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta, licensed under section 46., and sailing with emigrants on board, shall, without reasonable excuse, cause or allow his vessel to proceed from Garden Reach to sea, or to proceed any part of the distance between Garden Reach and sea, without his vessel being under tow of a competent steamer, or if such vessel shall not have left Garden Reach and proceeded on her voyage within the time prescribed in section 59, the master of such vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Customs officers and pilots may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

79. All the powers vested by law in the officers of customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels or otherwise, for the prevention smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such officers for the prevention of the illegal embarkation of emigrants on board vessels bound for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, and of other offences against this Act; and all pilots in the service of or licensed by Government are hereby vested with the same powers and charged with the same duties as officers of customs in this behalf.

Penalty for false report by customs officer or pilot.

80. Any officers of customs or pilot who shall wilfully make a false, erroneous, or incomplete report of the emigrants on board of any vessel, or who shall connive at the unauthorized embarkation of any emigrants, shall be liable, besides dismissal, to a fine of five hundred rupees.

Prosecutions under this Act where and how to be insituted.

81. All prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted on information laid at the instance of an emigration agent, or of a

protector of emigrants, or an officer appointed for the purpose by the local Government, before a magistrate of police or before the magistrate of the district, according as they shall be instituted for offences committed within or for offences committed beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Levy of fines.

All fines imposed under the authority of this Act may, in case of nonpayment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant of the officer imposing the fine. When a warrant of distress is issued, the said officer may order the offender to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before him on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking such recognizance ; but if before issuing such warrant of distress it shall appear to the officer imposing the fine, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such officer whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress ; and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued, and upon the return thereof such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the officer imposing the fine, he shall, by warrant, commit the offender to jail, there to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case ; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount. The fine or any part thereof which remains unpaid may be levied at any time within six years after the passing of the order imposing it, and the death of the offender does not discharge from the liability any property which would after his death be legally liable for his debts.

Any person specially authorized may exercise the powers, &c. of the Magistrate of the district.

82. It shall be lawful for the local Government from time to time to authorize any person invested with the powers of a magistrate as defined in the code of Criminal Procedure, to perform the duties and exercise the powers by this Act assigned to and conferred on the magistrate of the district ; and every person so authorized shall in all respects for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be included in the words "the magistrate of the district."

This Act, except certain sections, not to apply to emigration to the French Colonies.

83. So much of section 8 of Act 46 of 1860 as enacts that a fee not exceeding one rupee per emigrant, as may be regulated from time to time by the local Government, shall be demandable in respect of every licence in the said section mentioned, is hereby repealed. Save as aforesaid, nothing in this Act shall be held to repeal the said Act 46 of 1860, or Act 7 of 1862 ; but section 19 to section 41, both included, being provisions for regulating the recruitment of native labourers, which will have effect on the recruitment of labourers for British colonies, shall,

as provided in section 4 of the said Act 46 of 1860, apply to emigration under the said Acts 46 of 1860 and 7 of 1862.

84. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July 1864. Commencemen of Act.

85. Nothing in this Act or in any rule to be made by the Governor-General of India in Council, under section 63, shall apply to any vessel in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty or to any of Her Majesty's vessels. Rules not applicable to ships of war.

A. G. Macpherson,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

SCHEDULE A.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XIV. 1839 -	Relating to contracts for labour in British or Foreign Colonies.	The whole Act.
„ XV. 1842 -	For regulating the emigration of the native inhabitants of the territories under the government of the East India Company to the island of Mauritius.	Ditto.
„ XXI. 1843 -	For regulating the emigration of labourers from India to Mauritius.	Ditto.
„ XXI. 1844 -	For regulating the emigration of the native inhabitants of the territories under the government of the East India Company to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad.	Ditto.
„ XXV. 1845 -	For regulating the time of sailing of ships carrying emigrants from Madras to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad.	Ditto.
„ VIII. 1847 -	For rendering lawful the emigration of labourers from the port of Madras, in the presidency of Fort St. George to Mauritius.	Ditto.
„ XIII. 1847 -	For repealing Act XIV of 1839, so far as it relates to the emigration of natives of India to the island of Ceylon.	Ditto.
„ IV. 1852 -	To amend the law relating to emigrant vessels and the emigration of labourers.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE A.—*continued.*

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XXIV. 1852 -	For amending and explaining Act XIV., 1839, and for the better prevention of crimping.	Ditto.
„ XXXI. 1855 -	Relating to the emigration of native labourers to the British Colonies of Saint Lucia and Grenada.	Ditto.
„ XIX. 1856 -	To enable the Governor-General of India in Council to suspend the operation of certain Acts relating to the emigration of native labourers.	So much of the Act as is not incorporated in Acts XLVI. of 1860 and VII. of 1862.
„ XII. 1860 -	Relating to the emigration of native labourers to the British Colony of Saint Vincent.	The whole Act.
„ XXXIII. 1860	Relating to emigration to the British Colony of Natal.	Ditto.
„ XLI. 1860 -	Relating to the emigration of native labourers to the British Colony of Saint Kitts.	Ditto.
„ XLIX. 1860 -	Relating to vessels carrying emigrant passengers to the British Colonies.	Ditto.
„ XXII. 1862 -	Relating to emigration to the British Colonial Dependency of Seychelles.	Ditto.
„ VII. 1863 -	Relating to the emigration of native labourers to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE B.

Office of the protector of emigrants at the port of

A.B. is hereby licensed under Act of 1864 of the Governor-General of India in Council to be a recruiter for engaging persons to proceed to for the purpose of labouring for hire.

This licence will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Signed) C. D.,
Protector of Emigrants.

Appendix No. 34.

Mauritius.

Regulations for the Disposal of Crown Lands.

I. The Crown lands may be sold in perpetuity, or leased, at the discretion of the Governor, with the following exceptions : Crown lands to be sold or leased.

1st. Of any portion of ground on the slope of a mountain, which forms the hypothenuse of a triangle, whose two other sides are not less than a horizontal line of 600 feet from the summit, and a perpendicular from its further extremity upon the slope of the mountain. Exceptions.

2dly. Of any portion of ground lying within 300 feet of the source of a river, within 50 feet of the sides of a river or stream, or within 6 feet of a canal; the width of the river, stream, or canal being determined, if such have not been already determined by law, by the Governor, after considering a report thereon by the Surveyor-General.

II. No portion of any Crown land shall be disposed of either in perpetuity or for a limited period, by free grant or at any other than its full value, except in the case of land required for religious, charitable, educational, or other purposes of a public nature.

The Government may, with the advice of the Executive Council, grant either a concession or a lease of land for such purposes, either gratuitously or on payment of a nominal price or rent.

All such grants shall be conditional on the land being applied to the purposes for which the grants may have been made.

III. Crown lands shall be divided into two classes, viz., unoccupied and occupied. Classes into which divided.

IV. Land shall be considered as unoccupied unless proof, to the satisfaction of the Governor, shall be furnished by the holder, of occupation either on his own part or on that of persons from whom he derives his claim, or on both together, for a period of not less than ten years. Description of classes.

Unoccupied Lands.

V. Unoccupied lands shall be divided as follows : Extent of lots for sale.

For the Purposes of Sale.

In Port Louis.—Into lots not exceeding one sixth of an acre in extent.

In the Towns and Villages.—Into lots not exceeding one acre in extent.

In other parts of Mauritius. } Into such lots as the Governor
In the Dependencies. } shall approve.

For the purposes of Lease.

Into such lots, and in such manner, as the Governor shall approve. Extent of lots for lease in all localities.

VI. All definite sales shall be by public auction. Sales.

VII. The Surveyor-General shall give notice of the lands to be sold by public auction, in three consecutive numbers of the Notice of sale.

Government Gazette (the last number being that of the Saturday immediately preceding the sale), and for three days prior to the sale in two of the local daily papers, stating the place of sale, and upset prices, and notifying in general terms the locality and extent of the lots.

Schedule of lands for sale to be furnished to the vendue master.

VIII. The Surveyor-General shall, one week previous to the sale, furnish to the vendue master a schedule of the lands to be disposed of, together with the terms and conditions of the sale.

Value of buildings upon the land to be fixed by Surveyor General.

IX. Should there be any buildings upon the land to be disposed of, the vendue master shall, previous to the commencement of the sale, state the value fixed by the Surveyor-General upon such buildings, and such value, the purchaser of the land, if he be other than the owner of the buildings, shall be bound to pay to the said owner, unless the owner shall, at the time of the sale, elect to remove the buildings within one month from the date of the sale ; and failing their removal within that date, the owner shall be entitled to receive from the purchaser, and the purchaser shall be bound to pay to the owner, the value of the buildings as fixed by the Surveyor-General, but no more.

Adjudication of land.

X. Every sale shall commence with an upset price to be fixed by the Surveyor-General, and the land shall be adjudged to the highest bidder, provided his offer shall exceed such upset price, which shall in no case include the value of any buildings upon the ground.

Payment of first instalment of purchase money.

XI. Every purchaser shall, on the land being adjudged to him by the vendue master, sign the conditions of sale, pay down one tenth of the purchase money, receiving a receipt therefor from the vendue master, and give his bond, to be approved of by and received upon the responsibility of the vendue master, for the payment of the balance of the purchase money within one calendar month from the date of the sale.

Payment of balance of purchase money.

XII. The vendue master shall give to each purchaser an order from the Surveyor-General to pay before the end of one month, the amount of the balance of the purchase money to the collector of internal revenue, and at the close of the sale shall himself pay in the instalments already received, and at the same time deliver a list of the purchasers to the collector of the internal revenue.

Non-payment of balance forfeiture of first instalment.

XIII. Should the whole of the purchase money not be paid to the collector of internal revenue, in accordance with the conditions of the bond of the purchaser, the instalment of one tenth will be forfeited, and the land again put up for public auction.

Statement by the Vendue Master of land sold, &c.

XIV. Within seven days after the sale the vendue master will furnish the Surveyor-General with a statement showing the quantity of land sold, the prices at which the several lots were adjudged, the names of the purchasers, and the amounts paid by them, &c., in accordance with a form which shall be supplied for that purpose by the Surveyor-General.

Descriptive survey for title deed.

XV. The purchaser will, on obtaining the receipt of the collector of internal revenue for the balance of the purchase money, present the same at the office of the Surveyor-General, in order to receive the descriptive survey for his title deed, and the Surveyor-General will mark on the receipt the date of its

presentation, and the date upon which the descriptive survey was given to the purchaser.

XVI. A purchaser will be at liberty to pay to the vendue master, at the time of the sale, the whole of the purchase money; the amount will be paid in by the vendue master to the collector of internal revenue, and the receipt of the vendue master be presented at the office of the Surveyor-General, in order that the purchaser may receive his descriptive survey for his title deed. Payment of full amount of purchase money.

XVII. Leases shall be for such periods, and upon such terms and conditions as the Governor shall approve; and the rents for the same shall be invariably paid in advance. Leases.

XVIII. The expense of surveying a lot purchased or leased, of entering into legal possession thereof, and of the deed of sale or lease, shall in all cases be borne by the purchaser or lessee. Expense of survey, &c.

XIX. The purchaser or lessee shall put himself entirely "en règle" within four months from the date of the sale or lease, he shall take out a regular title deed from the Colonial Secretary's office, which deed must be registered in the supreme court, in the land court, and in the Surveyor-General's office, but no title deed will be issued until the whole of the purchase money, in cases of sale, or of the first year's rent, in cases of lease, shall have been paid to the collector of internal revenue. Delay in taking out title deed, &c.

XX. Persons desirous of having the opportunity of purchasing at public auction lands which have not been advertised for sale, or of obtaining a lease of the same, must submit a written application to the Governor, stating in general terms the locality, boundaries, area, &c., of the land required. Application for sale or lease.

Occupied lands.

XXI. Persons desirous of purchasing or obtaining the lease of occupied lands must submit for the consideration of the Governor a written application stating the situation and boundaries of the same, and in requesting a private sale any claims which they conceive that they possess in accordance with Art. IV. of these regulations. Application to be made for lease or sale.

XXII. Should a private sale or a lease be granted by the Governor, the applicant will, on reciving a notification of the same, be required to apply at the office of the Surveyor-General, to receive an authority for the payment of the purchase money or rent, as the case may be, to the collector of internal revenue, whose receipt is then to be submitted to the Surveyor-General, by whom the descriptive survey for the title deed will be furnished to the applicant. Payment of purchase money, &c. Descriptive Survey.

XXIII. In the event of the applicant not taking out his title deed within the period prescribed in the reply from the Colonial Secretary's office to his application, the ground may, with the approval of the Governor, be considered as unoccupied land, and be disposed of in accordance with the regulations in reference thereto. Delay in taking out Title Deed.

Pas géometriques.

XXIV. The pas géometriques, extending inland to a distance of 250 French feet from highwater mark, parallel to the line of

coast, and which, under the existing law, are inalienable, shall for the present be leased in such a manner as the Governor may approve.

XXV. Such extent of the pas géometriques does not, however, include land which may have been granted down to the water's edge prior to the 5th May 1807.

XXVI. The Governor shall be at liberty to withdraw, whenever circumstances may render it necessary, any portion of the pas géometriques which may be required for the formation of villages, fishing or prison establishments, landing places, harbours, &c., or for other purposes of public utility.

Jouissances.

XXVII. No new jouissances, either limited or unlimited, of Crown lands, shall be granted after the 30th June 1864.

XXVIII. Persons holding existing jouissances will be required to exchange them for grants in perpetuity, or in lease, as the Governor shall determine, after report by the Surveyor-General, due regard being had to the terms of their title of jouissance.

XXIX. In cases of limited jouissances deeds of lease for the unexpired portion of the jouissance shall be issued to the holders of the lands on terms and conditions in accordance, as far as possible, with those of the original jouissance, but subject to the approval of the Governor.

XXX. In cases of unlimited jouissance title deeds will be issued for such periods and upon such terms and conditions as the Governor may approve.

XXXI. At the close of the lease granted in lieu of either a limited or unlimited jouissances it shall be wholly within the option of the Governor to determine as to whether any extension of the same shall be granted. If granted, it shall be upon such terms and conditions as the Governor may deem proper, under the then existing circumstances ; if the extension be not granted, the lessee shall be bound, within a period to be fixed by the Government, to remove all buildings, and vacate the ground; and failing their removal within such specified period the Government shall have the option of either taking the buildings at a price to be fixed by arbiters to be mutually chosen, and in case of the arbiters differing in opinion by an umpire to be named by the arbiters ; or of disposing of them by public auction, the proceeds of the sale, after deducting all expenses, to be paid by the Government to the former lessee.

These regulations to come into force at the date of publication, but not to interfere with sales already advertised.

These regulations to come in force in place of those approved by his Excellency the Governor in Executive Council on the 26th January 1853, which are to be no longer in force.

Passed at a meeting of the Executive Council held at Government House on Tuesday the 21st day of June 1864.

J. L. Wildman,
Acting Secretary to the Executive Council.

Appendix No. 35.

British Guiana.

(No. 4. of 1864.)

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Immigrants.

Ordinance enacted

By his Excellency Francis Hincks, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., with the Advice and Consent of the Honorable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting. Be it known—

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to immigrants: be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows :— Preamble.

PART I.

Introductory Provisions.

1. This Ordinance shall commence and take effect on the first day of April in this present year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. Commencement of Ordinance.

2. On this Ordinance coming into operation, the several Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in the schedule A hereunto annexed shall be, and the same are hereby repealed: provided always, that all immigrants already introduced into this colony shall have and enjoy all and singular the same privileges, rights, and immunities as to commutation and changing their employers during their existing terms of indenture as they had and enjoyed previous to the taking effect hereof; and provided further, that all existing rights, claims, and preferential liens of the colony shall be in no way prejudiced or affected by such repeal. Repeal section. Proviso.

3. This Ordinance shall be divided into fifteen parts :— Division of Ordinance into parts.

The first part relating to introductory provisions.
The second part to the officers of the immigration department.
The third part to applications for immigrants.
The fourth part to allotments of immigrants.
The fifth part to indentures of immigrants on introduction.
The sixth part to the payment of indenture fees.
The seventh part to the renewal of indentures and industrial certificates.

The eighth part to registers and statistical returns.
The ninth part to the official visits of the Immigration Agent-General.
The tenth part to the rights and duties of the Colonial Receiver-General.
The eleventh part to the duties and liabilities of employers.
The twelfth part to the duties and liabilities of immigrants.
The thirteenth part to the medical and sanitary care of immigrants.
The fourteenth part to back passages and the departure of immigrants from the colony.
The fifteenth part to legal procedure.

Short Title.

4. In citing this Ordinance in any other Ordinance, and in all legal instruments, it shall be enough to use the expression "The Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864."

Interpretation clause.

5. In the construction of this Ordinance the word "Governor" shall mean the officer administering the government of the colony for the time being; the words "Receiver-General" shall mean the Assistant Receiver-General, as well as the Colonial Receiver-General; the words "Immigration Agent-General" shall also mean any sub-immigration agent; the words "emigration agent" shall mean any sub-emigration agent as well as the emigration agent in India, China, or elsewhere; the words "stipendiary justice" shall include any special justice of the peace and the police magistrate of Georgetown, and also any superintendent of rivers, creeks, Crown lands, and forests; the word "plantation" shall mean any sugar, cocoa, coffee, plaintain, rice, or cotton plantation or estate, or any other land under cultivation to the extent of five acres, or any cattle or sheep farm, or any woodcutting establishment; the word "employer" shall mean the proprietor or lessee of any plantation, or the attorney of such proprietor, or the manager for the time being in charge of any such plantation or estate; the word "manager" shall mean the person for the time being having the personal charge or superintendence of any such plantation; the word "immigrant" shall mean and include all immigrants already introduced and who may hereafter be introduced into the colony, at the expense of the Treasury of Great Britain, or at the expense of the colony, or who may have been introduced into the said colony in any other way, or become resident therein, and who shall enter into an indenture to perform service as labourers on any plantation; the word "labourer" and the words "agricultural labourer" shall mean any immigrant employed as a labourer in any way on any such plantation; the word "adult" shall mean any immigrant of or above the age of fifteen years; the word "minor" shall mean any immigrant of or above the age of one year and under the age of fifteen years; the word "infant" shall mean all immigrant children under the age of one year; the word "ship" shall mean ship or vessel of any description; the words "police

officer" shall mean police officers, of whatever grade or rank in the police service they may be, as well as rural constables; and unless there be something repugnant thereunto any word denoting the singular number or the male sex shall be taken to mean and include any number of persons and things and both sexes.

Forms in Schedule may be used.

6. The several forms in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed may be used for and in respect of the several matters therein mentioned; and the Governor, with the approval of the Court of Policy, may from time to time cause such forms to be varied or altered, and also additional forms to be framed, as occasion may require; and such varied, altered, or additional forms shall have the same force and effect as if the same were specially set forth and annexed in the schedule to this Ordinance, and were incorporated therein: provided always, that all such varied, altered, or additional forms as relate to registers required to be kept, and whereof extracts are by this Ordinance made evidence, or as relate to returns by this Ordinance required to be furnished under penalties, shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Exemption from stamp duty.

7. All indentures made and entered into according to the provisions of this Ordinance, and all certificates of such indentures, shall be exempt from stamp duty.

Immigration fund.

8. As on and from the 1st day of January 1863 a fund is hereby declared to have been established, called "The Immigration Fund," which fund shall be charged with the whole annual cost of immigration, including the expense of the introduction of immigrants, the support of such establishments as have exclusive reference to such introduction, the protection, care, and supervision of immigrants, the providing Indian immigrants who may have or may hereafter become entitled to be provided at the expense of the colony as herein-after mentioned with passages back to the port whence they sailed from India, and with the payment of such sums of money as are herein-after mentioned to such Indian immigrants so entitled who may enter into an indenture for a further term of five years; and such fund shall be credited out of the general revenue of the said colony with one third of all the charges made against the said fund, and with all sums of money paid by the employers of immigrants for indenture fees herein-after mentioned, and with such duties specially paid by the proprietors of plantations, as the Governor and Court of Policy, with the financial representatives in Combined Court assembled, shall, from time to time annually impose.

Ordinance No. 30 of 1862 not to apply to Indian and Chinese immigrants heretofore introduced.

9. The provisions of Ordinance No. 30 of 1862 shall not be deemed or taken to have applied to immigrants from India and China introduced into this colony prior to the taking effect of this Ordinance, notwithstanding the terms in which the indentures have been made out, but any such immigrant indentured for five years may, at his option, have his indenture cancelled at the expiration of the third or fourth year, on the same conditions as if the original indenture had been made for three years only, under the Ordinances in force prior to the taking effect of Ordinance No. 30 of 1862.

Reductions of contract duty legalized.

10. The reduction made by the Colonial Receiver-General in the amount of indenture fees payable under the fifteenth section of Ordinance No. 1 of 1860, by employers, upon the allotment of the Indian immigrants introduced into this colony by the ship Statesman in the year 1862, is hereby sanctioned and confirmed, and declared legal and valid; and in like manner all other reductions in the amount of indenture fees payable on allotment heretofore made by the Colonial Receiver-General, with the sanction of the Governor, are hereby sanctioned and confirmed, and declared legal and valid, anything in said Ordinance No. 1 of 1860, or in any other Ordinance, to the contrary contained in anywise notwithstanding.

Rights of Chinese immigrants introduced in year 1859.

11. Every Chinese immigrant who was introduced into this colony during the year 1859 shall be deemed and taken to have been so introduced in conformity with and shall be subject to all the provisions of Ordinance No. 17. of 1858, and the forms of contracts adopted by the Immigration Agent-General, and signed by him, shall be deemed and taken to be valid, binding, and effectual upon all such immigrants, and upon the employers to whom they were allotted, in conformity with the provisions of the above-recited Ordinance.

Rights of female Chinese immigrants not under indenture.

12. All female Chinese immigrants not under indenture of service, but allotted on their introduction into the colony to the proprietors of certain plantations on which they have become located, under the Ordinances hitherto in force, are hereby declared to be entitled to such house and hospital accommodation, and to such medical attendance, medicines, nourishment, and maintenance, and to the services of a competent nurse in case of sickness, in the same manner as the male Chinese immigrants who were allotted with them on their introduction into the colony.

Provision in case of married Chinese immigrants being re-indentured.

13. If by virtue of any of the Ordinances hereby repealed any male Chinese immigrant having a wife or reputed wife be reindentured for any portion of his unexpired term of service to the proprietor of any plantation, other than the plantation to which he had been allotted, such last-mentioned proprietor shall pay to the proprietor of the plantation to which such male Chinese immigrant may have been allotted a sum of money in respect to the sum paid by him on the introduction and allotment of such female immigrant, proportionate to the sum paid by him on the introduction into the colony of the said male Chinese immigrant.

Provision in case of married Chinese immigrants commuting.

14. If by virtue of any of the Ordinances hereby repealed any such male Chinese immigrant should commute for any portion of his unexpired term of service, he shall, in addition to the sum paid in commutation for himself, also pay by way of commutation for such female Chinese immigrant a sum in respect to the sum paid by the proprietor of the plantation to whom such female Chinese immigrant was allotted proportionate to the sum such male Chinese immigrant may pay; and thereupon, and so also in any case of re-indenture under the last preceding section, such female Chinese immigrant shall be entitled to a "certificate of industrial residence" or otherwise, in the same manner as the

male Chinese immigrant whom she may so accompany ; and so also in respect to any child of such male Chinese immigrant, so re-indentured or who may may so commute as aforesaid: provided always, that in the case of any women cohabiting as aforesaid, but not being legally the wife of such male Chinese immigrant, if such male and female Chinese immigrants shall mutually declare before the Immigration Agent-General that they no longer cohabit together, then and in such case such male Chinese immigrant shall be dealt with as to re-indenture or commutation in the same manner as if he had not cohabited with such woman as his wife.

Governor and Court of Policy may proclaim places from which immigration on bounty is permitted, and may fix rates and duration of voyage.

15. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, may from time to time, by proclamation, name the ports or places from which immigration on bounty is permitted to this colony, and may fix such rate of bounty as to him shall seem just for indemnifying the person at whose charge any immigrant may be introduced into this colony for the expense of his maintenance and passage from the port of his embarkation to this colony, and shall in his proclamation to be issued for that purpose declare the number of weeks deemed necessary for the voyage of any ship or vessel from such respective ports or places to this colony: provided always, that no rate of bounty shall be fixed, and that no bounty shall be allowed, for the importation of any immigrant above the age of 40 years, unless such immigrant shall be one of a family of immigrants arriving in the same vessel; and provided further, that no bounty or passage money shall be paid for any greater number of immigrants imported by any one vessel from the island of Madeira from any of the islands of the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, Canary Islands, and other places of similar distance, than at the rate of one immigrant for each ton of the measurement of such vessel ; and provided also, that no bounty or passage money shall be paid for any greater number of immigrants imported by any one vessel from any port in the North American continent from which immigration may be permitted by Her Majesty's Government than at the rate of one statute adult per ton register in the case of vessels sailing from any such port between the first day of April and the thirtieth day of September in each year, both days inclusive, or at the rate of two statute adults for every three tons register in the case of vessels sailing from any such port between the first day of October and the thirty-first day of March in each year, both days inclusive.

As to validity of contracts with immigrants from Africa.

16. No contract, except by permission of Her Majesty's Government previously had and obtained, entered into by any employer with any immigrant from any part of India, or from any part of the African Continent, or from the Island of Madagascar, or from any other island adjacent to the coast of the African Continent, and inhabited by the negro race, shall be valid, unless the same shall be made within this colony.

Contracts made in any British possession inthe West Indies to perform agri-

17. Every contract or indenture for service as an agricultural labourer in this colony, made in any other British possession in the West Indies, between any employer or the agent of any

cultural service in this colony valid in certain cases.

employer in this colony, and any person then being in any other such British possession, shall be as valid and effectual as if entered in to within this colony: provided that no such contract or indenture shall be for a term of service exceeding three years, and that every such contract or indenture shall be signed by both the parties thereto, and that the signature or mark attached to any such contract or indenture of every person so being in such other British possession shall be made in the presence of a justice of the peace residing in the place in which any such contract or indenture is entered into, and that such justice shall certify that the said signature or mark was made voluntarily by such person, and that the contents of such contract or indenture had been fully explained by him to and had been apparently fully understood by such person; and every signature purporting to be the signature of any such justice of the peace shall be held and taken to be genuine without any proof thereof; but any person who may dispute the genuineness of such signature shall be at liberty to prove that such signature is not genuine: provided also, that no such contract or indenture shall be valid within the colony unless the foregoing conditions have been complied with.

Governor may extend provisions of preceding section to any part of the North American Continent from which immigration is permitted.

18. It shall be lawful for the Governor, by proclamation, from time to time to extend the provisions of the last preceding section to any part or parts of the North American continent from which immigration may be permitted by Her Majesty's Government, subject to such regulations with respect to the granting of licences, the chartering of ships, and the number of passengers to be carried in them, as he may from time to time, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, think fit to declare in that behalf; and in every such case all of the said provisions with respect to the powers and duties of justices of the peace, and to their signatures, shall extend and apply to consuls, vice-consuls, and other consular officers appointed by Her Majesty, and acting in such parts of the said continent as are not comprised within Her Majesty's dominions.

PART II.

Of the Officers of the Immigration Department.

Payment of emigration agents abroad.

19. Whereas certain persons have been and others may hereafter be appointed emigration agents by Her Majesty, to superintend the immigration of labourers from divers places to Her Majesty's colonies in the West Indies and British Guiana; it is hereby enacted, that the Governor may from time to time pay a part of the salary or remuneration granted by Her Majesty to any or either of such agents as are now or may be hereafter so appointed, in proportion to the number of emigrants which may be sent to this colony, or in such other manner as may be determined by the Governor and Court of Policy, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

20. The Governor may pay the amount of any necessary expense incurred at any port or place at which any such agent is now or may be appointed, for the collection, maintenance, and conveyance of emigrants to this colony ; and the Governor may also pay all just and reasonable expenditure caused by and necessarily incidental to the sending back of any Indian immigrants entitled as herein-after mentioned to be provided at the expense of the said colony with passages back to the port whence they sailed from India. Payment of expenses incurred abroad.

21. Her Majesty may appoint fit and proper persons to be emigration agents, to superintend as aforesaid the emigration of labourers from any of the ports of the East Indies, China, or elsewhere, to this colony ; and such emigration agents, with the sanction of Her Majesty, may appoint fit and proper persons to be sub-emigration agents, clerks, interpreters, and such other persons as may be necessary ; and such emigration agents shall transmit to the Governor their accounts, with proper vouchers, at such times as he shall direct ; and such emigration agents, sub-emigration agents, clerks, interpreters, or other persons so employed as aforesaid shall respectively hold office during pleasure, and their salaries shall be subject to the approval of the Combined Court. Appointment of emigration officers abroad.

22. Her Majesty may appoint an Immigration Agent-General, and such number of sub-immigration agents, clerks, interpreters, or other persons residing within the said colony as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the immigration department, and as may be from time to time annually voted and provided for by the Combined Court ; and such Immigration Agent-General, sub-immigration agents, clerks, interpreters, and other persons shall respectively hold office during pleasure, and shall have and receive such salaries as the Combined Court shall annually assign to them ; and all expenses which may be incurred by the officers aforesaid in travelling in the performance of their respective duties, under the provisions of this Ordinance, and for which they shall produce proper vouchers, shall be paid ; and the Immigration Agent-General, and each of the sub-immigration agents, shall respectively give security by himself and two sureties jointly and severally, to such an amount as may be determined by the Governor and Court of Policy, for the faithful performance of his duties, and for the due accounting for and payment of all sums of money received by him. Appointment and salaries of immigration officers in this colony.

23. Her Majesty may appoint some duly licensed medical practitioner to be medical inspector of estates hospitals in this colony, and such medical inspector shall be paid such salary as the Combined Court shall determine ; and all expenses which may be incurred by the medical inspector in travelling in the performance of his duties under the thirteenth part of this Ordinance, and for whch he shall produce proper vouchers, shall be paid. Appointment and salary of medical inspector of estates hospitals.

24. Nothing herein contained shall invalidate the several appointments of emigration agents, sub-emigration agents, clerks, interpreters, or other persons now in office, or employed as afore- Ordinance not to affect existing appointments.

said, beyond the limits of the colony, or of the Immigration Agent-General, or of the sub-immigration agents, or any of the clerks, interpreters, or other persons now in office, and employed in the said immigration department within the colony, or of the medical inspector of estates hospitals, or shall be held to require any of the said officers or other persons to be re-appointed : provided always, that the Immigration Agent-General and sub-immigration agents shall respectively be bound to give security as aforesaid, within three months from the taking effect of this Ordinance.

PART III.

Of Applications for Immigrants.

Employers to make application in writing to Governor for immigrants.

25. Any employer desirous of obtaining the services of any immigrants upon his plantation shall, on or before the first day of March in each year, or such other day in each year as may be from time to time fixed by the Governor, and notified in the Official Gazette, make application in writing to the Governor for such number of each description of immigrants as he may require during the then next ensuing immigration season, which is calculated to extend from the first day of October in the year in which the application is made until the first day of October in the year then next following, or during such number of seasons as shall be specified in such application ; and in such application the employer shall set forth the name and situation of the plantation on which he wishes such immigrants to be located, and the names of the proprietors or lessees of the said plantation ; and at the same time such employer shall, in the said application, undertake to pay the indenture fees in respect to such immigrants, and to have prepared before their arrival comfortable and sufficient dwelling-house accommodation, and suitable and sufficient medical attendance and hospital accommodation for such immigrants.

Application not to be affected by death of insolvency of employer or sale of the plantation.

26. No such application shall be rendered invalid or be in any way affected by reason of the death, insolvency, or absence of the employer by whom such application was made, nor by reason of the sale by private contract or at execution, or by the Administrator-General, of the plantation in respect to which such application has been made.

Application by lessee.

27. Every such application, if made by or on the part of the lessee of any plantation, shall be accompanied by a consent in writing of the proprietor, in which case the plantation shall be liable and responsible in all respects as if the application had been made by the proprietor ; and in default of such consent the lessee shall be bound to show to the satisfaction of the Governor that he is prepared to pay in cash on allotment the full amount of indenture fees payable in respect of all immigrants so applied for by him ; otherwise such application shall not be complied with.

Application by mortgagor.

28. If any such application shall be made by or on the part of the proprietor of a plantation under mortgage, and if the mort-

gagee or his representative shall object in writing to such application being complied with, it shall be the duty of the Governor, if he shall consider such objection well founded, to refuse to grant such application, unless the proprietor shall satisfy him that he is prepared to pay in cash on allotment the full amount of indenture fees payable as aforesaid.

Upon failure of applicant to pay on allotment the amount to be recovered by summary execution.

29. If on any allotment of immigrants being made the employer shall neglect or refuse to pay, either wholly in cash or partly in cash and partly in promissory notes, as provided by this Ordinance, the amount of indenture fees payable in respect of such allotment, the whole thereof shall thereupon fall due and become payable in cash, and the same may be forthwith recovered by summary execution against the said plantation: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall apply to plantations under lease in any case in which the consent of the proprietor shall not have been obtained, except to the extent of the interest of such lessee in his lease; and provided further, that in any case in which a lessee shall have paid in cash on the allotment of immigrants, he shall, on the expiration of his lease, be entitled to have such immigrants transferred for the unexpired terms of their indentures to any employer who, with the sanction of the Governor, may be willing to accept their services, and to compensate such lessee for such unexpired terms.

Colony to have a continuing preferent lien.

30. In case any plantation, in respect to which promissory notes shall have been given by any employer under this Ordinance, shall be sold by private contract, or at execution, or by the Administrator-General, or shall devolve by inheritance, devise, or otherwise, the preferent lien of the colony upon such plantation for the amount of all such promissory notes, with interest, shall subsist and continue, notwithstanding such sale, and notwithstanding any transport or letters of decree executed in consequence of such sale, and notwithstanding any such devolution.

In case of sale of plantation the purchaser to give new promissory notes.

31 Immediately upon such sale by private contract, or by execution, or by the Administrator General, the purchaser shall be bound to make and deliver to the Receiver-General, on behalf of the colony, new promissory notes, in lieu of the outstanding notes, in respect to all immigrants allotted to the said plantation, payable at the same dates at such outstanding notes, with interest thereon, as from the day of sale; and if any such purchaser shall neglect or refuse, on demand by the Receiver-General, to make and deliver such new promissory notes as aforesaid, the whole of such outstanding promissory notes shall immediately fall due and become payable in cash, and the same may be forthwith recovered by summary execution against such plantation.

The granting of applications not to be compulsory.

32. Nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to render it compulsory on the Governor to comply with any application for immigrants, in any case in which he shall see just cause for not granting the same.

PART IV.

Of Allotments of Immigrants.

Proceedings on arrival of vessel with immigrants.

33. On the arrival in the port of Georgetown of any ship having immigrants on board, the Immigration Agent-General and the health officer of the port shall forthwith go on board such ship, and shall ascertain by personal inspection of the said ship and immigrants whether the provisions of the Statute 18 and 19 Victoria, chapter 104. commonly called "The Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," in the case of ships from China, and of the Statute 18 and 19 Victoria, chapter 119, commonly called "The Passengers' Act, 1855," and the provisions of any other Statute now or hereafter to be in force, so far as they may be applicable, have been complied with or not: and the Immigration Agent-General, with the assistance of the health officer, shall personally muster and carefully inspect such immigrants, and shall determine, when necessary, the ages of all immigrants, and more especially the ages of all minor and infant immigrants, and shall separate such as in their opinion are not able-bodied labourers, and not physically capable of performing service as agricultural labourers, from those who are able-bodied, and capable of performing such service: and said Immigration Agent-General and health officer shall, on the discharge and disembarkation of such immigrants, report separately the result of such muster and inspection; and the health officer shall daily visit the immigrants until they are all discharged from the ship in which they were introduced, and shall also daily visit such of them as may be in the immigration depôt.

Health officer to cause the sick to be sent to the Colonial Hospital.

34. Before any allotment is made the health officer and the surgeon superintendent of the ship shall carefully examine the sick, if any, on board, and the health officer shall cause such of the sick to be sent to the Colonial Hospital as he may consider ought at once to be removed, together with a list in duplicate (No. 1.) of the immigrants so to be sent, signed by the health officer and the said surgeon, containing the names of the immigrants, the numbers by which they were respectively designated on board ship, their sex, age, disease, treatment, and the length of time under treatment.

Allotment of immigrants.

35. The allotments of the immigrants shall be made on board to the several employers in such manner as shall be directed by the Governor; and the Immigration Agent-General, on the production by any such employer of the receipt of the Colonial Receiver-General for the payment of the indenture fees in respect to the immigrants composing any such allotment, shall order them to be delivered to the said employer.

Immigrants allotted for the service of public departments.

36. The Immigration Agent-General may, with the sanction of the Governor, allot and indenture such immigrants as may be required for the public service of the colony to the head of the department in which such immigrant may be employed, who shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be considered the employer of such immigrant.

Children not to be separated from their parents.

37. In making allotments the Immigration Agent-General shall take care that children under the age of fifteen years are not separated from their parents or natural guardians and protectors, and that relatives are so allotted as to accompany each other, and that even friends are not separated, unless from circumstances such separation shall be unavoidable.

Upon failure of employer to pay on allotment the immigrant to be located in the depôt at his expense.

38. If any employer to whom an allotment may be made do not pay such sum as may be due in cash in respect to such allotment, and take away the immigrants so allotted to him within four days after notice of such allotment shall have been given to him, the Immigration Agent-General shall cause such immigrants to be landed and temporarily located in the immigration depôt: and the said employer shall pay to the said Immigration Fund at the rate of tenpence a day for every adult immigrant, and half that sum for every minor immigrant for so long a period as the immigrants composing such allotment shall remain in the said depôt; and there shall be no fraction of a day allowed, and the time shall begin to run from the time of the landing of such immigrants: and the employer shall pay the said amount to the Colonial Receiver-General within seven days after the delivery to him of an account thereof certified by the Immigration Agent-General, and in default of payment the same shall be recovered by summary execution.

Immigrant not immediately provided with employment on arrival to be located in the depôt at expense of Immigration Fund.

39. If, from any cause, any immigrants on their arrival in the colony shall not immediately be provided with employment, the Immigration Agent-General shall, with the sanction of the Governor, provide such immigrants with food and lodging in the immigration depôt, until the means of earning their own subsistence can be procured for them: and on the account for such expenditure being duly certified by the Immigration Agent-General, the same, if approved of by the Governor, shall be paid out of the Immigration Fund.

On completion of disembarkation the Immigration Agent-General to report to Governor.

40. On the completion of the disembarkation of the immigrants, the Immigration Agent-General shall send in a general report to the Governor in respect to the said immigrants and ship, and shall enclose therein the surgeon superintendent's return of deaths and births (No. 2.) the certificate of the surgeon superintendent of the covenants and conditions of the charter-party having been complied with on the part of the owners of the said ship the report of the health officer, and the certificate of the amount due for freight to the owners of such ship (No. 3.), and he shall also send to the Colonial Book-keeper a return showing the distribution of the immigrants by such ship.

Immigrants to be indentured and certificates and indenture lists to be given.

41. On the due completion of every allotment, the Immigration Agent-General shall cause each of the adult and minor immigrants included in such allotment to be indentured to their employer, according to the Form No. 4. in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed, and every such indenture shall be kept in his office, and he shall deliver to each of the said immigrants a certificate of indenture, signed by him, and he shall also deliver to the employer an indenture list of the said immigrants, signed

by him ; and such certificates and lists shall be in the Forms Nos. 5 and 6 respectively contained in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed : and such certificates and lists, and each of them, shall be admitted in all courts in this colony as sufficient evidence that the immigrants therein named are indentured as mentioned in such certificates and lists.

Issue of duplicate certificate.

42. If any such immigrant shall at any time thereafter require a duplicate of his certificate of indenture, he shall, on payment to the Receiver-General of the sum of twenty-four cents, be entitled to demand and receive such duplicate from the Immigration Agent-General.

Issue of duplicate indenture list.

43. If any such employer shall at any time thereafter require any duplicate of his indenture list of immigrants, he shall, on payment to the Receiver-General at the rate of ten cents for the insertion of the name of each immigrant, the whole amount in no case, however, to exceed five dollars, be entitled to demand and receive such duplicate from the Immigration Agent-General.

PART V.

On the Indentures of Immigrants on Introduction.

Indentures of immigrants from China and India.

44. Every male immigrant from any part of China, and every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, shall, on arrival in this colony, be indentured to the proprietor of the plantation to which such immigrant may be allotted for the term of five years : provided always, that it shall be lawful for the emigration agent in China, if thereto authorized by the Governor and Court of Policy, to guarantee and bind the colony to allow to Chinese immigrants such or any of the rights of commutation and of changing their employers, or of assigning allotments of wages to be earned in this colony, as such immigrants have hitherto enjoyed, or as it may be considered expedient to allow to them, and he may also, if so authorized, make them advances, to be repaid in this colony ; and in every such case the indentures of such immigrants shall be conditioned accordingly, and due annotation thereof made on the certificates of indenture and on the indenture lists ; and provided further, that if the said emigration agent in China shall have entered or shall enter into any indenture or contract with any native of China about to emigrate to this colony, according to the provisions of Ordinance No. 19. of 1860, every such indenture or contract shall continue in full force and effect on the arrival of any such immigrant in this colony, and for the full term thereof, anything in this Ordinance in any way to the contrary notwithstanding; and every such Chinese immigrant shall be deemed to be indentured within the meaning of this Ordinance.

Indentures made in China to be attested by the emigration agent at port of embarkation.

45. Every indenture for the performance of service as an agricultural labourer in this colony, which shall be made by and with the sanction of the emigration agent in China, testified by his being a party to such indenture, shall be binding on the

parties thereto for the term therein mentioned, not exceeding the said term of five years, to be computed from the day of arrival of the ship in the port of Georgetown ; and every such indenture may be in the Form No. 7. in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed, and shall be signed with the name or mark of such immigrant, or with the name or mark of some person lawfully acting on the behalf of such immigrant ; and such signatures shall be attested by the emigration agent at the port of embarkation, who shall also declare that the said signature was made voluntarily by such immigrant, and that the contents of such indenture had been explained by him to and were apparently fully understood by such immigrant ; and every signature, purporting to be the signature of any such emigration agent, shall be held and taken to be genuine, without any proof thereof ; but any person who may dispute the genuineness of such signature shall be at liberty to prove that such signature is not genuine.

Also to be conformed on arrival to the provisions of this Ordinance.

46. Every indenture made in China shall, on the arrival in this colony of any Chinese immigrant, be submitted to the Immigration Agent-General, who shall, if necessary, make such alterations therein for the benefit of the immigrant as he shall judge requisite to render the same conformable to the provisions of this Ordinance ; and the employer to whom the immigrant may be allotted shall sign such indenture as so altered, and the same, being signed also by the Immigration Agent-General, shall be binding on the said employer and immigrant, and valid, in the same manner as if made originally in China.

Allotment of female Chinese immigrants.

47. Every Chinese female immigrant introduced into this colony shall, if married either in China or in this colony, be allotted to the plantation to which her husband may be allotted ; and if such female immigrant be unmarried and a minor she shall be allotted to the plantation to which her father, if alive, or her mother, if he be dead, or if such female immigrant be a bastard, may be allotted ; and if an adult and unmarried, she shall be allotted to such plantation as she may wish ; and the employer to whom any such female immigrant may be allotted shall provide for her such dwelling-house and hospital accommodation as aforesaid, and shall secure to her, when sick, such medical attendance, medicines, and maintenance, and the services of such nurse as aforesaid, in every respect as in the case of male Chinese immigrants under indenture.

Female Chinese immigrants to enter into contracts of residence.

48. Every Chinese female immigrant introduced into this colony shall, on allotment, enter into a contract with her employer in the presence of the Immigration Agent-General, according to the Form No. 8. in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed, binding her to residence on the plantation to which she may be allotted for the term of five years ; and any such female immigrant committing a breach of such contract shall be liable to be dealt with and punished in manner provided by this Ordinance in the case of immigrants deserting from the plantations to which they are indentured ; but no such female immigrant shall be bound to work or to perform any labour whatever.

Liberated Africans to be divided into two classes.

49. All liberated Africans introduced as immigrants into this colony shall be divided into two classes ; and the first class shall include all those who, upon the inspection of the Immigration Agent-General and the health officer of the port, shall be considered to be of or above the age of fifteen years ; and the second class shall include all those who, upon such inspection as aforesaid, shall be considered to be under the age of fifteen years.

Indentures of liberated Africans of the first class, and of immigrants from the African continent.

50. Every liberated African of the first class, every immigrant of the negro race from any part of the African continent or from any island adjacent thereto, shall, on arrival, be indentured to the employer to whom such immigrant may be allotted for the term of five years : provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the consent of the Court of Policy, to discharge any indentured liberated Africans from their indentures at the expiration of three years from the respective dates thereof, and upon doing so to release their employers from the proportionate part of the indenture fees paid by them.

Indentures of liberated Africans of the second class.

51. All liberated Africans of the second class shall be indentured until they shall have attained the age of twenty years, according to the Form No. 9. in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed, and subject to all the provisions therein contained ; and all such liberated Africans of the second class shall be allowed one afternoon in each week, to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of receiving education and religious instruction ; and any manager or other person in charge of a plantation preventing the attendance of any such African at any school on any such afternoon as aforesaid, or obstructing the minister of the parish, or any minister of religion or licensed schoolmaster duly authorized hereto by the Governor in visiting and instructing any such African, or neglecting or refusing to provide a fit and proper place, if required so to do by the Inspector of Schools, for the communication of such instruction, shall forfeit and pay a sum of five dollars for each such offence, to be recovered on the complaint of the Inspector of Schools, or any one authorized by him in writing.

Indentures of immigrants from North America, Cape de Verd Islands, and the British West Indies.

52. Every immigrant from any part of the North American continent from which immigration may be permitted by Her Majesty's Government, or from the Cape de Verd Islands, or from any British possession in the West Indies, not being an immigrant introduced on bounty or under a special contract in that behalf, shall, on arrival, be indentured to the employer to which such immigrant may be allotted for the term of three years : provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Governor to require that all immigrants who may be so introduced on bounty from the North American continent shall, on arrival, be indentured to such employers or masters as the Governor may approve, for any term not exceeding one year.

Indentures of immigrants from Madeira, the Azores, and Canary Islands.

53. Every immigrant introduced into this colony from the island of Madeira, or from any island of the Azores, or the Canary Islands, not being introduced under a special contract in that behalf shall, on arrival, be indentured to the employer to whom such immigrant may be allotted for the term of two years.

54. Every minor immigrant, except minor liberated African immigrants, shall be under the same indenture of service, and for the same term of service, as adults of the same race, and shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of this Ordinance, in the same manner as adult immigrants; and all infant and minor immigrants shall be entitled to all and every of the privileges, advantages, and immunities of adult immigrants; and no infant immigrant shall be indentured, and no minor immigrant shall be compelled to perform service on any plantation, although under indenture, until he attains the age of seven years.

Minor immigrants to be indentured in the same way as adults.

55. In the event of any plantation on which any immigrants may be under indenture being sold, either by private contract, or at execution sale, or by the Administrator-General, or being leased, or devolving by inheritance, devise, or otherwise, such immigrants shall render the same service to the purchaser, lessee, heir, devisee, or other new employer, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and for the same term, as they would have been bound to render to their original employer.

Indentures to subsist notwithstanding sale or devolution of the plantation.

56. No indenture shall be cancelled or made void by agreement between the employer and the immigrant party thereto, or otherwise, except with the consent and sanction of the Governor, and, in the case of an immigrant indentured for his first term of service, except on the payment to the Receiver-General of the one third of the expenditure incurred in the introduction of such immigrant into the colony, as herein-after mentioned, which payment shall be placed to the credit of the Immigration Fund.

No indenture to be cancelled except with the sanction of the Governor.

57. If on arrival in the colony it shall happen that any immigrant has been introduced not fit to perform service as an agricultural labourer, the Immigration Agent-General, with the sanction of the Governor, may indenture such immigrant, with or without the payment, or with the payment of a part only, of the indenture fee herein-after mentioned, for such term of service as such immigrant would have been indentured if capable of performing service as an agricultural labourer, and to perform such other service as such immigrant may be willing and fit to perform; and such immigrant shall have the same privileges and advantages as other immigrants, and be provided, in case of sickness, with medical care and attendance, and proper medicine, nourishment, and maintenance, either by being sent to one of the public hospitals at the expense of the employer, or by being otherwise so provided in a manner satisfactory to the Immigration Agent-General.

Provision in case of immigrant not fit to perform agricultural service.

58. If within three months from the allotment of any immigrant, not being indentured under the provisions of the last preceding section, it shall appear that such immigrant has any disease, malady, or other disability as may render such immigrant permanently unable to perform service under indenture, and if the employer of such immigrant shall send to the Immigration Agent-General a certificate under the hand of the medical practitioner of the plantation, stating the disease, malady, or disability with which such immigrant may be afflicted, and that such medical practitioner is of opinion that such immigrant is

Provision in case of immigrant permanently unable to work.

permanently unable to perform such service, with his reasons for such opinion, it shall be lawful for the Governor, on the report of the Immigration Agent-General, to direct, if he shall so think fit, that such immigrant shall be admitted into any one of the public institutions of the colony as may be best adapted to afford the comforts necessary to such immigrant; and the indenture shall thereupon be cancelled, and the indenture fee paid in respect to such immigrant shall be repaid by the Receiver-General to the employer of such immigrant, and the same shall be charged to the Immigration Fund.

Immigrant permanently disabled may be provided a free passage back.

59. If any immigrant, either from disease or any other cause, shall at any time become permanently disabled and unfit to perform any labour, the Immigration Agent-General may, with the sanction of the Governor, grant to such immigrant a certificate of exemption from labour (No. 10.): and the Governor may also, if he thinks fit so to do, order any such Indian immigrant to be provided, at the expense of the said colony, with a passage back to the port whence such immigrant sailed in India.

PART VI.

Of the Payment of Indenture Fees.

Amount of indenture fees and how to be paid.

60. Every employer to whom any immigrants may be allotted shall pay to the Colonial Receiver-General, by way of indenture fees, such amount in respect of such immigrants as is now prescribed by law under the several Ordinances in force before and up to the time of the taking effect of this Ordinance regulating the amounts to be paid by employers on the allotment of immigrants, or as may be from time to time fixed by the Combined Court in respect to such immigrants; and unless the Governor shall require such indenture fees to be paid in cash, the payment shall be made in the following manner:—one tenth of such sums respectively shall be paid forthwith in cash, and for the balance of such sums five promissory notes shall be given, bearing date the day of the arrival of the ship in which such immigrants were introduced, the first of which notes shall be for one tenth of such sums respectively, and shall be payable, with interest, at the rate of six per cent. at the end of one year from the date thereof; and each of the remaining notes shall be for one fifth of such sums respectively, and one of such last-mentioned notes, with the interest due thereon at the same rate, shall be payable at the end of each of the four years then next following.

Indenture fees to be paid by public departments.

61. Where any immigrants shall be allotted and indentured to any department for the public service of the colony, such department shall pay to the Receiver-General the same sum in respect thereof as would be payable by any private employer.

PART VII.

Of the Renewal of Indentures and Industrial Certificates.

On completion of term of indenture immi-

62. Every immigrant who may have completed or who may hereafter complete the term of service under indenture for

which he was indentured on arrival in this colony, or whose indenture may have been or may hereafter be duly cancelled, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the Immigration Agent-General, free of charge, a certificate of industrial service (No. 11) ; and the possession of such certificate shall be evidence of such immigrant being released from obligation to perform further service in this colony under indenture ; and in respect to Indian immigrants introduced into this colony previous to the first day of December 1853, and also in respect to such Indian immigrants as were introduced into this colony by the ship Blue Jacket in February 1857, the possession of such certificate shall also be evidence of such immigrant being entitled to be provided with a passage back to the port whence he sailed from India.

grant to have a certificate of industrial service.

63. Every immigrant who may possess or be entitled to a certificate of industrial service may, if such immigrant think fit so to do, enter into an indenture of service for a further term of five years' service, and so from time to time at the expiration of each such further term of service ; and every such renewed indenture of service entered into by any minor immigrant shall be good and valid and of the same force and effect as the indenture of service of any adult immigrant ; and all the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to immigrants under indenture shall apply to all such renewed indenture.

Immigrant may enter into renewed indenture.

64. If any immigrant shall enter into any renewed indenture as aforesaid, the issue of any certificate of industrial service to which such immigrant may have become entitled shall be postponed until the completion of such further term of service ; and if any such certificate or any temporary or provisional certificate shall have been already issued to any such immigrant, it shall be withdrawn and cancelled by the Immigration Agent-General.

In that case the issue of certificate to be postponed.

65. The Immigration Agent-General may pay as bounty to every adult able-bodied immigrant who shall have completed his first term of service, and who shall enter into any indenture for a further term of five years' service, the sum of fifty dollars ; and to every such immigrant who, in the opinion of the Immigration Agent-General, may be other than an adult able-bodied immigrant, and to every minor immigrant, for every such further term of five years' service, the sum of twenty-five dollars : provided always, that no such bounty shall be paid by the Immigration Agent-General to any immigrant in the absence of the employer of such immigrant, or of the manager of the plantation on which such immigrant is to perform service, except with the written authority of such employer or manager: provided always, that on payment of bounty to minor immigrants it shall be the duty of the Immigration Agent-General to satisfy himself that the interests of such minors will be protected with respect to the re-indenture and to the application or investment of the bounty.

Bounty payable on renewed indenture.

66. Upon such payments being made the Immigration Agent-General shall cause each of the immigrants to whom such pay-

Indentures to be executed and certficates and lists given.

ments have been made to be indentured according to the form of indenture herein-before mentioned in the case of immigrants indentured on arrival, and shall deliver to each of said immigrants such certificates of indenture as aforesaid, and to the employer, lists of the immigrants indentured as aforesaid ; and the production of such certificates of indenture and lists of immigrants shall be admitted in all courts in this colony, without further proof, as sufficient evidence of the immigrants therein mentioned being indentured as mentioned in such certificates and lists of immigrants.

Fee on re-indenture of certain Indian immigrants.

67. Every employer who may have indentured to him for a further term of five years' service any Indian immigrant who shall be entitled to be provided with a passage back to the port whence he sailed from India shall pay as an indenture fee the sum of fifty dollars or twenty-five dollars, as it may be ; and every such payment shall be considered as a contribution by the planters to the general expenses of immigration.

Fee on re-indenture of other immigrants.

68. Every employer who may have indentured to him for a further term of five years' service any Indian immigrant who shall not be entitled to such passage, and any employer who may have indentured to him for a further term of five years service any other immigrant, shall pay, as indenture fee, the said sums of fifty dollars or twenty-five dollars, as it may be ; but all such payments shall be kept separate and distinct from those made under the preceding section, and shall not be taken into account as part of the general expenses of immigration.

How payments to be made.

69. All payments under either of the two last preceding sections by any employer may, unless the Governor shall require the same to be cash payments, be made, at the option of the employer, wholly in cash, or partly in cash and partly in promissory notes, in the manner following : One tenth shall be paid forthwith in cash ; and for the balance five promissory notes shall be given, bearing date the day of the new indenture, the first of which notes shall be for one tenth, and shall be payable with interest at the rate of six per cent. at the end of one year from the date thereof, and each of the remaining notes shall be for one fifth, and one of such last mentioned notes, with the interest due thereon, at the same rate, shall be payable at the end of each of the four years then next following.

Provision in case of marriage of female immigrant.

70. If any female immigrant under indenture or contract of residence shall be married to some other immigrant indentured on some other plantation, the wife may in such case be re-indentured to the proprietor of the plantation on which the husband may be indentured, if such proprietor will accept the services of such wife ; or the wife may commute for the remainder of her term of service.

Amount to be paid by employer of husband.

71. If the wife be so reindentured, the employer of the husband shall, in the case of Indian women, pay to the previous employer of the wife, if during the first year of such term of service, the sum of fifty dollars, if during the second year of such term of service, the sum of forty dollars, and so on in proportion for any shorter period of service, and no fraction of a

year shall be allowed in the computation; and the employer of the husband shall, in the case of Chinese women, pay to the previous employer of the wife the sum of forty dollars if during the first year of her term of residence, and so on in proportion for any shorter period of residence; and in like manner payment shall be made in the case of any other indentured female immigrant becoming married and being reindentured as aforesaid.

Amount to be paid in case of commutation.

72. If the employer of the husband be unwilling to accept the services of the wife, and the wife commutes, then and in such case the wife shall pay to her employer the said sum of fifty dollars or forty dollars, and so on in proportion as herein-before last mentioned, as the case may be: provided always, that in all such cases of marriage the children of the wife, not being adults, shall not be separated from the wife, but shall in all respects be entitled to the same provisions of this Ordinance as are herein-before mentioned as to their mother, and payment or commutation shall be made in respect of all such children in manner aforesaid according to the proportionate sum which may be payable at the time of the introduction of such children; and provided also that the provisions of this and of the last two preceding sections shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the case of male indentured immigrants marrying female immigrants under indenture or contract of residence on some other plantation.

PART VIII.

Of Registers and Statistical Returns.

Immigration Agent-General to publish annual returns.

73. The Immigration Agent-General shall, as soon as possible after the first day of January in each and every year, publish in the Official Gazette a list of the arrival in British Guiana of all ships with immigrants, and of the allotments and distribution of such immigrants during the year ending the preceding thirty-first day of December.

Register of applications.

74. The Immigration Agent-General shall keep a register (No. 12.) of all applications for immigrants under the third part of this Ordinance, to be numbered in respect to each of the three counties in the colony consecutively according to the date of the receipt of such applications: provided always, that such applications, being so numbered as aforesaid, shall give no right of preference or priority to any employer or any plantation in the allotments of immigrants on their arrival.

Nominal register of immigrants.

75. The Immigration Agent-General shall keep separate registers (Nos. 13, 14, 15) of each description of immigrants, in the consecutive order of their arrival; and such registers shall contain the names of all such immigrants alphabetically arranged, with a statement of all such particulars as may be necessary.

Register of Immigrants indentured.

76. The Immigration Agent-General shall also keep separate registers (No. 16), containing the names of all immigrants allotted or indentured to the several plantations in the colony, and

specifying all such particulars of identity and otherwise as may be necessary.

Register of marriages.

77. The Immigration Agent-General shall also keep two separate registers, the first of which (No. 17) shall be termed the "Register of Married Heathen Immigrants introduced into the Colony," and the other (No. 18) shall be termed the "Register of Marriages of Heathen Immigrants celebrated in the Colony," and in such first mentioned register shall be entered the day on which such registration shall be made, the number thereof, which shall be the same for both the husband and the wife, and shall be continued in regular sequence, the names of the parties, the country from which they come, the name of the ship in which they arrive, their respective ship's numbers, and the name of the plantation to which they may be allotted ; and in such last-mentioned register shall be entered the day on which such registration shall be made, the number thereof, which shall be the same for both the husband and the wife, and shall be continued in regular sequence, the names of the parties, their races, their respective places of abode, and the place or places at which the notice of their intended marriage was published, as herein-after mentioned.

Registers of births and deaths.

78. The Immigration Agent-General shall also keep separate registers (No. 19, 20) of the births and deaths occurring amongst all such immigrants, and such registers shall contain such particulars in respect to all such births and deaths as may be necessary.

Register of immigrants sent to Colonial Hospital.

79. The Immigration Agent-General shall also keep a register (No. 21) of immigrants sent to the Colonial Hospital for treatment from every ship which may arrive with immigrants, containing all such particulars as may be necessary.

Register of deserters.

80. The Immigration Agent-General shall also keep a register (No. 22) of all such immigrants as may, during their term of service, be deserters ; and such register shall show the length of time any such immigrant may have so deserted, and such a description of such immigrant as may enable him to be at once identified.

Register of prisoners.

81. The Immigration Agent-General shall also keep a register (No. 23) of all such immigrants as may, during their term of service, be imprisoned ; and such register shall show the length of time any such immigrant may have been so imprisoned, and such a description of such immigrant as may enable him to be at once identified.

Register of certificates of industrial services.

82. The Immigration Agent-General shall also keep a register (No. 24) of the immigrants to whom certificates of industrial service have been issued, in which shall be entered the date of issue, the name of the immigrant, and such particulars of identity as may be set forth in the said certificates of industrial service ; and every such entry in the register shall bear the same number as the certificate to which it relates ; and in case any such certificate shall be withdrawn and cancelled an entry thereof shall be made in the register.

83. The several registers aforesaid may be according to the respective forms in that behalf contained in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed; and an extract from any such register, certified by the Immigration Agent-General, shall be received in all courts in this colony, without further proof, or production of the original, as sufficient primâ facie evidence of the facts therein recorded. Forms of registers.

84. Every employer of immigrants shall, on or before the fourteenth day of January and the fourteenth day of July in each and every year, make out and deliver to the Immigration Agent-General a return in writing of the number of each description of immigrants in his service on the last day of the preceding month; and such return shall be in the Form No. 25 in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed, and shall be correctly filled up according to the several headings therein set forth. Employers to make half-yearly returns.

85. The keeper of each of the prisons in the colony shall, on or before the seventh of each month, make up and deliver to the Immigration Agent-General returns made up to the best of his knowledge and ability of all indentured immigrants discharged from his custody, whether under criminal or civil process, or who have died while in such custody; and such returns shall be in the Forms Nos. 26 and 27. in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed. Keepers of prisons to make monthly returns.

86. The superintendent of the convict prison called the Penal Settlement on the river Massaruni in the county of Essequebo, the surgeon of the Public Hospital in Essequebo, the secretary to the Board of Directors of the Public Hospital of Demerara and Essequebo in Georgetown, the secretary to the Board of Church and Poor's Fund, Berbice, having control over the General Asylum and Hospital at New Amsterdam, the resident superintendent of the General Asylum for Lepers, the superintendent of the Alms House in the city of Georgetown, and the superintendent of the Orphan Asylum and School of Industry of British Guiana, shall half yearly respectively, to the best of their knowledge and ability, make up a return in the Form No. 28. in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed, to the end of the months of June and December in each year, of all immigrants who may die while inmates of the said several public establishments or institutions, and shall deliver such returns half-yearly to the Immigration Agent General on or before the fourteenth day of each of the months of January and July in each year. Heads of certain public establishments to make half-yearly returns.

87. The coroners in and for the colony, on transmitting to the police magistrate of Georgetown, or otherwise, any inquisition taken by them on the body of any immigrant, shall make up such return as aforesaid, or a short statement of such particulars, in respect to the identity of the immigrant, as they may be able to obtain on the taking of such inquisition, and shall send such return or statement to the Immigration Agent General. Coroners to make returns.

88. If any certificate of industrial service, or any temporary or provisional certificate, be found in the possession of any immigrant dying in any of such establishments or institutions as Certificates to be returned to Immigration Office.

aforesaid, or be found in the possession of any immigrant on whose body any such inquisition has been taken, the officer or person sending the return or statement shall also forward the certificate to the Immigration Agent-General.

Penalty for neglecting to make returns.

89. If any employer, officer, or person mentioned in any of the sections of this part of the Ordinance shall neglect or refuse to send to the Immigration Agent-General as aforesaid any such return, statement, or certificate as aforesaid, every such employer, officer, or person shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and on being convicted thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding the sum of twenty-four dollars; and a certificate under the hand of the Immigration Agent-General, stating that such return, statement, or certificate has not been sent to him, shall, if produced before any stipendiary justice, be by him received as sufficient primâ facie evidence of the truth of the complaint.

PART IX.

Of the official visits of the Immigration Agent-General.

Immigration Agent-General to visit plantations half-yearly.

90. The Immigration Agent-General shall, between the first day of January and the thirtieth day of June, and between the first day of July and the thirty-first day of December in each year, upon some day to be by him fixed, of which he shall give at least seven days notice by advertisement in the Official Gazette, and by letter addressed to the manager of the plantation, and duly posted, officially visit every plantation throughout the colony upon which there may be any immigrant under indenture; and if from any cause the Immigration-Agent General shall be unable to visit the plantation on the day so fixed, he shall notify the same to the manager, and appoint some other precise day as the day of such visit, giving the manager at least twenty-four hours previous notice thereof; and the Immigration Agent-General shall require the manager of every such plantation to produce before him on the day so fixed every immigrant who may have completed his term of service, or who may, within six months from the day of such visit, complete the same; and the manager shall also produce such other immigrants before the Immigration Agent-General as he may require: provided always, that in order to facilitate the renewals of indentures the Governor may, from time to time, if he thinks fit, appoint days and places for the payment of bounty or contract duty other than those days and places fixed by the Immigration Agent General for his half-yearly visits: provided further, that the Governor may also from time to time, if he thinks fit, authorize and direct the several stipendiary justices within their respective districts, or any one or more of them, to execute any of the powers and duties of the Immigration Agent-General under this section, in his place and on his behalf.

Temporary certificates.

91. If during the visit of the Immigration Agent-General on any plantation any immigrant shall become entitled to a certificate of industrial service, he shall give to such immigrant a

temporary certificate (No. 29.), which shall have all the force and effect of a certificate of industrial service, until such certificate shall be made out and delivered to him.

Provisional Certificates.

92. If upon any such visit of the Immigration Agent-General it shall appear that any immigrant will, at any time within six months from the date of such visit, become entitled to a certificate of industrial service, he shall give to such immigrant a provisional certificate (No. 30.), which shall have all the force and effect of a certificate of industrial service commencing from such time, and until such certificate shall be made out and delivered to him.

In case of loss of certificate duplicate may be given.

93. If any immigrant shall prove to the satisfaction of the Immigration Agent-General that his certificate of industrial service has been lost or destroyed, such immigrant shall be entitled to receive a duplicate of the same, on payment being first made to the Receiver-General of the sum of five dollars ; and in like manner any immigrant shall be entitled to receive a duplicate of his temporary or provisional certificate of industrial service, on payment being first made to the Receiver-General of the sum of two dollars and fifty cents.

Renewal of indenture where immigrant has been imprisoned.

94. If it shall appear to the Immigration Agent-General, on any visit next preceding the termination of the indenture of any immigrant, that any immigrant has been a deserter, or imprisoned during his existing term of service, the Immigration Agent-General shall renew such indenture for such further term of service as such immigrant may have deserted or been imprisoned, and he may from time to time renew such indenture for any subsequent imprisonment; and such immigrant shall not be entitled to any industrial certificate until he shall have faithfully performed such further term of service as aforesaid: provided always, that no such immigrant shall have such indenture renewed, or be compelled to perform such further service, if he shall be acquitted of the offence charged, or if the criminal or civil process or proceedings under which he was imprisoned shall have been subsequently set aside or discharged.

Annual abstract to be laid before Court of Policy.

95. The Immigration Agent General, at the conclusion of each of his official visits, shall submit to the Governor a statistical return of the immigrants dealt with during such visit ; and at the end of each year an abstract of such returns shall be made up by him, and laid before the Governor and Court of Policy.

Lists to be furnished to the Receiver-General.

96. The Immigration Agent-General shall also at the conclusion of each of his official visits make out and transmit to the Receiver-General lists of those immigrants who have entered into renewed indentures of service, with such particulars as may be necessary and as the Governor may require.

Immigration Agent-General may inquire into treatment of immigrants.

97. The Immigration Agent-General may at any time enter into and upon any plantation on which any immigrants may be employed, and inspect the state and condition and general treatment of the immigrants, and the state and condition of their dwelling houses and hospital accommodation, and may inquire into any complaint which the employer may have to make against

any such immigrant, or which any such immigrant may have to make against any such employer, and the Immigration Agent-General shall make a full report of every such inquiry to the Governor.

If immigrants not duly provided with work, Governor may order their removal.

98. If it shall be established before any stipendiary justice of the peace, on complaint preferred by any indentured immigrant or by the Imigration Agent-General on his behalf, that such immigrant is not provided by his employer with sufficient work to enable him to earn a just amount of wages in terms of his contract, such justice shall report the case to the Governor, who may thereupon order and adjudge the indenture of such immigrant to be cancelled and annulled ; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause such immigrant to be indentured to some other employer willing to accept his services, who shall be required to pay, or to give promissory notes, in manner and form directed by this Ordinance, for such such sum as may be the due proportion of the bounty or indenture fee for the unexpired period of the term of service transferred to him, the original employer and his plantation remaining liable for such sum as may be due for the expired term or proportion of the whole period of service as expressed in the original indenture.

Immigration Agent-General may prefer complaints on behalf of immigrants.

99. If it shall at any time appear to the Immigration Agent-General that any immigrant has not been paid the wages due to him, or has suffered in any way any ill usage, or has not enjoyed or been deprived of any of the privileges, advantages, immunities, and comforts intended to be secured to him by the provisions of this Ordinance, or of any other Ordinance now or hereafter to be in force, or has been treated in any way contrary to the provisions of this or any such other Ordinance, the Immigration Agent-General may prosecute an inquiry in respect to any such matters as aforesaid ; and the Immigration Agent-General may, either before or after such inquiry, lay an information or make a complaint, in his own name or in the name of any such immigrant, as he may think fit, against any employer of such immigrant, or any other person ; and such information or complaint shall be heard, tried, and determined before the stipendiary justice of the district, or shall be otherwise or further prosecuted, if necessary, in any of the courts of law of the colony having jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine the offence or other matter charged against any such employer or other person : provided always, that any such information may be laid or complaint made at any time within six months from the day on which the offence may be alleged to have been committed, or on which the cause of complaint may be alleged to have arisen, anything herein-after mentioned in any way to the contrary notwithstanding.

PART X.

Of the Rights and Duties of the Colonial Receiver-General.

Preference of the colony, and right to summary execution.

100. The Receiver-General, on behalf the colony, shall draw up all promissory notes to be given under the provisions of this

Ordinance, and shall conduct generally all the monetary transactions necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance, and on behalf of the colony he shall sue for and recover, by summary or parate execution, the amounts of all unpaid promissory notes given and all sums of money due and payable to the colony, either on account of indenture fees or in any other way or on any other account, in respect to any immigrants whatever; and the said Receiver-General, in respect to all such sums of money and promissory notes, shall have and hold for the same a preferent lien on the plantations in respect to which such sums shall be due or such promissory notes may have been given, over and above all liens, claims, charges, and mortgages, legal and conventional, except liens and preferent rights of the Crown, and such as have been allowed or created by any Ordinance or enactment.

What not necessary to be proved in proceedings by the colony.

101. In any proceedings taken for the recovery of the amounts of any promissory notes given, or any sums of money due and payable to the colony, either on account of indenture fees or in any other way or on any other account in respect to any immigrants whatever, it shall not be necessary to prove that the person who made application for any such immigrants, or who signed any such promissory notes, either on the introduction of any immigrants, or in respect to any indenture fee or bounty subsequently paid, or otherwise, was either the lawful proprietor, or the lessee, or the attorney, or the representative of any such proprietor or lessee, or was the manager or person in charge of the plantation on which the Receiver-General may claim to have and hold such preferent lien; and it shall be sufficient to prove that such immigrants were allotted or indentured, as the case may be, to perform service on the plantation in respect to which such promissory notes may have been given or such sums of money may be sought to be recovered.

How payments to be made.

102. All sums of money which may be received by the Receiver-General, either from the Immigration Agent-General or from any employer to whom any immigrant may be reindentured from any other plantation, shall, if the employer to whom the money may be due paid the indenture fee in cash, pay such sum of money in cash to the employer so entitled to the same; but if the employer gave promissory notes in respect to such indenture fee, then the Receiver-General shall cancel such promissory notes to an amount equal to the sums of money so received.

PART XI.

Of the Duties and Liabilities of Employers.

Obligations of employers.

103. Every employer shall, during the whole of the term for which any immigrant may be indentured to his plantation, provide every such immigrant with suitable and sufficient dwelling-house and hospital accommodation, and secure to him when sick suitable and sufficient medical attendance, medicines, maintenance, and the services of a competent nurse, and shall pay to him

wages at the same rate as the wages paid to the creole and other unindentured labourers working on the said plantation, or in case there shall be no such labourers, or they shall not be paid according to the average rate of wages for unindentured labourers employed under similar circumstances on the neighbouring plantations, then at the same or the fair average rate of wages such as are paid to such last-mentioned labourers on the neighbouring plantations ; and such wages shall be paid weekly, and on a certain day in each week, without any deduction whatever on account of such dwelling house and hospital accommodation being provided, or such medical attendance, medicines, maintenance, and the services of such nurse being secured to them.

Penalty for harbouring immigrants.

104. Every person not being entitled to the services of such immigrant under this Ordinance who shall harbour or employ any immigrant under indenture or under contract of residence shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and on being convicted thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Damages to be paid to employer in addition to the penalty.

105. Every person as last aforesaid who shall harbour or employ any immigrant under indenture or under contract of residence shall, in addition to such last-mentioned fine, pay to the employer entitled to the services of such immigrant, by way of damages, at the rate of one dollar for every day such immigrant may have been so employed by such person. And in the case of any such immigrant being employed on a plantation it shall be sufficient to support a conviction to prove that such immigrant has been employed thereon, while under the personal charge and superintendence of the person charged.

Notice of desertion to be given.

106. Every employer of any immigrant under indenture or under contract of residence shall, if such immigrant shall absent himself from the plantation, give notice of such absence within forty-eight hours after such absence to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. And in such notice the immigrant's name and ship's number, and the name of the ship in which he was introduced, and the year of its arrival, and also the sex, age, and height, and bodily marks, if known, and any other peculiarity in the appearance of such immigrant, shall be stated. And such notice shall be signed by such employer. And such officer of police shall forward a copy of such notice, signed by him, to the Inspector-General of Police ; and any such employer who shall neglect to give such notice shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and on being convicted thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Immigrants found without a pass may be arrested.

107. Every employer of any immigrant under indenture, or the servant of any such employer, or any police officer or rural constable, may apprehend, without a warrant, any such immigrant who may be found on any day and at any hour he may be bound to labour at a distance greater than two miles from the plantation on which such immigrant is under such contract to perform service, unless such immigrant has in his possession a "pass," signed by such employer or by some person authorized by him to sign the same, certifying that such immigrant has been permitted so to absent himself.

Daily muster roll.

108. Every employer of immigrants located on any plantation under indenture or contract as aforesaid shall, for each and every month, keep a muster roll (No. 31) for each of the different descriptions of immigrants so employed by him. And every such employer is hereby required to call over, or cause to be called over by some one employed by him, at the hour of six of the clock in the morning, at the buildings or at the residence of the manager, the name of each and every immigrant so located. And every such employer shall note or cause to be noted by some one employed by him at the time, upon the muster roll, such of the immigrants who may be present or at work, and such of the immigrants who may be absent without leave, at the calling over of such muster roll. And each and every such muster roll shall be signed daily by the person who may have called over the same, and shall be carefully preserved by the employer for the purposes of this Ordinance. And every employer who shall neglect to call over or cause to be called over as aforesaid the names of the immigrants on such muster roll, or shall neglect to comply with the provisions herein-before last mentioned, or with any of them, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and on being convicted thereof shall for each offence pay a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Penalty for making false entry in muster rolls.

109. If any employer, or person employed by him for the purposes last aforesaid, shall make any false entry in any such muster roll, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and on being convicted thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding forty eight dollars.

Penalty for obstructing Immigration Agent-General.

110. If any person shall molest, hinder, impede, oppose, or obstruct the Immigration Agent-General in the due execution of any duty imposed upon or of any of the powers and authority granted to him by this Ordinance, every such person, on being convicted thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on being convicted thereof before any Inferior Court of Criminal Justice shall pay a fine not exceeding ninety-six dollars, or be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six months, or pay such penalty and be so imprisoned.

Employer to give notice of the half-yearly visits.

111. Every employer shall, on the publication and receipt of the notice of the Immigration Agent-General in respect to such half-yearly official visits as aforesaid, forthwith give information of the same to all immigrants on the plantation whose term of service may expire within six months from the day of such visit. And if any such employer shall neglect to give such information at the time of the calling over the names of the immigrants on the muster roll for three successive mornings immediately preceding the day fixed for such visit, he shall, on being convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Governor may order removal of immigrants on just cause shown.

112. If it shall at any time appear to the Governor, on just cause shown to his satisfaction, that all or any of the immigrants indentured on any plantation should be removed therefrom, it shall be lawful for the Governor to order all or any such immigrants to be released and discharged from all further service to such employer. And thereupon such immigrants shall be wholly

released and discharged from all further service to such employer. And the Immigration Agent-General, with the sanction of the Governor, may indenture such immigrants to any other employer willing to accept their services : provided always, that the term of service for which any such immigrants may be so indentured, together with the term such immigrants may have already served, shall not exceed the original term of service ; and provided further, that the new employer and the original employer shall be respectively liable for their proportions of the indenture fees payable in respect of all such immigrants.

Governor may allow immigrants to be temporally transferred.

113. It shall be lawful for the Governor, on the application of any employer, and on just cause shown to his satisfaction, to allow all or any of the immigrants indentured on any plantation to be temporarily transferred to some other plantation, of which the owner may be willing to accept their services, for any term not exceeding six months, and during such term such immigrants shall be deemed unindentured to such other plantation for all the purposes of this Ordinance, except as to the pecuniary liability of the original employer and his plantation, which shall still subsist notwithstanding such temporary transfer.

Penalty for ill-usage.

114. If any employer shall in any way ill use any immigrant, on being convicted thereof he shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a fine not exceeding the sum of forty-eight dollars, or be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding two months, or pay such fine and be so imprisoned.

PART XII.

Of the Duties and Liabilities of Immigrants.

Obligations of immigrants to perform work.

115. Every indentured immigrant shall perform five days' labour or five tasks in every week ; and in the case of any complaint against any immigrant for neglect or refusal to work, it shall be necessary, in order to obtain a conviction, to prove that such immigrant has neglected or refused to attend during any time not exceeding, if he shall be employed in the field, seven hours between sunrise and sunset, and if he shall be employed in the estate's buildings, ten hours between the hours of five in the morning and eight in the evening ; and if such complaint shall be made in respect to the non-performance of task-work, it shall be necessary, in order to obtain a conviction, to prove that such immigrant has not performed within the week five tasks of the extent assigned for the same rate of wages as daily tasks to the creole labourers of the colony : provided always, that it shall be the duty of the magistrate before whom any complaint is brought under this section to inquire and ascertain how long the immigrant charged has been in the colony, and to satisfy himself as to his ability to perform the work assigned to him ; and if it should appear to such magistrate that such immigrant, either from want of experience or from bodily infirmity, is unable to perform five days' labour or five tasks within the week, the complaint shall be dismissed : provided further, that in any case in

which the said magistrate shall be of opinion that such immigrant is able to perform a less amount of work or a less number of tasks per week, it shall be lawful for the said magistrate, by order, to assign the amount of work or number of tasks per week to be performed by such immigrant during the time to be fixed in such order; and such order may be continued from time to time, at the discretion of the said magistrate. And during the continuance in force of such order such immigrant shall be liable to conviction for disobedience thereof in the same manner as is provided in the case of immigrants neglecting or refusing to perform the full amount of work prescribed by this Ordinance.

Penalty for refusing to work &c.

116. Any indentured immigrant, who without reasonable cause shall neglect or refuse to attend at the daily calling over of the names of the immigrants on the muster roll, at the time and place herein-before mentioned; or shall neglect or refuse to attend at the time and place at which he may be ordered to attend, to perform the work required of him; or shall neglect or refuse to begin the work required of him; or shall leave unfinished any work required to be performed by him; or shall neglect or refuse to finish any work required to be performed by him; or shall be absent from his work without leave; or shall be drunk while employed at any work; or shall use to his employer, or any overseer or headman, or other person placed by such employer in authority over him, any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour; or shall commit any nuisance upon or in the immediate neighbourhood of any dam or public thoroughfare of the estate, shall, on being convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars, or be imprisoned, with hard labour, for any time not exceeding one month, and shall, in addition, if the convicting justice shall think fit, forfeit the whole or any part of the wages then due to him, not exceeding the wages of one week.

Immigrant not bound to serve as a watchman against his will.

117. No indentured immigrant shall be compelled to serve as a watchman on any plantation against his will; if, however, he do consent, he shall be bound to serve as a watchman for one month from the time of entry upon such service as a watchman; and every such watchman shall during such service be liable to the provisions herein mentioned, in the same manner as any other immigrant; and unless any such watchman gives at the least ten days' notice of his wish no longer to be employed as a watchman, before the expiration of such one month's service, he shall be compelled to serve for another one month, and so on until he does give such notice.

Penalty for desertion.

118. Any immigrant under indenture who shall be absent without leave at the daily calling over the names of the immigrants on the muster roll, and absent from work, for the space of seven days, shall be taken to have deserted from such plantation; and every such immigrant, on being convicted thereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars, or be imprisoned with hard labour for any time not exceeding one month, or pay such fine and be so

imprisoned : and if any immigrant be convicted twice of having deserted within any one year, every such immigrant, on such or any subsequent conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding forty-eight dollars, or be imprisoned with hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, or pay such fine and be so imprisoned : provided always, that the stipendiary justice may, if he think fit so to do, instead of any such fine or imprisonment, order the immigrant to perform service as an agricultural labourer on the plantation on which such immigrant may be indentured for any additional term not exceeding twice the term for which such immigrant may be convicted of desertion.

Penalty for damaging employer's property, &c.

119. Any indentured immigrant who shall by negligence, or by carelessness, or by any other improper conduct, lose, throw away, endanger, injure, or in any way damage the property of his employer ; or who shall endanger any such property by a careless and improper use of fire ; or who shall wantonly and cruelly beat, ill-treat, or in any way ill-use any cattle, horse, mule, or ass, or any other live stock belonging to his employer or entrusted to his care, or by negligence or carelessness shall suffer or cause the same to be wantonly and cruelly beaten, ill-treated, or in any way ill-used, shall, on being convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars, or be imprisoned with hard labour for any time not exceeding one month, or pay such fine and be so imprisoned ; and if any such immigrant be convicted twice for any of such offences as last aforesaid within any one year, every such immigrant, on such or any subsequent conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding forty-eight dollars, or be imprisoned with hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, or pay such fine and be so imprisoned.

Penalty for detaining certificate.

120. If any person, after demand made by the immigrant entitled to use any certificate of industrial service, or any temporary or provisional certificate of industrial service, shall unlawfully detain any or either of such certificates, at any time, on any account, or for any purpose, every such person, on being convicted thereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars, or be imprisoned with hard labour for any time not exceeding one month, or pay such fine and be so imprisoned.

Penalty for stealing certificate.

121. If any person shall steal any such certificate, or temporary or provisional certificate, every such person, on being convicted thereof by any Inferior Court of Criminal Justice, shall be imprisoned with hard labour for any time not exceeding twelve months.

Penalty for unlawfully using certificate.

122. If any immigrant, other than the immigrant entitled to use any or either of such certificates, shall unlawfully use or attempt to use any or either of such certificates, in any way, at any time, or for any purpose, every such immigrant, on being convicted thereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding the sum of forty-eight dollars, or be imprisoned with hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, or pay such fine and be so imprisoned.

123. If any immigrant brought to the Immigration Agent-General by any police officer or other person to be identified shall not have in his possession any certificate of industrial service, or any temporary or provisional certificate as aforesaid, and shall refuse to give his name and the name of the ship in which he was introduced into the said colony, and any other information that may be lawfully required of him by which he may be identified, every such immigrant, on being convicted thereof by the police magistrate of Georgetown shall be deemed guilty of being a rogue and vagabond, and shall be liable to punishment accordingly. Who shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds.

124. If any advance of money shall have been or shall be made to any immigrant in China, conditional on his agreeing to repay such advance, or if any allotment of wages to be earned in this colony shall have been or shall be assigned by any such immigrant in China, the amount of such advance or allotment, together with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of the indenture, shall be a preferent lien on the wages of such immigrant; and it shall be the duty of the Immigration Agent-General, as soon after the taking effect of this Ordinance as practicable, and thereafter at his official visits to the several plantations, to ascertain from every such immigrant, by personal inquiry, whether he desires to repay such advance and allotment by means of a fixed deduction from the wages to be by him earned, or to commute by means of a re-indenture on the termination of his original indenture; and in case such immigrant shall prefer to have the same repaid by a deduction as aforesaid, the Immigration Agent-General shall notify the same to the employer, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the employer to deduct the amount of such advance and allotment from the wages of such immigrant at a rate not exceeding one dollar per month; and in case such immigrant shall prefer to commute as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Immigration Agent-General, at the expiration of the original indenture of such immigrant, to re-indenture him to his employer for such term not exceeding in any case three years as will be sufficient to defray such amount, according to the current rate of bounty then payable; and the whole of the allotments and one third of all amounts due or to become due by Chinese immigrants for advances, with interest, shall be chargeable against the plantations to which such immigrants are indentured, and the said proportion of advances shall become payable by the proprietors of such plantations at the expiration of two years from the date of the indentures respectively: provided always, that the Colonial Receiver-General shall remit such portion of any such allotment or advance as it may have become impossible to collect by reason of the death of any Chinese immigrant previous to the repayment of any such allotment or advance, or by reason of any other cause, to the satisfaction of the Governor; and provided also, that in no case shall any sum under this section become payable before the expiration of twelve months after the taking effect of this Ordinance. As to the repayment of advances and allotments.

Provision in the case of Indian immigrant threatening his wife.

125. Whereas it is expedient, if possible, to prevent the repeated acts of violence committed by male Indian immigrants upon their wives, or reputed wives, or the women with whom they cohabit: be it enacted, that if the wife or reputed wife, or the female Indian immigrant with whom any male Indian immigrant may cohabit, or any other person, shall exhibit an information before any stipendiary justice, that any such male immigrant did unlawfully threaten to murder, wound, beat, or ill-treat any such female immigrant, and that from the threats so used by such male immigrant towards such female immigrant she is afraid or that such person apprehends such male immigrant may murder her or do her some grievous bodily harm or injury, it shall be lawful for such justice and he is hereby required to inquire on oath into all the circumstances, and to order, if he shall deem it necessary so to do, the removal to some other plantation of such one of the parties concerned as in his discretion he shall select, and in the meantime to commit the offending party to gaol, with or without hard labour; and such justice shall forthwith forward a copy of the proceedings to the Immigration Agent-General, to be by him laid before the Governor for approval.

Governor may order the indenture to be transferred.

126. If the Governor shall approve, the indenture of the immigrant so ordered to be removed shall be cancelled and annulled, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause such immigrant to be indentured to some other employer willing to accept his or her services, who shall be required to pay or to give promissory notes in manner and form directed by this Ordinance for such sum as may be the due proportion of the bounty or passage money for the unexpired period of the term of service transferred to him; the original employer and his plantation remaining liable for such sum as may be due for the expired term or proportion of the whole period of service as expressed in the original indenture: provided always, that in case such new employer shall not be willing to pay the full amount of such proportionate sum, it shall be lawful for the Governor to direct such less amount to be accepted as in his discretion he shall think fit, and in that case the difference shall be paid and made good from and out of the Immigration Fund.

PART XIII.

Of the Medical and Sanitary Care of Immigrants.

Suitable and sufficient hospitals to be maintained.

127. Upon every plantation upon which any indentured immigrants shall be employed there shall be maintained, at the cost of the said plantation, a hospital suitable and sufficient for such immigrants; and if at any time it shall be made to appear to the Governor and Court of Policy that the accommodation afforded in any such hospital is insufficient, or that the arrangement thereof is in any respect defective or injurious to the health of the patients, then and in any such case the Governor and Court of Policy may, by order under the hand of the Government Secretary, call upon the proprietor or lessee of such plantation, or the representative of such proprietor or lessee, to provide additional accommodation, or to remedy such defects, as to them

may appear necessary, within such time as shall be stated in such order.

Compensation to lessee providing a new hospital.

128. In the event of the lessee of any plantation being required to provide a new hospital or additional hospital accommodation for the immigrants under indenture on such plantation, pursuant to the provisions of the last preceding section, such lessee shall, in the absence of any agreement or special covenant on the subject between himself and the proprietor of such plantation, be entitled to receive, at the termination of the lease, such compensation in respect to such new hospital or such additional hospital accommodation as any two arbitrators shall determine to be just and fair to be paid by such proprietor to such lessee, one of such arbitrators to be appointed by the proprietor, and the other by the lessee ; and in case such arbitrators shall be unable to agree upon the amount so to be paid by way of compensation, then such arbitrators shall appoint an umpire, whose award shall be final ; and if the proprietor shall neglect or refuse to appoint an arbitrator after having received notice from the lessee for such purpose, such lessee, at the expiration of seven days after such notice, may proceed to have the amount to be paid by way of compensation as aforesaid fixed and awarded ex parte.

Yard and grounds round dwelling houses of immigrants and hospital to be well drained.

129. Every manager of any plantation on which any immigrants may be employed shall take care that the yard and grounds, for the space of fifty feet at the least, when practicable, round about the dwelling house of such immigrants, and round about the hospital on the said plantation, are well drained, and the drains clean and in good order, and the said yard and the said grounds clean from bush and weeds, and from rubbish of every description ; and every manager who shall not take such care, on being convicted thereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Commissary or sub-commissary to inspect yard and grounds, and to give notice to clean drains.

130. It shall be the duty of each commissary or sub-commissary of taxation, at least once in every three months, to enter upon every plantation within his district or division on which any immigrants are employed, and there to inspect the state and condition of the yard and grounds round about the dwelling houses of such immigrants and round about the hospital on the said plantation ; and if it shall appear to such commissary or sub-commissary of taxation that the yards and grounds for the space of fifty feet at the least, when practicable, round about such dwelling houses or hospital, are not well drained and the drains not clean and in good order, and that the said yards and grounds are not clean, free from bush, and weeds and rubbish of every description, such commissary or sub-commissary of taxation shall give notice in writing to the manager of such plantation to drain such yards or grounds, to clean such drains, yards, or grounds, or to free them from bush or weeds, or from any other description of rubbish, as the case may be, within such reasonable time as shall be specified in such notice.

Penalty upon manager for non-compliance with notice.

131. If such notice be not complied with within the time specified in such notice, any such commissary or sub-commissary of taxation shall lay an information before the stipendiary

justice of the district charging the manager of such plantation with an offence under the last but one preceding section hereof: and on such manager being convicted, the commissary or subcommissary of taxation, who laid the information and obtained such conviction shall be entitled to receive one half the fine imposed: provided always, that in every case in which the manager shall prove to the satisfaction of the justice that the nuisance had been caused solely by the neglect or misconduct of the immigrants themselves, and also that he used due diligence in enforcing the provisions of the next succeeding section, such information shall be dismissed.

Penalty upon immigrant for causing a nuisance.

132. Whenever it shall appear to the manager of any plantation on which immigrants are employed that the dwelling house of any such immigrant is in so filthy and unwholesome a state or condition as to be a nuisance to or injurious to the health of any person; or that there is any bush, weeds, or rubbish within the space of at the least fifty feet on the land or premises round about such dwelling house; or that there is any foul or offensive trench, drain, privy, or cesspool within the distance hereinbefore mentioned from such dwelling house; or that there is any dung, manure, offal, or refuse matter kept on any land or premises appertaining to such dwelling house, so as to be a nuisance or injurious to the health of any person,—such manager shall give notice in writing to such immigrant, or any number of immigrants who may occupy such dwelling-house, to remove or abate any or either of any such nuisances in such manner and within such reasonable time as may be specified in such notice: and if such notice be not complied with within the time specified in such notice, such manager may either cause the necessary work to be done himself, and deduct the cost thereof in pro rata proportions from the wages of the immigrants liable, upon his account of such costs and statement of such proportions being approved by the stipendiary justice of the district, or such manager may lay an information before the stipendiary justice of the district; and if the said justice shall be satisfied that the charge in such information is just and well founded, and that a sufficient time had been allowed to remove or abate the nuisance mentioned in the said information, every immigrant being convicted thereof shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a fine not exceeding five dollars; and if any immigrant be convicted a second time for any such offence within any one year every such immigrant, being convicted thereof, and for every subsequent conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars: provided always, that before any deduction from wages shall be made or any fine inflicted under this section the manager shall be bound to prove to the satisfaction of the said justice that the premises were in proper condition when placed in the occupation of the immigrant, and that the nuisance had been caused solely by the neglect or misconduct of the immigrant himself.

Duly licensed medical practitioners to be employed.

133. The proprietor or lessee of every plantation on which immigrants may be employed, or his representative, shall employ

a duly licensed medical practitioner, who shall take medical charge of all such immigrants, and who shall be in all respects subject to the provisions of this part of the Ordinance: and every such proprietor or lessee or representative shall report to the Government Secretary the name of the medical practitioner employed by him, and a like report shall be made whenever such medical practioner shall be changed.

Competent hospital nurses to be employed.

134. The said proprietor or lessee or representative shall also employ a nurse to attend upon the patients in the said hospital, and shall likewise, when so specially required by the medical practitioner in charge thereof, or by the Medical Inspector, in cases of unusual sickness, employ such additional nurses as may be necessary for the proper care of the patients in the said hospital, and shall also, if there by any female patients, employ a female nurse: and if at any time it shall be certified by the medical practitioner or by the Medical Inspector that any such nurse is, by means of misconduct or incapacity, unfit to be employed in such capacity, the proprietor or lessee of the plantation, or his representative, shall forthwith remove such nurse, and appoint some fit and proper person in his or her place.

Provision for medicines, &c. for hospitals.

135. The Colonial Surgeon-General, the Medical Inspector, and one other medical practitioner selected by the Governor and Court of Policy, having already framed and submitted for the approval of the Governor and Court of Policy a list of medicines, and the quantities of each, to be kept in each estate hospital, and likewise a list of the bedding, utensils, and other appliances to be supplied for the use of the same, and copies of such lists, as approved, having been transmitted by the Government Secretary to the proprietor or lessee of each plantation, or his representative, such proprietor, lessee, or representative shall be bound, from time to time, when necessary, to replace any such appliances which may be lost or worn out.

Governor may remove immigrants in case of non-compliance.

136. It shall be lawful for the Governor, if he shall think fit, on being satisfied that the proprietor or lessee of any plantation, or his representative, has failed to comply with the provisions of any of the three last preceding sections hereof, to direct every immigrant indentured to such proprietor or lessee, or to his plantation, to be released and discharged from all further service to him or to his plantation; and the Governor shall direct such immigrants to be indentured for the unexpired term of their indenture to such other employer as he shall think fit, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to the removal of immigrants.

Diet to be supplied to patients.

137. The Colonial Surgeon-General, the Medical Inspector, and one other medical practitioner, selected as aforesaid, having already framed and submitted for the approval of the Governor and Court of Policy a scale of diet for use in the said estates' hospitals, specifying therein the ordinary times at which such diet shall be regularly issued, and copies of such scale as approved, with translations in the languages of the immigrants residing in the colony, having been transmitted by the Government Secretary to the manager of each plantation, the same shall

be by him kept at all times suspended on or affixed to some conspicuous place in the hospital thereof.

Registers and case books.

138. The manager shall provide and keep in every hospital subject to the provisions of this Ordinance a register book according to the Form No. 32. in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed, and also a case book according to the Form No. 33. in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed, and such register book and case book shall be placed in the charge of the nurse, and shall be at all times to open the inspection of the Medical Inspector, and of the other persons herein-after empowered to visit and enquire into the state of such hospital.

Medical practitioner to visit regularly.

139. The medical practitioner employed by any such plantation shall visit the same at least once in every forty-eight hours, Sundays excepted, unless in cases of emergency; and the manager thereof shall, at every such visit, cause to be brought before such medical practitioner at the hospital every indentured immigrant whom he may believe to be labouring under any disease, malady, or complaint, or suffering from any wound or sore, or to be in any respect in need of medical assistance; and such medical practitioner shall then order such immigrant to be admitted into the hospital, or to be treated as an out-patient, as to him may appear proper; and if any such medical practitioner shall fail on any occasion to visit any plantation as hereby required, the manager or person in charge shall forthwith enter in the hospital register a note of such failure.

Medical practitioner to enter every case in register and case book.

140. The medical practitioner shall, on every such visit, enter in the hospital register the name, age, sex, and race of every immigrant who may be so brought before him, and shall state therein the nature of the disease or injury from which he may be alleged to be suffering, and whether he be ordered to be admitted into the hospital or to be an out-patient; and he shall on every such visit enter in the case book the remedies ordered for each immigrant so brought before him, and the scale of diet to be given to each whom he may then order to be admitted into the hospital, and to all who may be at that time in the hospital; and similar entries shall be made in respect to every patient other than an indentured immigrant who shall be admitted into the hospital by the order or with the consent of the manager; and the result of the case of every patient shall be stated in the register book. All medicines ordered for indentured immigrants shall be furnished at the cost of the plantation.

Medicines to be properly made up.

141. The medical practitioner shall, unless the nurse shall hold a certificate from the Colonial Surgeon-General or from the Medical Inspector of competency to perform the same, or unless the manager of or an overseer belonging to the plantation shall undertake the duty himself, and before leaving the plantation at each visit, make up all the medicines which during such visit he may have ordered for any patient. And if any manager or overseer shall undertake such duty an entry to that effect shall be made in the hospital register.

Diet of patients to be properly cooked.

142. It shall be the duty of the medical practitioner to inform each patient in the hospital of the scale of diet ordered for him;

and the articles comprised in the same shall be supplied to him at the cost of the plantation by the manager, properly cooked and fit for use, unless such patient shall for reasons of caste desire such food to be delivered to him uncooked.

Medical practitioner to see that hospital is kept clean and properly supplied.

143. It shall be the duty of the medical practitioner to take care that the hospital, with all bedding, utensils, and appliances belonging thereto, be at all times kept clean and in proper order, and that there be at all times an adequate supply of the medicines required by law, of good quality, and to make a note in the register, for the information of the manager, if the hospital be found dirty, or any of the appliances be wanting or out of order, or any of the medicines deficient or of inferior quality, and such manager shall forthwith take the necessary steps for removing all such cause of complaint.

Rules for maintaining discipline and enforcing cleanliness in hospitals.

144. The Colonial Surgeon-General, the Medical Inspector, and one other medical practitioner to be selected by the Governor and Court of Policy shall, as soon as practicable, frame and submit for the approval of the Governor and Court of Policy rules and regulations for maintaining discipline and enforcing cleanliness in estates hospitals ; and all such rules and regulations, when so approved, shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall be valid and binding upon all concerned ; and such rules and regulations may from time to time be amended or altered by the Governor and Court of Policy ; and all such rules and regulations, when approved as aforesaid, with translations in the languages of the immigrants residing in the colony, shall be transmitted by the Government Secretary to the manager of each plantation, and the same shall be by the manager kept at all times suspended on or affixed to some conspicuous place in the hospital thereof. And every immigrant or other person who shall be convicted before any stipendiary or special justice of the peace of any breach of any such rules and regulations shall be liable to pay such fine not exceeding ten dollars as such justice shall award.

Manager may compel sick immigrant to go to hospital.

145. The manager is hereby authorized and required to compel any indentured immigrant in his employment to enter the hospital as soon as it shall come to his knowledge that such immigrant is attacked with any illness, or is suffering from any sore, wound, malady, or complaint, there to remain until discharged by order of the medical practitioner : and any such immigrant refusing when required by the manager to make his appearance before the medical practitioner, or resisting any order for his admission into the hospital, or quitting the same without permission, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Immigrant in certain cases may be removed to public hospital.

146. If at any time it shall appear to any medical practioner or to the Medical Inspector that the removal of any immigrant patient from the plantation to the public hospital of Demerara and Essequebo in Georgetown, or to the general asylum and hospital in New Amsterdam, would tend to the more speedy cure of such patient, such medical practitioner or Medical Inspector may require the manager to cause such patient to be removed to

such hospital respectively without any unnecessary delay ; but the Governor may at any time, upon the recommendation of the Colonial Surgeon-General, or of the surgeon of the general asylum and hospital in New Amsterdam, as the case may be, by notice to be published in the Official Gazette, suspend the operation of this section for such term as may appear necessary.

Provision for payment by employers for immigrants in public hospital.

147. The proprietor or lessee of any plantation from which any indentured immigrant or female immigrant under contract of residence shall be admitted into either of the public hospitals, mentioned in the last preceding section, whether by order of the medical practitioner of such plantation or by the Medical Inspector, or otherwise, shall pay to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, or of the Board of Church and Poors' Fund, as the case may be, in aid of the funds of the hospital, the sum of twenty-five cents for each day that such immigrant shall remain in the said hospital ; and if any such immigrant shall die in either such hospital, the said employer shall pay as aforesaid the expense also of the burial of such immigrant ; and if payment of all such sums due shall not be made within one month after an account of the same shall have been rendered to the proprietor or lessee of the plantation or his representative, the Colonial Receiver-General shall be and he is hereby authorized to sue for and recover the same by summary execution against the plantation, and an account of all such sums, signed by such Secretary, and countersigned by the Colonial Receiver-General, shall, without further proof, be admitted in all courts in this colony as sufficient primâ facie evidence of such account being in every particular correct : provided that no charge shall be made against such proprietor or lessee for any such immigrant admitted without order, if it shall be proved that the names of the indentured immigrants thereon had been regularly called over at the daily muster, and that within forty-eight hours after any such immigrant may have been discovered to be absent without leave report of his desertion was duly made according to Law : provided always, that in any case in which the medical officer in charge of either the public hospitals in which any immigrant may have been admitted shall certify that such immigrants are labouring under incurable insanity the employer shall be relieved from any liability to payment under this section.

Immigrant may be sent to public alms house, and provision for payment.

148. Every indentured immigrant or female immigrant under contract of residence who may be sent to any public alms house by the proprietor, lessee, or representative or manager of any plantation, shall be admitted or rejected in the same manner and upon the same authority as any other person ; and in the event of such immigrant being admitted the proprietor or lessee shall pay to the Poor Law Commissioners the sum of sixteen cents for each day that such immigrant shall remain in the said alms house ; and if any such immigrant shall die in such alms house, the said employer shall pay the expense also of the burial of such immigrant ; and if payment of all such sums due shall not be made within one month after an account of the same shall have been rendered to the proprietor or lessee of the plantation

or his representative, the Colonial Receiver-General shall be and he is hereby authorized to sue for and recover the same by summary execution against the plantation ; and an account of all such sums, signed by the Chairman of the Poor Law Commissioners, and countersigned by the Receiver-General, shall, without further proof, be admitted in all courts in this colony, as sufficient primâ facie evidence of such account being in every particular correct.

Quarterly returns and abstract of hospital registers.

149. The manager of every plantation subject to the provisions of this Ordinance shall, within fourteen days from the termination of each quarter, forward to the Medical Inspector a copy signed by the medical practitioner and by himself, of the hospital register of such plantation for the preceding quarter ; and the Medical Inspector shall, once in each half year, transmit to the Government Secretary, for the information of the Governor and Court of Policy, an abstract of all such registers ; and a certificate, under the hand of the Medical Inspector, stating that any such copy of the register has not been received by him, shall, if produced before any stipendiary justice, be by him received as primâ facie evidence of the failure of such manager and medical practitioner to comply with the provisions of this section.

No part of hospital building to be used for any other purpose.

150. It shall not be lawful for the manager of any plantation subject to the provisions of this Ordinance to use or permit to be used any part of the building appropriated for the hospital, or of the space under the same, for any purpose except for the accommodation and treatment of the patients admitted into the same by order of the medical practitioner.

Penalties upon managers and medical practitioners.

151. Every manager who shall fail to comply with the provisions of the 138th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 149th, or 150th section of this Ordinance, and every medical practitioner who shall fail to comply with the provisions of the 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, or 143d section of this part of the Ordinance, shall, in every such case be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars ; and if more than three convictions shall be obtained against the manager for the time being of the same plantation for offences against this part of the Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Governor, if he shall think fit so to do, to act in manner provided by the one hundred and thirty-sixth section hereof.

Medical Inspector to visit plantations, and make half-yearly reports.

152. The Medical Inspector shall at least once every six months visit every plantation in the colony upon which indentured immigrants are employed, and shall at each such visit carefully ascertain whether all the provisions of this part of the Ordinance have been duly complied with, and shall, in every case of omission or violation of them direct the manager or the medical practitioner, as the case may be, to supply or remedy such omission or violation within such time as to the Medical Inspector may appear proper ; and every such direction shall be given by such Medical Inspector in the form of an entry in the hospital register of the plantation ; but if any such manager or medical practitioner shall consider that any such direction shall

exceed the requirements hereof, it shall be lawful for him or them, at any time within one week after such direction shall have been given, to make a representation to that effect to the Governor and Court of Policy, whose decision shall be final, or in non-session thereof that of the Governor alone ; and every such Medical Inspector shall also inspect the dwelling houses of the immigrants upon every such plantation, and report upon their state and condition, and the state and condition of the yard and grounds round about the same ; and such Medical Inspector shall once in each half year transmit to the Government Secretary, for the information of the Governor and the Court of Policy, a full report upon the condition and management of all the hospitals visited by him during the preceding six months, and also upon the state and condition of the dwelling houses of the immigrants, and the yards and grounds round about the same.

Joint hospitals.

153. The proprietors or lessees of any two or more adjoining plantations, or their representatives, may, if to them it shall appear convenient, and with the permission of the Governor and the Court of Policy previously obtained, establish and maintain, at the joint cost of such plantations, one hospital for the reception of all the immigrants indentured on both or all such plantations ; and any hospital to be so established shall be subject to all the provisions of this part of the Ordinance, and also to such special rules and regulations as to the said Governor and Court of Policy may appear necessary.

By whom penalties to be sued for.

154. No prosecution shall be commenced for the recovery of any penalty under this part of the Ordinance except at the instance of the Medical Inspector, or of the Immigration Agent-General, or of a Commissary or Sub-Commissary of Taxation, or upon the complaint of any manager of a plantation or of the medical practitioner thereof, or of an indentured immigrant complaining of any grievance or injury sustained by him in violation of the provisions of this part of the Ordinance.

Prosecution authorized by Medical Inspector may be instituted by any police officer.

155. Every prosecution authorized to be instituted by the Medical Inspector of estates' hospitals for the recovery of any fine under the provisions of this part of the Ordinance may be instituted in his behalf by any police officer, and the production by such police officer of an extract certified by the Government Secretary from any official report of such Medical Inspector shall without further proof, and on being duly sworn to as correct by the Medical Inspector before a justice of the peace, be admitted in all courts in this colony as to all matters of fact therein stated by such Medical Inspector as being within his own personal knowledge, as sufficient primâ facie evidence of the truth of the fact therein set forth : provided always, that in any case in which the defendant shall appear and demand to be enabled to cross-examine the Medical Inspector, the magistrate shall adjourn the further hearing, and summon the said Inspector, who shall be bound, if so required, to produce the original of his report at such further hearing, and to be cross-examined by the defendant upon oath.

PART XIV.

Of Back Passages, and the Departure of Immigrants from the Colony.

What immigrants entitled to back passages.

156. Every Indian immigrant introduced into this colony before the first day of December 1853, and every Indian immigrant introduced into this colony by the ship "Blue Jacket" in the month of February 1857, and every other Indian immigrant introduced into this colony at any time after the first day of December 1853, or to be hereafter introduced, and who may have completed a term of ten years' residence in this colony, shall, if possessed of or entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, be entitled to be provided, at the expense of the colony, with a passage back to the port whence such immigrant sailed from India; provided always, that with respect to all Indian immigrants to be hereafter introduced the term of ten years' residence shall be held and taken to mean ten years' continuous residence in the colony from the time of their first arrival within the colony.

Immigrant entitled to certificate of industrial residence may demand pasport.

157. Every immigrant who has become entitled to a certificate of industrial residence may demand and receive from the Immigration Agent-General, free of charge, a passport in the Form No. 34 in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed, whereupon such immigrant shall be at liberty to leave the colony at any time he may wish so to do, on paying the expense of his own passage; provided always, that no Indian immigrant to be hereafter introduced shall so leave the colony without having first registered notice of his intention so to do, as herein-after mentioned; and provided further, that if any Indian immigrant to be hereafter introduced shall at any time depart the colony, he shall, in the event of his return, be deemed to have forfeited all claim to a back passage at the expense of the colony, notwithstanding his term of ten years' residence may have elapsed, unless the Governor, on special cause shown, shall be pleased to waive such forfeiture.

Immigrant obtaining passport to give notice before leaving the colony.

158. Every Indian immigrant to be hereafter introduced, and who shall have obtained his passport, shall, before leaving the Colony, be bound to give one week's previous notice of his intention so to do at the office of the Immigration Agent-General in Georgetown; and the Immigration Agent-General shall register (No. 35) all such notices free of charge in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, containing all necessary particulars, and shall endorse the date of such registration upon the passport of such immigrant. And every such immigrant who shall knowingly contravene or attempt to contravene the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding forty-eight dollars.

Penalty for receiving or harbouring on board immigrant without a passport.

159. Every owner, master, or person in charge of any ship, who shall receive or harbour on board such ship or elsewhere any immigrant who shall not have received such passport, or whose passport shall not have been so indorsed as aforesaid in

the case of Indian immigrants to be hereafter introdnced, with intent in any such case to carry such immigrant out of the colony, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of one hundred dollars for each such immigrant so received or harboured ; and such fine may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered by summary execution by Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and the ship shall be liable and executable for the amount of every such fine.

Immigrant entitled to back passage to receive compensation in case of detention.

160. Every Indian immigrant entitled to be provided at the expense of the colony with a passage back to the port whence such immigrant sailed from India, and who, after having claimed the same, shall be detained in the colony, contrary to his wishes, shall be entitled at the time of his embarking to demand and receive from the said Colonial Receiver-General the sum of five dollars for every six months of such detention.

Immigration Agent and health officer to visit ship previous to her devarture with immigrants.

161. Previous to the departure of any ship hired at the expense of the colony having Indian immigrants on board about to return to the port whence such immigrants sailed from India, the Immigration Agent-General, accompanied by the health officer, shall proceed on board, and shall ascertain the health of such immigrants, and the state and condition of the ship, and whether the ship is in all respects fit and suitable for the purpose, and whether all the arrangements made for the passage and for the treatment of the immigrants are in due conformity with the law ; and the Immigration Agent-General shall personally muster and inspect individually all such immigrants, and ascertain whether all and every of them are lawfully entitled to be so provided, at the expense of the colony, with a passage back to the port whence such immigrants sailed from India ; and the Immigration Agent-General shall make out a list of immigrants so entitled to be delivered to the surgeon superintendent for the use of himself and the master of such ship, and shall certify upon such list the total number of men, women, boys, girls, and infants embarked, together with the state and condition of such immigrants, and that they have all been well provided with clothing suitable for the voyage.

PART XV.

Of Legal Procedure.

Complaints how to be heard and determined.

162. Any information laid or complaint or charge made under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be laid or made before the stipendiary justice of the district in which the offence may be alleged to have been committed or in which the cause of complaint or charge may be alleged to have arisen ; and the mode of procedure shall be according to the provisions of Ordinance No. 19. of 1856, and shall be subject to the review thereby provided ; and every such information, complaint, or charge shall be heard, tried, and determined by such stipendiary justice : provided always, that in cases in which any such information or complaint has been laid or charge made by the employer of any

immigrant, or by the manager of the plantation on which any immigration may be located, against such immigrant, such employer or manager need not be present at the hearing of such information, complaint, or charge, if there be any overseer from the said plantation to conduct the case, unless such employer or manager be a material witness on the part of such immigrant at the hearing of any such information, complaint, or charge, in which case such hearing shall be postponed in order that such employer or manager may appear and be examined as a witness.

Complaint to be made within one month from date of offence.

163. Any information laid or complaint or charge made in respect of any offence punishable on summary conviction under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be so laid or made within one month from the day on which the offence may be alleged to have been committed, or in which the cause of complaint or charge may be alleged to have arisen ; and if it shall appear at the hearing of any such information, complaint, or charge that any such offence was committed, or that the cause of the complaint or charge arose at any time beyond the period of one month from the day on which such information was laid or complaint or charge made, any such information, complaint, or charge shall be at once dismissed, with costs.

Muster roll to be produced in certain cases.

164. On the hearing of any information laid or complaint or charge made by any employer against any immigrant in respect to any of the offences herein-before mentioned relating to the muster roll and non-performance of the work required of any such immigrant, or for desertion, it shall be necessary to obtain a conviction for the employer to produce the muster roll of the plantation for the month during which such offence may be alleged to have been committed ; and if such muster roll be not produced when called for by the stipendiary justice on such hearing, or if, on inspection by him, it should appear that the name of any such immigrant was not duly called over as herein-before mentioned, then and in every such case every such information, complaint, or charge shall be dismissed.

How ownership of property to be stated in complaint.

165. In every information laid or complaint or charge made, or in the proceedings thereon, in which it may be necessary to state the ownership of any property belonging to or in the possession of the proprietors of any plantation, it shall be sufficient to name any one of such proprietors, or the attorney of such proprietors, and to state the property to belong to the person so named, and another or others, as the case may be ; and whenever in any information, or complaint or charge, or in the proceedings thereon, it shall be necessary to mention, for any purpose whatever, any proprietors of any plantation or estate, it shall be sufficient to describe them in manner aforesaid.

Renewal of term of service to be entered on indenture list.

166. Whenever any immigrant under indenture shall be ordered to perform service for any additional term under the provisions of this Ordinance, the stipendiary justice shall enter on the indenture list of immigrants the additional term of service so ordered as aforesaid, and thereupon the indenture shall be taken to be renewed for that period.

Sentence of imprisonment with hard labour how to be enforced.

167. Whenever any immigrant under indenture shall be imprisoned with hard labour by virtue of any summary conviction under this Ordinance, whether in default of payment of a fine or not, every such immigrant shall be bound and liable to perform, in the custody and under the superintendence of the officers of the prison in which such immigrant may be imprisoned, a number of tasks equal to the number of days for which such immigrant may have been sentenced to be imprisoned, and such immigrant shall not be discharged from such imprisonment until such immigrant shall have duly performed such number of tasks as aforesaid, except by the special order of the Governor: provided always, that a scale of task-work to be so performed by any such immigrants so sentenced as aforesaid shall be first fixed and approved by the Governor.

No conviction to be quashed for want of form.

168. No summary conviction under this Ordinance shall be quashed for want of form; and no warrant of commitment shall be held void by reason of any defect therein, provided it be therein alleged that the party has been convicted, and there be a valid conviction to sustain the same.

Appropriation of fines.

169. In the absence of any special provision to the contrary the recovery of all fines incurred under this Ordinance shall be enforced, and the same, when received, shall be appropriated according to the provisions of Ordinance No. 19. of 1856.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our Quarterly Assembly held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this twenty-ninth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and published on the sixteenth day of March following.

By command of the Court, FRANCIS HINCKS.
W. Walker, Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

ORDINANCES and PARTS of ORDINANCES REPEALED.

Reference to Ordinance.	Title of Ordinance.	Extent of Repeal.
19 of 1850	An Ordinance to unite the Colonial Hospital and Seamen's Hospital of Demerara and Essequebo into one Public Hospital, and to place the same under the management of one Board of Directors.	Section Nineteen so far as regards Immigrants.
7 of 1854	An Ordinance for the amendment and consolidation of the Laws for the encouragement of Immigration and for the general regulation of Immigrants.	The whole.
6 of 1855	An Ordinance to repeal the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor and to make other provision in lieu thereof.	Section Nineteen so far as regards Immigrants.
7 of 1857	An Ordinance to regulate the Industrial Residence and the Back Passages of certain Indian Immigrants introduced by the Ship *Blue Jacket*.	The whole.
10 of 1858	An Ordinance to establish an Asylum for Lepers, and to provide for their care and maintenance therein.	Section Eighteen so far as regards Immigrants.
17 of 1858	An Ordinance for the encouragement of Immigration from China.	The whole.
26 of 1858	An Ordinance to regulate the introduction of Immigrants from Bombay on private account.	The whole.
14 of 1859	An Ordinance to render valid the engagements of the Chinese Immigrants introduced in the Year 1859.	The whole.
17 of 1859	An Ordinance to provide for the better management of Estates Hospitals.	The whole.
1 of 1860	An Ordinance to amend and consolidate certain of the regulations relating to Immigrants in this Colony.	The whole.
19 of 1860	An Ordinance to amend certain of the regulations relating to Immigrants in this Colony.	The whole.
28 of 1862	An Ordinance to legalize the reduction of the amounts payable by employers on the allotment of the Indian Immigrants introduced by the Ship *Statesman*.	The whole.
30 of 1862	An Ordinance to extend the term of Indentures of Immigrants introduced from India and China subsequent to the first day of December 1862.	The whole.
3 of 1863	An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to renewals of terms of service by Immigrants.	The whole.
14 of 1863	An Ordinance to provide for the introduction of Immigrants from the British West Indies and from the Continent of North America.	The whole.
2 of 1864	An Ordinance to extend the term of Indentures of Liberated Africans introduced into this Colony.	The whole.

SCHEDULE B.

(No. 1.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 34.]

LIST of IMMIGRANTS sent to COLONIAL HOSPITAL for TREATMENT.

The Ship . . . . . the . . . . day of . . . . 186 .

List of Immigrants whom the Health Officer of the Port of Georgetown and the Surgeon Superintendent of the above ship consider ought to be sent to the Colonial Hospital, Georgetown, for further medical treatment.

Name.	No.	Sex.	Age on Arrival.	Disease.	Treatment.	Length of Time under treatment.

Health Officer. . . . . Surgeon Superintendent.

(No. 2.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 40.]

SURGEON SUPERINTENDENT'S RETURN of DEATHS and BIRTHS.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Ship . . . . . the . . . . day of . . . . 186 .

Return of the Surgeon Superintendent of the Immigrant Ship . . . . showing the statistics of the mortality of the immigrants during the late voyage from . . . . to British Guiana, the diseases of which, and the portion of the voyage during which they died, as well as of the births during the voyage.

In the

—	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Adults.
Of Cholera - - -							
Dysentery - -							
Diarrhœa - -							
Fever - - -							
Other Diseases -							
Between the . . . . and the Cape of Good Hope.							
Of Cholera - - -							
Dysentery - -							
Diarrhœa - -							
Fever - -							
Other Diseases -							
Between the Cape of Good Hope and British Guiana.							
Of Cholera - -							
Dysentery - -							
Diarrhœa - -							
Fever - -							
Other Diseases - -							
Total Mortality at Sea							

BIRTHS.

Number and Name of Mother.	Sex of Infant.	Date of Birth.	Result

To the
Immigration Agent-General,
British Guiana. — Surgeon Superintendent.

(No. 3.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 40.]

CERTIFICATE of IMMIGRATION AGENT-GENERAL as to AMOUNT PAYABLE ON IMMIGRANTS INTRODUCED.

I, the undersigned, Immigration Agent-General, do hereby certify that the ship , of which is master, arrived at the Port of Demerara in the colony of British Guiana from in on the day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty , having on board adult immigrants, that is to say, immigrants above the age of years, and other such immigrants, between the ages of years and one year, and infant immigrants not exceeding the age of one year; and that I, assisted by the health officer of the port, have personally inspected the said ship and the immigrants above mentioned, and find that the provisions of the Imperial Statutes, and the Ordinances of the colony of British Guiana, so far as they respectively apply to such ship, have been duly complied with; and, finally, that the amount payable in respect to such immigrants, pursuant to the terms of the charter-party, amounts to the sum of .

Immigration Office, Georgetown,
the day of 186 .

Immigration Agent-General.

Enumeration.

Men. Women. Boys. Girls. Infants. Total. Statute Adults.

(No. 4.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 41.]

FORM of INDENTURE.

This Indenture made on the day of in the year between as Proprietor (*or Attorney of the Proprietor or Lessee, &c.*) of Plantation in the County of in the Colony of British Guiana, of the one or first part, and the several (*Indian, Chinese, &c., as the case may be*) Immigrants, whose names are respectively subscribed hereto, of the other or second part, witnesseth as follows :—

The said employer agrees to hire the services of the said several immigrants, and the said several immigrants agree to serve the said employer as labourers for the term of years, commencing on the day of 18 , and ending on the day of 18 , subject in all respects to the provisions of the Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864.

Employer's Signature.

Attestation of Employer's Signature.

Immigrants' Signatures.

Attestation of Immigrants' Signatures.

Note.—In any case in which special rights of commutation or of changing their employers, or of assigning allotments, or receiving advances, may be granted to Chinese Immigrants under Section 44 of the Ordinance, provisions to that effect to be inserted in the indenture, and also in the certificates of indenture and indenture lists.

(No. 5.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 41.]

CERTIFICATE of INDENTURE.

Plantation

the day of 18 .

I do hereby certify, that a Immigrant No. , ex 18 , has been this day duly indentured to as employer, to serve as a labourer on plantation for a term of years from the date hereof, and that such employer and such labourer are respectively entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the conditions and regulations set forth in the above Ordinance as to employers and labourers respectively.

Immigration Agent-General.

(No. 6.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 41.]

LIST of IMMIGRANTS INDENTURED

to as employer to serve as labourers on plantation from the date and for the term of years set opposite the name of each such immigrant respectively; such employer and such labourers being respectively entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the conditions and regulations set forth in the above Ordinance as to employers and labourers respectively.

Name.	Sex.	Age on Arrival.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Date of Commencement of Term.	Term for which indentured.	Remarks.

Immigration Agent-General.

(No. 7.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 45.]

INDENTURE of CHINESE MALE EMIGRANT in CHINA.

No. , Ship .

Articles of Agreement, made this day of in the year of Christian era 186 , being the day of the month of the year of the reign of according to the Chinese Imperial Calendar, between native of China, of the one or first part, and , agent of the British Government for the regulation and encouragement of emigration from China to the British West Indies, of the other or second part, as follows :—The said party of the first part, in consideration of the covenants, agreements, and stipulations herein-after entered into by the said party of the second part, doth hereby promise and agree to and with the said party of the second part in manner and form following, that is to say :—

1. That he, the said party of the first part, shall and will, so soon as he shall be required by the said party of the second part, embark on board the ship , now lying at anchor in the Canton River, and bound for the Colony of British Guiana, and remain on board the said ship henceforward until she proceeds to sea, and shall then proceed as a passenger on board the said ship to British Guiana aforesaid, for the purpose of carrying out the stipulations herein-after contained on the part of the said party of the first part.

2. That the said party of the first part shall and will, from time to time and at all times during the term of five years, to be computed from the day of the date of the arrival of the said ship in the said colony of British Guiana, serve such person, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and on such plantation in British Guiana as the Governor may appoint, in the growing or manufacturing of articles the produce of such plantation, according to the provisions herein-after contained.

3. That the said party of the first part shall and will work as such labourer as aforesaid for the space of seven hours and a half of each day during the aforesaid term of five years, on such plantation as aforesaid, with a reservation of not less than five days to be set apart during each year as holidays at the China New Year, by the said Governor, and of every Sabbath day. And in consideration of the agreement herein contained on the part of the said party of the first part, the said party of the second part hereby promises and agrees to and with the said party of the first part in manner following, that is to say :—

4. That the said party of the second part shall provide the said party of the first part with a free passage to the said colony of British Guiana, and shall supply him gratuitously with such food and clothing as may be necessary for the voyage.

5. That so long as the said party of the first part shall continue and be employed as such labourer as aforesaid, and perform the agreements on his part herein-before contained, he, the said party of the second part, shall cause to be paid weekly to the said party of the first part the same rate of wages for the same proportionate quantity of work as may from time to time be paid to unindentured labourers working on the same plantation, and shall cause to be provided for the said party of the first part, during the same service, house, garden ground, and medical attendance, hospital accommodation, medicine, and nourishment, when sick, all free of expense to the said party of the first part.

6. That the said party of the second part shall provide or cause to be provided for the said party of the first part during such period as he continues to serve under the terms of this agreement, with the means of corresponding monthly, free of expense, with his relatives in China, and of remitting money to them.

Signature of Male Chinese Emigrant

Signature of Emigration Agent

This done in duplicate, each of the parties aforesaid retaining one copy, at Canton, on the day of , in the year of our Lord 18 , in the presence of the undersigned, who declares that this contract has been signed willingly, and with full knowledge of its contents, by the said .

Emigration Officer.

I agree to employ upon the terms stated above.

Employer.

I certify that the labourer whose name appears above has been allotted and is under indenture to plantation .

Immigration Agent-General.

Immigration Office, the day of 186 .

Note.—In the event of its being found necessary to make any agreement in China as to commutation, change of employer, advances, or allotments, special provision for the same to be inserted in the Indenture. (See sections 44 and 124.)

(No. 8.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 48.]

CONTRACT of RESIDENCE of CHINESE FEMALE EMIGRANT.

No. , Ship .

Contract made this day of in the year 186 , between as Proprietor (*or Attorney of the Proprietor, or Lessee, &c.*) of the Plantation in the county of in the colony of British Guiana, of the one or first part, and Chinese female immigrant of the other or second part, witnesseth as follows :—That the said female Chinese immigrant shall reside on the said plantation for the term of five years from date; and that the party of the first part shall supply her, free of cost, with suitable lodging and with such medicine, nourishment, and medical attendance, and hospital accommodation, as she may need when sick.

Signature of Employer.

Signature of Female Chinese Emigrant.

I hereby declare that the Female Chinese Emigrant, party to this contract, signed the same voluntarily and with a due understanding of its effect.

Immigration Agent-General.

(No. 9.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 51.]

INDENTURE of MINOR LIBERATED AFRICAN.

No. , Ship .

This Indenture made on the day of in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty , between Immigration Agent-General in the colony of British Guiana, for and on behalf of *alias* a liberated minor African of the age of years, and recently sent to this colony under the authority of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of being located and settled in the said colony, of the one part, and as Proprietor (*or Attorney of the Proprietor*) of Plantation in the county of in the said colony, as employer, of the other part, witnesseth :—That by virtue of the

Ordinance in such case made and provided, and in consideration of the covenants, promises, and agreements on the part and behalf of the said employer of the said liberated African herein-after contained, he the said Immigration Agent-General has indentured, placed, and bound, and by those presents doth indenture, place, and bind, the said liberated African to and with the said employer, to serve him for the term of years, to be computed from the day of the date of these presents, and doth hereby, for and on behalf of the said liberated African, to and with the said employer, covenant, promise, and agree that the said liberated African shall and will, during all and every part of the said term, truly and faithfully serve the said employer as a labourer on the said estate, and the said employer doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Immigration Agent-General, for and on behalf of the said liberated African, that he the said employer shall and will, until the said liberated African shall have attained the age of fifteen years, find and provide the said liberated African with suitable and sufficient diet, clothing, tools, or implements of work, lodging, and, when sick, medicine, nourishment, hospital accommodation, and medical attendance, in a like and equal manner with the rest of the Africans under the age of fifteen years indentured in this Colony, and according to the Laws in such case made and provided, and according to all other Ordinances and Laws which may hereafter be made touching or concerning Africans under the age of fifteen years indentured in the said Colony, and that he the said employer, for and on account of the said liberated African, until the said liberated African shall attain the said age of fifteen years, shall and will keep, or cause to be kept, a regular account, in which the said liberated African shall be debited with the cost and charges of such diet, clothing, tools, and implements of labour, at the same prices paid for the same by the said employer, and shall and will credit the said liberated African for all work done and performed, at the same rate of wages paid and payable to any other labourer on the said estate for the like work, and shall allow to the said liberated African during the continuance of these presents, for education and religious instruction, such one afternoon in every week as shall be appointed or assigned by the Governor of the said Colony for the time being for such purpose.

In witness whereof the said Immigration Agent-General, for and on behalf of the said liberated African, and the said employer have hereunto set their hands on the day and in the year first above written.

Signature of Employer.

Signature of Immigration Agent-General.

(No. 10.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 59.]

BRITISH GUIANA.

CERTIFICATE of EXEMPTION from LABOUR.

I do hereby certify that the immigrant hereunder described is permanently disabled and unfit to perform any labour, and that he is therefore hereby exempt from all liability to labour.

Name.	Sex.	Age on Arrival.	Height.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Cause of Disability.

Immigration Office,
the day of 186 .

Immigration Agent-General.

(No. 11.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 62.]

CERTIFICATE of INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

No. 186 .

This is to certify that the immigrant from hereunder described has completed a term of industrial service on plantation

Name.	Sex.	Age on Arrival.	Height.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Bodily Marks.

Immigration Office,
the day of 186 .

Immigration Agent-General.

(No. 12.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 74.]

REGISTER of APPLICATIONS for IMMIGRANTS.

For the Season 186 , 186 , County of

Number.	Date of Application.	Names of Applicants.	Description of Applicants, whether Proprietors, Attorneys, or Lessees.	Plantation on which the Immigrants are to be located.	If Application, by Lessee, be so made by consent of Proprietor, or if Contract Duty to be paid in Cash.	If Application, by Mortgagor, not objected to by Mortgagee, or if Contract Duty to be paid in Cash.	Number and Description of Immigrants applied for.						Total Number of Immigrants applied for.	Remarks.
							Calcutta Indians.	Madras Indians.	Chinese.	Africans.	Madeirans.	Cape de Verdians.		

(No. 13.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section 75.*]

REGISTER of IMMIGRANTS introduced into the COLONY of BRITISH GUIANA.

By the Ship from on the of 186 .

| Number. | | |

(No. 14.)

[*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 75.]

REGISTER of CHINESE IMMIGRANTS introduced in the COLONY of BRITISH GUIANA

By the Ship from on the 186 .

Number.	Name.	Father's Name.	Sex.	Age on arrival.	Height.	Trade.	Village.	Bodily Marks.	Amount advanced in China.	Amount paid monthly by way of Allotment of any in China.	First Term.				Second Term.				Third Term.				Fourth Term.				Obituary Number.	Remarks.
											Location.	Desertion Number.	Imprisonment Number.	Number of Certificate of Industrial Service.	Date.	Location.	Desertion Number.	Imprisonment Number.	Number of Certificate of Industrial Service.	Date.	Location.	Desertion Number.	Imprisonment Number.	Number of Certificate of Industrial Service.	Date.	Location.	Desertion Number.	Imprisonment Number.	Number of Certificate of Industrial Service.		

(No. 15.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 75.]

REGISTER of LIBERATED AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS introduced into the COLONY of BRITISH GUIANA

From on the of 186 .

Number.	Name.		Sex.	Age on arrival.	Height.	Bodily Marks.	Date of Commencement of Term.	Term for which indentured.	Location.	Remarks.
	African.	English.								

(No. 16.)

REGISTER of IMMIGRANTS INDENTURED to PLANTATION County of

[*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864, Section 76.*]

Name.	Father's Name.	Sex.	Age on arrival.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of arrival.	Number of Terms completed.	Estate on which last indentured.	First Term.					Second Term.					Third Term.					Fourth Term.					Remarks.
								Date of Commencement of Term.	Desertion Number.	Imprisonment Number.	Number of Certificate of Industrial Service.		Date of Commencement of Term.	Desertion Number.	Imprisonment Number.	Number of Certificate of Industrial Service.		Date of Commencement of Term.	Desertion Number.	Imprisonment Number.	Number of Certificate of Industrial Service.		Date of Commencement of Term.	Desertion Number.	Imprisonment Number.	Number of Certificate of Industrial Service.		

(No. 17.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 77.]

REGISTER of MARRIED HEATHEN IMMIGRANTS introduced into the COLONY of BRITISH GUIANA.

Date.	Number.	Names.	County.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Plantation to which allotted.

(No. 18.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 77.]

REGISTER of MARRIAGES of HEATHEN IMMIGRANTS celebrated in the COLONY.

Date.	Number.	Names.	Country.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Place of Abode.	Place of Publication of Notice of intended Marriage.

(No. 19.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 78.]

REGISTER of BIRTHS occurring amongst the IMMIGRANTS residing in the Colony of BRITISH GUIANA.

Number.	Name of Infant.	Sex.	Date of Birth.	Description of Father.			Description of Mother.			Place of Birth.
				Name.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Name.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	

(No. 20.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 78.]

REGISTER of DEATHS occurring amongst the IMMIGRANTS in the COLONY of BRITISH GUIANA.

Number.	Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Country.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.

(No. 21.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 79.]

REGISTER of IMMIGRANTS sent to the COLONIAL HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN,

For treatment, from the Ship which arrived in British Guiana from on the day of 18 .

Description of Immigrant.					When sent to Colonial Hospital.	Disease.	Condition of Immigrant on the day of the Report on Ship.	Date of Death in Colonial Hospital.	Date of Admission into Immigration Depôt.	Date of Discharge from Immigration Depôt.	Plantation to which allotted, or how otherwise disposed of.	Date on which Immigrant became chargeable to the Plantation.	Date of Account being rendered and Duplicate forwarded to Receiver-General.	Remarks.
Name.	Number.	Sex.	Age on arrival.	Height.										

PLANTATION REGISTER of DESERTION.

Number.	Name.	Sex.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	30 June.	31 Dec.	30 June.	31 Dec.	30 June.	31 Dec.	30 June.	31 Dec.	30 June.	31 Dec.	30 June.	31 Dec.	Remarks.

(No. 23.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 82.]

PLANTATION REGISTER of IMPRISONMENTS.

Number.	Name.	Sex.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	30 June.	31 Dec.	30 June.	31 Dec.	30 June.	31 Dec.	30 June.	31 Dec.	30 June.	31 Dec.	30 June.	31 Dec.	Remarks.

(No. 24.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 82.]

REGISTER of IMMIGRANTS to whom CERTIFICATES of INDUSTRIAL SERVICE have been issued.

Number of Certificate.	Date of Issue of Certificate.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Height.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Country.	Bodily Marks.	Plantation on which last located.	Remarks.

HALF-YEARLY RETURN

Of the different descriptions of Immigrants under Indenture to Plantation in the County of for the half year ending the day of 18 .

	Calcutta Indians.		Madras Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Portuguese.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers remaining as shown by last half-yearly Return												
„ born during the half year												
„ indentured during ditto												
„ returned from desertion during ditto												
„ returned from imprisonment during the half year												
Total												
Numbers died during the half year												
„ whose terms have expired during ditto												
who have deserted during ditto												
who have been imprisoned during the half year												
specially transferred to other Estates during the half year												
Total												
Total Number of Immigrants remaining under Indenture, including their Children												

N

RETURN OF BIRTHS.

Name of Infant.	Sex.	Date of Birth.	Description of Father.				Description of Mother.			
			Name.	Country.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Name.	Country.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

Name of Deceased.	Sex.	Country.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.

Note.—Any Certificate of Industrial Service, or Temporary or Provisional Certificate, in the possession of any Immigrant at the time of death should be obtained and forwarded with this Return.

RETURN OF CONVICTED DESERTERS.

Name of Deserter.	Sex.	Country.	Ship in which introduced, and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Date of Desertion.	Date of Return from Desertion.	Date of Conviction.	Term of Desertion for which convicted.	Punishment.

Monthly deductions from the wages of Chinese Immigrants indentured to Plantation on account of advances received by them or allotments assigned to their friends in China, for the half year ending the day of 186 .

Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Ship in which introduced, and Number.		Year of Arrival.	Amount of Advance.	Amount deducted in respect to Advances during the Month of							Amount deducted in respect to Allotments during the Month of						
						Jan. or July.	Feb. or Aug.	Mar. or Sept.	April or Oct.	May or Nov.	June or Dec.	Total.	Jan. or July.	Feb. or Aug.	Mar. or Sept.	April or Oct.	May or Nov.	June or Dec.	Total.

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I, , Manager of Plantation , do hereby declare to the best of my knowledge and belief that the above return is in all respects true and correct.

Manager.

(No. 26.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 85.]

MONTHLY RETURN of IMMIGRANTS discharged from PRISON.

Return of Immigrants under Indenture of Service discharged from the custody of the Keeper of the Prison at in the county of during the month of 186 .

Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Country.	Ship in which introduced, and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Name of Plantation to which indentured.	Date of Committal and of Discharge.		Number of Days in Prison.	Remarks.
						Committal.	Discharge.		

Keeper.

(No. 27.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 85.]

MONTHLY RETURN of IMMIGRANTS who have died in PRISON.

Return of Immigrants who have died while in the custody of the Keeper of the Prison at in the county of during the month ending the day of 186 .

Name of Deceased.	Sex.	Country.	Ship in which introduced, and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Plantation on which last located.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.

Keeper.

(No. 28.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Sections* 86 *and* 87.]

HALF-YEARLY RETURN of IMMIGRANTS who have died while inmates of the (or on whose body an inquisition has been held by the undersigned) for the half year ending , the day of 18 .

Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Country.	Ship in which introdueed, and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Plantation on which last located.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.

(Date.) (Signature)

(No. 29.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 91.]

TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE of INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

Plantation , the day of 186 .

The Bearer , No. , ex , 18 , is entitled to demand and receive from the Immigration Agent-General a Certificate of Industrial Service, which (he) can obtain on or after the first day of next, by application for that purpose at the Immigration Office, Georgetown, and until which last-mentioned day this certificate is to be considered a ticket of-leave.

Immigration Agent-General.

(No. 30.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 92.]

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE of INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

Plantation , the day of 18 .

The Bearer , No. , ex , 18 , will be released from further service on this Plantation on the day of , and will then be entitled to demand and receive from the Immigration Agent-General a Certificate of Industrial Service, which (he) can obtain on or after the first day of next, by application, for that purpose, at the Immigration Office, Georgetown; and until which last-mentioned day this certificate is, from and after the date of his being so released, to be considered a ticket-of-leave.

Immigration Agent-General.

(No. 31.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 108.]

MUSTER ROLL of PLANTATION for the Month of 18 .

Name.	Sex.	Ship in which introduced, and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Country.	Date of Term of Service.	Day of the Month.																									Number of Days.						Remarks.
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Present.	In Hospital.	In Jail.	Absent with Leave.	Absent without Leave.	Total.	

NOTE.—In calling the names on the Muster Roll, the letter P should be marked opposite the Immigrant's name in the proper column if present, H if in the hospital, L if on leave, A if absent, and J if in Jail.

(No. 32.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 138.]

HOSPITAL REGISTER of PLANTATION

Date of Admission.	Name.	Sex.	Age on Arrival.	Country.*	Ship in which introduced, and Number.	Year of Arrival.	In or Out-door Patient.	Disease.	Result.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.†

* In the case of an East Indian Immigrant, specify the Province to which he belongs, as Bengal, Madras, &c.
† In the column of remarks state how often the patient has been in hospital, if more than once during the quarter.

(No. 33.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 138.]

CASE BOOK of PLANTATION

Date of Admission.	Name.	Sex.	Age on Arrival.	Disease.	Diet.	In or Out-door Patient.	Remedies, Directions, Medical Comforts, &c.

(No. 34.) [*Consolidated Immigration Ordinance*, 1864, *Section* 157.]

PASSPORT.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Immigration Office, Georgetown, Demerara, the day of 18 .

I do hereby certify that the Indian Immigrant herein described has become entitled to a Certificate of Industrial Service, and that he is entitled to depart from this colony on paying the expense of his own passage hence, and that he is hereby permitted so to do.

Name.	Sex.	Age on Arrival.	Height.	Country.	Ship in which introduced, and No.	Year of Arrival.	Remarks.

Immigration Agent-General.

REGISTER of IMMIGRANTS to whom PASSPORTS have been issued to enable them to leave the colony at their own expense.

No.	Date of Passport.	Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Age.	Height.	Country.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of Arrival.	Plantation to which last indentured.	Bodily Marks.	Date of Notice of Intention to leave the Colony.	Vessel in which sailed.	Destination.	Remarks.

Appendix No 36.

Trinidad.

An Ordinance (No. 3. of 1865) enacted by the Governor of Trinidad with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, with regard to immigration.

L.S.

J. H. T. Manners Sutton.

8th March 1865.

Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Trinidad, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Prior Ordinances relating to immigration repealed, except as regards existing liabilities.

1. The several Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule A. to this Ordinance shall be and the same are hereby repealed, save and except so far as regards any appointment of Agent-General of Immigrants or other appointment made under the said Ordinances or any of the same, and save also and except so far as regards all existing engagements to labour, and the payment of any duties now due and owing to Her Majesty, and all fines and penalties incurred under the said Ordinances or any of the same, all which engagements to labour may be enforced, and all which duties, fines, and penalties shall and may be sued for and recovered, under this Ordinance.

Interpretation of terms.

2. Throughout this Ordinance the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter ; that is to say, words importing one number or one gender shall mean respectively both numbers and both genders ; the expression "Her Majesty" shall mean Her Majesty, her heirs and successors ; the expression "Agent-General of Immigrants" shall include any sub-agent of immigrants appointed or to be appointed by the Governor ; the expression "emigration agent" shall include any person appointed by the Governor to act as emigration agent or sub-agent ; the word "immigrant" shall mean all immigrants (not being liberated Africans) already introduced or who may hereafter be introduced into this colony at the expense of this colony or of the Imperial Government, or for whose introduction, although the same may be under private contract, the colony may hereafter pay bounty ; the expression "Indian immigrant" shall mean any immigrant who shall have been introduced from the British possessions in the East Indies ; the word "indenture" shall include all contracts of service declared to be valid by this Ordinance ; the expression "indentured immigrant" shall mean any immigrant now under indenture, or who may hereafter be indentured under this Ordinance, and who shall not have completed his industrial residence, or who having completed his industrial residence shall have been indentured for a further term of

"Immigrant."

industrial residence; and the word "employer" shall mean the proprietor or manager or other person having the direction of or the chief authority upon any plantation or farm on which any immigrant shall be employed.

Entries, indentures, &c. heretofore made to continue in force.

3. All entries heretofore made in the general register of immigrants by the Agent-General of Immigrants shall be valid, and all engagements to labour, assignments of services and certificates heretofore made and granted, and all matters and things done heretofore under or by virtue of any or either of the said Ordinances, shall be and continue in force in the same manner as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

Agent-General to keep register of names, numbers, and other particulars of immigrants.

4. The Agent General of Immigrants shall continue to keep the general register of immigrants, and shall insert therein the names of all immigrants arriving in the colony, and shall number each of such immigrants by a particular number, commencing from the last number already borne on such register, and proceeding by regular numerical progression, and shall distinguish therein under different heads the number, name, age, sex, and country of every such immigrant, and the time when and the place from which and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, and the cost of the passage of such immigrant, and whether such immigrant is or is not entitled to a return passage, and the name of the employer or other person at whose expense such labourer shall have been introduced, and of the employer to whom he may be indentured on his arrival, and of the amount of monies, if any, which may have been advanced to such immigrant previous to his arrival in the colony.

Governor may proclaim places whence immigration shall be permitted.

5. The Governor may from time to time, by proclamation, name the ports or places from which immigration on bounty into this colony shall be permitted, and the rates of bounty payable on the immigrants, and the conditions under which such immigration may be carried on.

Regulations to be made respecting applications for and treatment of immigrants.

6. The Governor may by notice in the "Royal Gazette" from time to time make regulations respecting the form in which application shall be made by persons desirous of having immigrants indentured to them, and respecting the lodging, medicine, medical aid, food, and clothing to be provided for immigrants, and respecting any other matters necessary for carrying this Ordinance into effect; and a copy of such regulations shall be laid before the Legislative Council at its next meeting.

Immigrants to be inspected on arrival by a medical man.

7. All immigrants brought into this colony under the authority of this Ordinance shall be inspected on board the vessel in which they shall arrive by such medical man as may be appointed from time to time by the Governor for the purpose; and such medical man shall set aside such of the immigrants as from their age or state of health shall appear to him to be unfit to be indentured; and the immigrants so set aside shall be sent to the colonial hospital or otherwise provided for until they shall be fit to be indentured, or can be sent back to their own country; and the expense of maintaining and treating such immigrants at the colonial hospital, or otherwise providing for the same, and the charge of the medical man for his inspection

of such immigrants, such charge to be allowed by the Governor, shall be borne by and paid from the funds applicable to immigration.

Advances to be paid out of funds raised for immigration.

8. The amount advanced to any indentured immigrant previous to his embarkation shall be paid from the funds applicable to immigration arising from fees on indentures and duties on exports.

Requisitions for immigrants to be made before February, and to be binding on copartnerships; the immigrants applied for to be accepted, under Penalty.

9. All persons desirous of obtaining allotments of immigrants shall send in to the Agent-General of Immigrants on or before the first day of February in each year a requisition in writing, specifying the number of immigrants required, and the name and situation of the plantation in respect of which the same are required; and every such requisition, if made in the name or on the behalf of any copartnership by any person being a partner in the concern, shall be binding on all the persons constituting such copartnership; and if any person making such requisition, or being a partner of the copartnership in the name or on the behalf of which such requisition shall be made, shall not afterwards accept such immigrants as may be allotted in pursuance of such requisition, not exceeding the number of immigrants mentioned in such requisition, and pay the fees payable previously to the execution of the indentures of such immigrants, such person shall, on the information of the Agent-General of Immigrants, forfeit and pay the sum of one pound for every immigrant who may have been so allotted to him; and where any such requisition shall have been made in the name or on the behalf of any copartnership it shall be lawful for the Agent-General of Immigrants to proceed against such one or more of the persons constituting the copartnership at the time of such requisition being made as he shall see fit.

Proportion of immigrants to cultivation.

10. Where in any case the number of immigrants indentured in respect of any plantation, and of whose term of three years of service under indenture more than twelve calendar months shall remain unexpired, shall exceed the proportion of two immigrants for every three acres of land of such plantation actually in cultivotion, no further allotment of indentured immigrants shall be made to or in respect of such plantation, until all other persons who shall have sent in requisitions for immigrants shall have received allotments in respect of the plantations mentioned in such requisitions.

Employers to be charged with the payment of certain yearly fees on the indentures of immigrants.

11. Every employer to whom any immigrant shall be indentured shall be charged with the payment to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, of the sum of ten pounds as fees on the indenture of such immigrant, of which sum one fifth part shall be paid previously to the execution of the indenture or the endorsement by the Agent-General of Immigrants of the contract of service, and a like fifth part shall be paid annually at the commencement of the second year and every subsequent year; and where such immigrant shall have been indentured after the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, all such payments shall be made although such immigrant shall have died or become incapable of work, or shall have absented himself

from the plantation in respect of which he shall have been indentured: provided always, that when the indenture of any such immigrant shall be cancelled by the order of the Governor, or such immigrant shall, before the expiration of his term of service, obtain from the Agent-General of Immigrants a certificate of industrial residence, such employer shall be discharged from any further payment in respect of such immigrant.

Fees on Chinese immigrants imported in 1865 to be 3*l*.

12. Provided always, that on every immigrant from China who may be brought into this colony during the present year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five the fee of indenture to be paid for the present year shall be the sum of three pounds, unless his Excellency the Governor, with the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, shall see fit to reduce the same to the sum of two pounds.

Immigrants to be provided with food and lodging while awaiting employment.

13. If any immigrants shall not on their arrival be immediately provided with employment, it shall be the duty of the Agent-General of Immigrants, and he is hereby authorized, to provide them with food and lodging until the means of earning their own subsistence can be procured for them, and in the meantime to employ them in such manner as the Governor may from time to time direct, and the cost of such food and lodging shall be borne by and paid from the funds applicable to immigration.

Contracts of service made by immigrants from certain places before arrival, and properly attested, to be valid for not more than five years.

14. If any labourer arriving in this colony from Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, or the Cape de Verd islands, or from any part of Europe, or of the West Indies, or of the United States, or of the British Provinces of North America, or from any port or place from which immigration on bounty shall have been permitted by such proclamation as aforesaid, shall, before his arrival, have contracted with any person to perform service in this colony, such contract shall, when approved and countersigned by the Agent-General of Immigrants, and subject to such alterations as the said Agent-General may, with the consent of the parties, have made therein, be valid in this colony for the full period named in such contract, not exceeding five years: provided that, except as herein-after mentioned, no such contract shall be so approved and countersigned unless the same shall purport to have been signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, and attested by some notary public or British Consul, or by some other person approved by or acting under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, who shall declare that the parties entered into it voluntarily and with a full understanding of its meaning, nor unless the Agent General shall be satisfied that the immigration has been carried on in accordance with all existing regulations of the imperial and of the colonial Government.

Contracts with Chinese immigrants to be valid for five years; such contracts to be properly attested, and to conform to conditions

15. All written contracts for the performance of any labour or service of agriculture in this colony which shall be made by or with the authority of the emigration agent in China with any Chinese immigrant shall be binding on the parties thereto for the period of five years, to be computed from the day of the landing of such immigrant in this colony; and every such contract shall

herein mentioned:

be signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, or of persons lawfully acting on their behalf, and shall be attested by the emigration agent at the port of embarkation, who shall declare that the immigrants, parties to such contracts signed the same voluntarily, and with a due understanding of their effect; and every signature purporting to be the signature of any such emigration agent shall be held to be genuine without any proof thereof, but every person disputing the genuineness of any such signature shall be at liberty to prove that such signature is not genuine; and every such contract shall conform to the following conditions, viz.:

1st. As to work and wages.

1st. Every such contract shall bind the immigrant to do the same proportionate quantity of work as may from time to time be allotted to the unindentured labourers working on the plantation on which he shall be employed, and for such work shall secure to the immigrant, at his election, either the same rate of wages as may from time to time be paid to such unindentured labourers, or else wages at the rate of four dollars per calendar month, with sufficient food.

2nd. As to lodging, medical attendance, &c.

2nd. Every such contract shall bind the employer to furnish to the immigrant, free of charge, suitable lodging, and when sick suitable and sufficient medicines, and nourishment, medical attendance, and hospital accommodation.

3rd. As to redemption of unexpired term of service.

3rd. Every such contract may be terminated by the immigrant, at the end of any year from the commencement of the same, on payment for each unexpired year of the term of the contract of a sum equal to one fifth of the amount which shall have been paid for the passage of such immigrant, and of any advances which may have been made previous to such embarkation; and every such immigrant may change his employer at the end of the third and of the fourth year of his contract; and in such case his former employer shall be discharged from any further payment in respect of such immigrant, and his new employer shall pay to Her Majesty the sum of three pounds instead of two pounds for each year for which such immigrant shall be indentured to such new employer.

Governor to decide in case of doubt as to validity of a contract.

16. If the Agent-General shall not be satisfied that any such contract is so signed and attested as aforesaid, he shall report the same to the Governor, who may, if he shall think fit, direct the Agent-General to approve and countersign such contract.

Agent-General to endorse contracts made with Chinese immigrants, and to assign them.

17. Where any such contract shall have been entered into by any Chinese immigrant with any particular employer, and not with the emigration agent in China, the Agent-General of Immigrants shall endorse such contract with his name in testimony of his approval of the same, and if no particular plantation be named in such contract assign the services of such immigrant to such plantation as may be named by the employer, and approved of by the Agent-General of Immigrants; and where such contract shall have been entered into with the emigration agent in China, and not with any particular employer, the Agent-General of Immigrants shall assign such Chinese immigrant

to such plantation as the Agent-General of Immigrants shall see fit.

Agent-General to assign immigrants to employers; but families not to be separated.

18. In case any immigrant shall, before embarkation, have consented to enter into a contract of service in the colony with any employer whom the Agent-General of Immigrants may on his arrival select, for a period not exceeding five years, such consent being shown either by a certificate of the Government emigration agent at the port of embarkation, or by an agreement signed by the immigrant, and witnessed by such notary, consul, or other officer as aforesaid, the Agent-General may assign such immigrant to any employer whom he may think fit, for such period as aforesaid: provided always, that in making such assignment it shall not be lawful for the Agent-General to separate husbands from wives, nor children under the age of fifteen years from their parents or natural protectors: provided also, that no such assignment shall take effect until the employer and the Agent-General of Immigrants on behalf of such immigrant shall have executed an indenture in the form annexed (Schedule B.), or in such other form as may be approved by the Governor, nor until such employer shall have paid on such indenture the fee herein-before provided.

Chinese immigrant to be exempted from service on repayment of their passage money and advances.

19. It shall be lawful for the Governor, on the application of any Chinese immigrant, and on the consent of the employer, if any, with whom such Chinese immigrant may have entered into a contract for the performance of labour in this island, and on the payment by such Chinese immigrant of the cost of his or her passage to this island, and of the advances made to such immigrant, to exempt such Chinese immigrant from the performance of labour under this Ordinance; and the Agent-General of Immigrants shall thereupon grant to such immigrant a certificate of such contract having been dispensed with.

Immigrants to be indentured for five years.

20. Every immigrant introduced into this colony after the passing of this Ordinance, not being a Chinese immigrant, shall be indentured by the Agent-General of Immigrants for the term of five years from the day of his arrival in this colony, and shall be assigned to such plantation as the Agent-General of Immigrants shall see fit.

Form of indenture.

21. Every indenture of service under this Ordinance may be according to the form contained in Schedule B. of this Ordinance.

Certificate of names, &c. of immigrants allotted to be delivered to employer, and such certificate to be evidence.

22. The Agent-General of Immigrants shall, on the request of every employer to whom any immigrants may have already been or hereafter may be allotted, or the agent of such employer, make out and deliver to such employer or his agent a certificate in writing under the hand of such Agent-General, specifying the names of all such immigrants, and their numbers in the general register of immigrants, the name of the vessel by which and the time when they shall have respectively arrived in the colony, the name of the plantation in respect of which they shall have been indentured, and the several days when their respective terms of service will expire; and such certificate may be in the form in the Schedule C. to this Ordinance, and

shall be evidence in all cases of the facts stated in such certificate, and it shall not be necessary in any proceeding against any indentured immigrant for breach of his contract or neglect of duty, or for any offence against this Ordinance, to produce in evidence the indenture of such immigrant.

Indenture fees to be a first charge, and to be paid on the last day of the month.

23. All fees of indenture payable to Her Majesty under this Ordinance shall be a first charge on the plantation named in the indenture of the immigrant in respect of whom such monies shall be payable, and shall be paid by the person in possession of such plantation to the Receiver-General on the last day of the month in which such fees shall be payable; and every employer or his agent shall make out and deliver to such Receiver-General a return or list in duplicate showing the name of the plantation and the names and distinguishing numbers of the immigrants in respect whereof any such fees of indenture shall be payable, and shall pay the amount of all such fees; and the Receiver-General shall, at the foot of each of such returns, certify the payment of such fees, and shall deliver one such return so certified to the person paying such fees, and shall deliver the other of such returns to the Agent-General of Immigrants, to be kept by such Agent-General.

Employer to make out return of fees payable.

Immigrants whose term of service has expired may be reindentured.

24. When and so often as any immigrant who shall have already completed or shall hereafter complete an industrial residence of five yesrs within this colony shall be willing to enter into any engagement to labour for any employer, it shall be lawful for the Agent-General of Immigrants from time to time, if he shall see fit, and on payment to such immigrant by such employer of such premium or bounty, if any, as may be agreed upon between such immigrant and such employer, to indenture such immigrant to such employer for such time not not exceeding twelve calendar months as may be agreed upon between such immigrant and such employer; and every such indenture may be according to the form in the Schedule D. to this Ordinance; and the Agent-General of Immigrants shall enter in the register of immigrants opposite to the name of such immigrant the day on which and the time for which such indenture shall be made.

Immigrants under ten years old to be indentured when they attain that age.

25. Any immigrant who at the time of his arrival in this colony shall be under the age of ten years shall continue under the charge of his parents or friends without any indenture until he shall attain the age of ten years, and so soon as he shall attain that age shall be indentured for such term as, together with the time which he may have resided in the colony before attaining the age of ten years, shall be sufficient to make up a term of five years; and every year of residence in the colony before attaining the age of ten years, shall be deemed to be equivalent to a year's residence under indenture.

Agent-General to inspect immigrants half-yearly, and to make report thereon.

26. The Agent-General of Immigrants, or in case of his being prevented by illness or other cause to be allowed by the Governor the sub-agent of immigrants, shall once at the least in every term of six calendar months visit every plantation on which any indentured immigrant shall be employed, and

shall inspect the state and condition of the immigrants on such plantation, and the labour books kept on such plantation, and shall once in every six months make a report to the Governor, specifying, under the name of each plantation, the several days and times when the same shall have been so visited by him, and the number of indentured immigrants employed on such plantation, and the number of those indentured in respect of such plantation but absent from the same, and a copy of such report shall be laid before the Legislative Council at its next meeting.

Indenture may be cancelled for ill-treatment or breach of contract.

27. In case it shall appear to the Agent-General of Immigrants that any immigrant has been ill-used by his employer or in case of neglect of duty or breach of contract on the part of such employer, the Agent-General of Immigrants may by notice in the "Royal Gazette" cancel the indenture of such immigrant.

Indenture may be cancelled for nonpayment of fee.

28. The Agent-General of Immigrants may also, by like notice, cancel the indenture of any immigrant in respect of whom any fee or other sum of money payable by his employer under this Ordinance shall remain unpaid for a period of one calendar month after it shall have become due.

Indenture may be cancelled for want of proper accommodation, &c.

29. The Governor may, by like notice, cancel the indenture of any immigrant if the Agent-General of Immigrants shall report that the accommodation provided for such immigrant is bad or insufficient, or that any immigrant requiring medical care and treatment has not been sent to a hospital, or received proper medical treatment, or if the Governor shall on any other ground consider it requisite so to do.

Immigrants whose indentures have been cancelled may be reindenture

30. Any immigrant whose indenture shall have been cancelled under any of the above provisions may, without his consent, be be re-indentured to some other employer by the Agent-General of Immigrants for any period not exceeding the period of service remaining unexpired at the time of such indenture being cancelled.

Immigrants in ill-health to be sent to hospital, and in case of escape to be imprisoned with hard labour.

31. It shall be lawful for every employer to send any immigrant who may be in such a state as to require medical care or treatment, or who shall or may refuse to work on the ground of sickness, to a public or private hospital, and any immigrant who shall escape from such hospital, or go beyond the limits of such hospital until discharged therefrom by the medical man in charge of such hospital, shall, on conviction thereof before any stipendiary justice of the peace, be imprisoned, with hard labour, for such term not exceeding three calendar months as to such stipendiary justice shall seem fit.

Employers may establish private hospitals, which shall be licensed.

32. It shall be lawful for any employer, being the owner of several plantations, or for several employers, being the owners of several plantations, to establish and use one and the same private hospital for the use of the several immigrants of such plantations ; but no building shall be used as a private hospital for the immigrants of any plantation unless the same shall have been first licensed for such purpose by the Agent-General of Immigrants ; and no such licence shall be granted for any building

except on the certificate of some medical practitioner, which certificate shall state the dimensions of such building, and the number of patients which the same is capable of accommodating, in the proportion of eight hundred cubic feet for each patient, and that such building is sufficiently ventilated and fit to be used as a hospital.

Medical man to be employed to visit private hospitals, and registry of patients to be kept.

33. It shall not be lawful for any employer to send any immigrant to any private hospital, unless some competent medical practitioner, being a member of the medical board, shall be retained and employed to visit and inspect the same; and every such medical practitioner shall, in a book to be provided by the employer, and to be kept at such hospital, enter from time to time the days on which he shall visit such hospital, the name, nature of the disease, and treatment of every patient admitted into such hospital, and the days of such admission and of his discharge therefrom, or death, as the case may be, and such book shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Agent-General of Immigrants.

Penalty for neglecting to send immigrants to hospital.

34. Every employer who shall fail or neglect to send to a public or private hospital any immigrant requiring medical care or treatment, shall, on conviction thereof before any stipendiary justice of the peace, on the complaint of such immigrant or of the Agent-General of Immigrants, forfeit to Her Majesty such sum not exceeding ten pounds as to the convicting justice shall seem fit.

Immigrants in ill-health may be sent to hospital by justice of the peace.

35. Where an indentured immigrant shall be brought before any justice of the peace, and it shall appear to such justice of the peace that such immigrant is in such a state of health as to require medical care and treatment, it shall be lawful for such justice, by warrant under his hand, directed to any police constable, to make order that such immigrant be taken to and admitted into any public hospital to be named in such warrant; and the name and situation of the plantation in respect of which such immigrant shall be indentured shall, if known, be inserted in such warrant; and such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any police constable for the removal to the hospital named in such warrant, and to the person in charge of such hospital for the admission into such hospital, of such immigrant.

Persons in charge of hospitals may admit immigrants.

36. It shall be lawful for the person in charge of any public hospital, on his own authority, and without the warrant of any justice of the peace, to admit into such hospital any immigrant who shall appear to him to require immediate medical care and attendance.

Employers of immigrants to be charged with their maintenance in hospital, and with the cost of their burial in case of death.

37. Where any immigrant shall be admitted into any public hospital, on the request of the employer of such immigrant, or on the warrant of any justice of the peace, or on the authority of the person in charge of such hospital, the employer of such immigrant shall be charged with the payment of the sum of one shilling for every day during which or any part of which such immigrant shall remain in such hospital, and of the expenses, if any, attending the removal of such immigrant to such hospital, and of his interment in case he shall die; and the amount of such charges and expenses shall be debt to Her Majesty, and shall be

paid by the person in possession of the plantation in respect of which such immigrant shall have been indentured to the person in charge of such hospital, within ten days after such immigrant shall have been discharged from such hospital or shall have died ; and in every proceeding for the recovery of the same the certificate under the hand of the person in charge of such hospital, specifying the day of the admission of such immigrant and the day of his discharge or death, and the expense, if any, of the removal of such immigrant to the hospital, and also the expense, not to exceed in any case the sum of five dollars, of the interment of such immigrant in case of his death, shall be admitted as evidence of the facts stated in such certificate.

Immigrants who have completed their term of indenture may demand certificate.

38. Any immigrant who shall have completed an industrial residence of five years within the colony may demand of the Agent-General of Immigrants a certificate of industrial residence.

Immigrants having completed their term of residence to be entitled to return passage.

39. Every Indian immigrant introduced into this colony at any time subsequent to the first day of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, under an agreement reserving to him a right to a return passage, who shall have completed an industrial residence in the colony of five years, and an actual residence of ten years, shall be entitled to such return passage at the public expense.

Immigrant entitled to certificate to have passport.

40. Every immigrant who shall have received or shall be entitled to such certificate shall be at liberty to abandon service, and may demand from the Agent-General of Immigrants a passport, which, as well as such certificate, shall be signed by the Agent-General of Immigrants, and given gratis.

No immigrants to leave the colony without a passport, and persons aiding immigrants to depart without passports liable to a penalty

41. No immigrant shall depart from the colony without such passport ; and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall receive or harbour on board of such vessel any immigrant who shall not have duly obtained such passport with the intention of carrying him out of this colony, and any person who shall aid or abet the departure of any such immigrant, shall on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace forfeit and pay such penalty not exceeding twenty pounds as to the justice shall seem fit, for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received, harboured, aided, or abetted, and one-half of such penalty shall be adjudged to the informer.

Penalty on masters of vessels receiving on board immigrants without passports or other proper Authority.

42. Every master or other person in charge of any vessel, drogher, or boat, who shall receive or harbour on board of such vessel, drogher, or boat any immigrant who shall not have previously exhibited to him a certificate of industrial residence or a written ticket of leave, purporting to be signed by his employer, or who shall not be going to or returning from any court of justice on the subpœna or summons of such court or of any justice of the peace which he shall have exhibited to such master or person in charge, shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, forfeit and pay such penalty not exceeding twenty pounds as to the convicting justice shall seem fit, for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received

or harboured, or shall, at the discretion of such justice, be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for such term not exceeding three calendar months as to the convicting justice shall seem fit.

No person to employ immigrants not indentured to him unless such immigrants shall produce certificate of residence.

43. It shall not be lawful for any person to receive into his employment any immigrant not indentured to such person by the Agent-General of Immigrants, unless such immigrant shall before entering into such employment produce his certificate of industrial residence to such person, who shall thereupon endorse his name, and the day of the same being produced to him, on such certificate ; and any person who shall receive into or continue in his employment, or harbour or conceal, any immigrant, being at the time under indenture or a written contract to labour for some other employer, shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, forfeit and pay such penalty not exceeding fifty pounds as to such justice shall seem fit, and shall pay to the employer the sum of five pounds for each day during which such immigrant shall have been so harboured or employed ; and the information for any such offence may be laid by the Agent-General of Immigrants or by the employer of such immigrant, or by any informer ; and where such information shall be laid by such common informer one moiety of such penalty shall be awarded to the informer ; and upon every information for any offence under this Ordinance a certificate under the hand of the Agent-General of Immigrants, that the immigrant to whom such information shall refer is an indentured immigrant, and that no certificate of industrial residence had been granted to such immigrant, shall be admitted in evidence as proof of the facts stated in such certificate.

Justice of the Peace may issue warrant to break open houses, and search for and take indentured immigrants.

44. It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, on its being made to appear to him, by information on oath, that there is reasonable cause to believe that any indentured immigrant is harboured or employed in any place not being the plantation in respect of which such immigrant is indentured, by warrant under his hand to authorize any police constable, with or without the employer, and with or without any servant of the employer who may be named in such warrant, to enter such place, and search for such indentured immigrant ; and it shall be lawful for any police constable acting in the execution of such warrant, having first demanded admission, with such assistance as he may require for the purpose, to break open any house, and for such police constable and such employer and servant to enter such house in which such immigrant is supposed to be, for the purpose of searching for such immigrant, and for any police constable acting in the execution of such warrant to apprehend such immigrant, and carry him back, and deliver him to the employer or his servant, to be taken back to the plantation in respect of which he shall be indentured ; and any person who shall obstruct any police constable in the execution of such warrant shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, forfeit such sum not exceeding the sum of fifty pounds, or be confined in the Royal Gaol, with or without hard labour, for any

Penalty for obstructing constable.

term not exceeding three calendar months, as to the convicting justice shall seem fit.

Immigrant to work 280 days in the year, and for nine hours each day, and to receive wages for each day, and allowances if ill.

45. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, every indentured immigrant shall work upon or in the service of the plantation mentioned in his indenture for two hundred and eighty days in each term of twelve calendar months, and for nine hours in each of such days ; and his employer shall be bound to pay wages to such immigrant for every such day on which such immigrant, shall work or be willing to work ; and every such immigrant if unable to work on account of sickness, shall, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, receive such allowances as the state of his health may require, or as may be prescribed by any regulation issued or to be issued by the Governor.

Wages to be paid fortnightly.

46. All wages to indentured immigrants shall be paid once in every fortnight, and shall be paid in money, and may be recovered in a summary manner before any stipendiary justice of the peace.

In case of death of employer, or alienation of plantation, the person entitled to the plantation or actually in possession thereof to be entitled to services of immigrants.

47. If the employer of any indentured immigrant shall die, or if the plantation mentioned in the indenture of such immigrant shall be alienated or demised, the person who shall become entitled to such plantation shall be entitled to the services of such immigrant during the residue of the term of his indenture : provided always, that for the purpose of deciding any dispute between an immigrant and his employer the person who is actually in possession of such plantation shall be deemed to be entitled thereto ; but the services of any indentured immigrant may be transferred, with his consent, to any other plantation belonging to the same employer, provided that a memorandum of such transfer shall be endorsed on his indenture, and signed by the Agent-General of Immigrants.

Penalty on immigrant unlawfully absenting himself from work.

48. Every indentured immigrant who during the continuance of his indenture, shall, without lawful excuse, absent himself from his work, shall, on conviction thereof before any stipendiary justice of the peace, be imprisoned in the Royal Gaol or nearest authorized place of confinement, with hard labour, for such term not exceeding sixty days as such justice shall direct.

Employer to keep wages book.

49. Every employer shall keep on the plantation in respect of which any immigrants shall be under indenture a book of wages, and shall enter or cause to be entered in such book opposite to the name of every such indentured immigrant the days of each week for which he shall have received wages ; and such book shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Agent-General of Immigrants, and shall be evidence in favour of such immigrant of his having worked on the several days on which he shall appear by such book to have received wages.

Employer to make quarterly returns of immigrants, and Agent-General to make yearly abstract thereof

50. Every employer of immigrants shall, within the first five days of the months of January, April, July, and October in every year, make and deliver to the Agent-General of Immigrants a return in such form as the Governor may from time to time approve, under the solemn declaration of such employer, to be

made before any justice of the peace of the district within which such employer shall reside, of all immigrants, whether under indenture or not, in his employ, or residing on the plantation of such employer during the whole or any part of the preceding three calendar months, and shall distinguish and set down opposite to the name of every such indentured immigrant the days on which he shall have worked, and the days on which he shall not have worked during the said term of three months, and the cause of his not having worked, so far as the same shall be known to such employer, and also the date and cause (as far as the same may be known) of all deaths, and the number of births of the children of such immigrants; and the Agent-General of Immigrants shall keep all such returns, and shall in the month of October of every year make an abstract of all such returns, which abstract shall be laid before the Legislative Council.

Penalty for omission to make return, or for obstructing Agent-General.

51. Every employer of immigrants who shall omit to make any return herein-before required, and every person who shall by any act or omission obstruct the Agent-General of Immigrants or sub-agent from entering upon any plantation where he may reasonably suppose any indentured immigrant to be employed, or in inquiring into the state and condition of any indentured immigrant, shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence as the convicting justice shall direct.

Lost time to be endorsed on indentures, and to be made up.

52. When it shall appear to the Agent-General of Immigrants that any indentured immigrant has not worked in the service of his employer for the full number of two hundred and eighty days during each term of twelve calendar months, it shall be lawful for the Agent-General of Immigrants, at any time before such immigrant shall have obtained a certificate of industrial residence, to endorse on the indenture of such immigrant a note of the number of working days required to make up the term of service, and every such immigrant shall be bound to work for such employer for and during the number of days mentioned in such endorsement, and shall not be entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, nor shall the time of service mentioned in the indenture be deemed to be completed until such immigrant shall have worked in the service of such employer for the number of days mentioned in such endorsement.

If it appear that the immigrants in the employ of any employer do not average five days work in the week, no further immigrants to be allotted to him.

53. Where it shall be shown by the returns to be made under the provisions of this Ordinance, or it shall be otherwise made to appear to the satisfaction of any justice of the peace, on the information of the Agent-General of Immigrants, that during any calendar month the indentured immigrants in the employ of any employer (after allowing for those who may be absent without lawful excuse, or who may from sickness or accident be incapable of labour,) shall not have worked in the employ of such employer for so many days as shall give an average of five days at the least in the week for each of such indentured immigrants, it shall not be lawful for the Agent-General of Immigrants in the same year to make further allottment of immigrants to such

plantation until all other persons requiring allotments of immigrants for the same year shall have received allotments.

Ticket of leave not to be granted more than twice a year, nor for more than seven days, without special cause, such ticket to be signed, and to specify particulars.

54. It shall not be lawful for any employer to grant to any immigrant a ticket of leave more than twice in one and the same year, nor for more than seven days at one and the same time, except for some special cause, or the performance of some special service to be stated in such ticket; and every such ticket shall be signed by the employer, and shall specify the day from which and the day unto which the same is to be in force, and the special cause or service, if any, for which the same shall be granted; and any ticket of leave which shall not be signed by the employer, or which may be granted for any greater time than seven days, except for some special cause, or the performance of some special service, to be stated in such ticket, shall be void.

Ticket of leave to be noted in labour book.

55. Every employer granting such ticket of leave shall cause a note of such ticket of leave, and the name of the immigrant to whom, and the term for which, and the special service or cause, if any, for which the same shall have been granted, to be entered in the labour book of the plantation in respect of which the services of such immigrant shall be due.

Ticket of leave not to be improperly granted, under penalty.

56. If any employer shall grant to any immigrant any ticket of leave more than twice in one and the same year, or for more than seven days at a time, except for some special cause, or the performance of some special service, to be stated in such ticket, or if the cause or service stated in such ticket of leave shall be false, frivolous, or pretended, within the knowledge of such employer, such employer shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof before any stipendiary justice of the peace, forfeit to Her Majesty such sum not exceeding twenty pounds as to the convicting justice shall seem fit.

Employer to grant certificate to immigrant on expiration of term of service.

57. Every employer of any indentured immigrant shall on the expiration of the term of service of such immigrant deliver to such immigrant, on his request, a certificate under the hand of such employer that such immigrant has completed his term of service; and every employer who shall refuse or fail to deliver such certificate to any immigrant, when lawfully required so to do, shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, forfeit to such immigrant such sum not exceeding twenty pounds as to the convicting justice shall seem fit.

Immigrants may, on expiration of third or fourth year of residence, on giving notice to the Agent-General, and on making certain payments, demand certificate of residence.

58. It shall be lawful for any immigrant who may be indentured for the term of five years, on the completion of the third or fourth year of his residence, and on giving to the Agent-General of Immigrants notice at least one calendar month before the expiration of such third or fourth year, and on payment to the Agent-General of Immigrants of the sum of five shillings for every calendar month which may be wanting to make up an industrial residence of five years within the colony, and also of a sum at the rate of twopence and one halfpenny for every working day endorsed by the Agent-General of Immigrants on the indenture of such immigrant (such last-mentioned sum to be paid over by the Agent-General of Immigrants to the employer of such immigrant), to demand from the

Agent-General of Immigrants a certificate of industrial residence, which certificate, and a passport, if such passport shall be required by such immigrant, shall be signed by the Agent-General, and delivered to such immigrant, without any fee or charge for the same.

Immigrants to produce their certificates of residence annually atthe police stations of the districts wherein they reside, and their names to be entered in books

59. Every immigrant to whom a certificate of industrial residence shall have been granted under this Ordinance shall, within ten days next after the same shall have been granted to him, and from time to time within the first ten days of the month of January in each year during the residue of the term of ten years from the day of his arrival in this colony, produce his certificate of industrial residence at the police station of the district in which such immigrant shall be resident at the time, to the clerk of police or chief officer of police attending for the time at such police station ; and such clerk or chief officer of police shall endorse upon such certificate the day and time on which the same shall have been produced to him, and shall sign his name at the foot of such endorsement, and shall in a book to be kept at the police station for that purpose enter the name and distinguishing number of such immigrant, and the name and situation of the plantation in respect of which he shall have been indentured at the time of such certificate having been granted to him, and the date of such certificate ; and such book shall be open to the inspection of the public at all times during the day ;

In case the police officer at the station have cause to believe that any person producing a certificate is not the immigrant to whom it was granted, he arrest him.

and in every case where such clerk or officer of police shall have reasonable cause to believe that the immigrant producing such certificate is not the person to whom the same shall have been granted, it shall be lawful for such clerk or officer to arrest and detain such immigrant until he shall satisfy such clerk or officer of his identity, and in default of his doing so within twelve hours next after his being so arrested to cause such immigrant to be taken before a stipendiary justice of the peace, to be dealt with under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Agent-General, police constable, or other duly authorized persons to apprehend immigrants found at large without certificates or tickets of leave.

60. It shall be lawful for the Agent-General of Immigrants, or any person authorized by writing under the hand of the Agent-General of Immigrants, or for any police constable, to stop without warrant any immigrant who may be found beyond the limits of the plantation in respect of which his services may be due, and also for the owner or occupier of any land or house to stop, without warrant, any such immigrant found upon or about such land or house, and if such immigrant, on being so required, shall fail to produce such certificate of exemption or of industrial residence as are herein-before mentioned, or a written ticket of leave, signed by his employer, to apprehend such immigrant, and take him to the nearest police station, there to be detained until he can be brought before the stipendiary justice of the peace of the district.

Employers or their servants may apprehend immigrants found at large.

61. It shall be lawful for the employer of any indentured immigrant, or for any servant of such employer, to apprehend, without warrant, such immigrant, if found beyond the limits of the plantation in respect of which his services shall be due, without a written ticket of leave signed by his employer, and to

take such immigrant to the nearest police station, there to be detained until he can be brought before the stipendiary justice of the district.

Such immigrant may be fined or imprisoned.

62. It shall be lawful for any stipendiary justice of the peace before whom any such indentured immigrant shall be brought, if he shall see fit, to order such immigrant to pay to Her Majesty any fine not exceeding sixty shillings, and to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for such term not exceeding one day for each shilling of the amount of such fine, unless the same be in the meantime paid, or to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for such term not exceeding three calendar months as to the stipendiary justice shall seem fit.

Such immigrant to be taken back to the plantation in respect of which his services are due, and mileage money to be paid thereon.

63. In every such order to be made by any stipendiary justice for the fining or imprisonment of any indentured immigrant the stipendiary justice shall make a further order that such indentured immigrant, on the payment of such fine or on the expiration of such imprisonment, be taken back by some constable of police to the plantation in respect of which the services of such immigrant shall be due, there to be given up to his employer; and such employer shall pay to the police constable having the custody of such immigrant such mileage money as shall be specified in such order; and such mileage money shall be allowed by such stipendiary justice at the rate of sixpence for every mile to be travelled by land, together with the cost of the passage of such immigrant by water (when the same may be necessary) from the police station at which such immigrant shall have been fined if such fine be paid immediately, or from the gaol or place of confinement in which such immigrant shall be imprisoned to the principal dwelling house on such plantation; and such mileage money, being paid by the employer, shall be charged against and deducted from the wages due or to become due to such immigrant.

Mileage money to be recovered in a summary manner.

64. In case such mileage money shall not be immediately paid the amount of the same may be recovered, with costs, in a summary manner, on the information of the inspector or sub-inspector of police, before any stipendiary justice of the peace.

Mileage money to be paid into Colonial Treasury.

65. All such mileage money shall be paid by the police constable receiving the same, or by the inspector or sub-inspector of police who shall recover the same, into the Colonial Treasury.

Penalty for falsely pretending to have completed industrial residence, and for fraudulently using and lending certificate.

66. Any immigrant who shall falsely and fraudulently pretend that he has completed his industrial residence, and any immigrant or other person who shall use, give, or lend any certificate, passport, or ticket of leave, for any fraudulent purpose, shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be imprisoned, with hard labour, for such term not exceeding three calendar months as the convicting justice shall direct.

Penalty for forging or altering certificate.

67. Any person who shall wilfully forge, counterfeit, or alter any certificate of industrial residence or passport, or utter or produce in evidence any such certificate or passport, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or altered, shall be guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable, at the discretion

of the court, to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for any term not exeeeding four years.

Moneys due under this Ordinance may be recovered in a summary manner before the Stipendiary Justice of Port of Spain. Hospital charges may be recovered in the district wherein the hospital is situate. Costs may be allowed.

68. All moneys payable as fees of indenture in respect of any immigrant indentured before the passing of this Ordinance, or who may be hereafter indentured under this Ordinance, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Ordinance on any employer, and payable to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, may be sued for and recovered by the Agent-General of Immigrants in a summary manner before any stipendiary justice of the peace for the town of Port of Spain ; and all moneys payable in respect of any immigrant admitted to any public hospital may be sued for and recovered, with costs, by the person in charge of such hospital, in a summary manner, before the stipendiary justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the county, town, or place where such hospital may be situate, although the employer or other person liable to such penalties or forfeitures may be resident out of the jurisdiction of such stipendiary justice ; and such stipendiary justice shall allow, as part of such costs, a reasonable fee to any solicitor prosecuting any such information on behalf of the Agent-General of Immigrants, or the person in charge of such hospital ; and in any information for the recovery of any such moneys the person by whom such moneys may be payable, or the person in possession of the plantation upon which the immigrant in respect of whom such moneys may be payable shall have been bound to serve, may be made defendant ; and the summons to be issued upon such information may be served on the manager or other person having the direction of or chief authority upon such plantation, and such service shall be good service of such summons ; and the payment of the moneys to be recovered on any such information may be enforced by distress and sale of any goods and chattels of or belonging to such plantation.

In information, manager, &c. may be defendant, and summons may be served on him.

No fees payable in respect of proceedings between immigrants and their employers.

69. On all proceedings before any justice of the peace by any indentured immigrant against his employer for the recovery of wages, or for the recovery of any penalty under this Ordinance, or by any employer against any indentured immigrant for breach of his contract, or any violation or neglect of duty, no fees shall be demandable of or payable by such indentured immigrant or such employer in respect of any information, summons, or other process to be had on such proceedings.

Not necessary to prove the handwriting of parties to indentures and certificates.

70. On any proceeding before any court or justice of the peace it shall not be necessary to prove the handwriting of the Agent-General of Immigrants or any other party to any indenture purporting to be signed by such Agent-General, or to any certificate purporting to be signed by such Agent-General ; but every such indenture or certificate shall be admitted in evidence without any proof of the execution of or signature to the same.

Limitation of informations.

71. All informations under this Ordinance may be laid at any time not more than six calendar months next after the day of the offence being committed, save and except any information for any offence against the clause marked 43. of this Ordinance, which may be laid at any time not more than three calendar months

from the last day on which the immigrant mentioned in such information shall have been harboured or concealed.

No writ of ca. sa. or execution to be sued out against an indentured immigrant.

72. It shall not be lawful to sue out a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum or any execution against the person of any indentured immigrant who shall not have completed his industrial residence on any judgment to be recovered in any action of contract against such immigrant in the supreme civil court, or in the court of complaints, or before the commissioner of any petty civil court, or any stipendiary justice of the peace ; and if any such indentured immigrant shall be arrested or committed to gaol on any writ of capias ad satisfaciendum or execution against the person of such immigrant on any such judgment, it shall be lawful for any judge of the supreme civil court or the commissioner or stipendiary justice before whom such judgment shall have been recovered, on the production of a certificate under the hand of the Agent-General of Immigrants, or on its being otherwise made to appear to him that such immigrant is an indentured immigrant, and is not entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, to make order in a summary manner, without any notice to the person at whose suit such writ or execution shall have been sued out, for the immediate discharge of such immigrant, and thereupon such immigrant shall be forthwith discharged from custody under such writ or execution.

Passed in Council this first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

R. Lechmere Guppy,
Clerk of the Council.

The SCHEDULE to which this Ordinance refers.

SCHEDULE A.

No. 9, 1850—"For the encouragement of the introduction into this colony of Chinese labourers."
No. 3, 1853—"For the better government of Chinese immigrants introduced at the public expense."
No. 24, 1854—"To amend and consolidate the laws with regard to immigration."
No. 7, 1855—"To encourage immigrants to enter into contracts for further terms of industrial residence, and to confirm certain agreements of service already entered into by immigrants."
No. 5, 1857—"To authorize contracts of service for five years with immigrants from certain places, and to give validity to certain contracts of service."
No. 11, 1858—"For the encouragement of immigration into Trinidad from China."
No. 13, 1859—"To encourage the formation of contracts for further terms of industrial residence by immigrants."
No. 27, 1859—"For increasing the duties payable on the first indenture of Indian immigrants."
No. 16, 1862—"To amend and consolidate the laws with regard to immigration."
No. 23, 1862—"With regard to Indian immigrants."

SCHEDULE B.

This indenture, made the day of 186 , between (*H.M.*) Agent-General of Immigrants of this colony, on behalf of (*A.B.*), immigrant labourer, &c., of the one part, and (*E.F.*) of in this colony of the other part, witnesseth, that in virtue of this Ordinance No. 3. of 1865, and in consideration of the agreements on the part of the said (*E.F.*) hereinafter contained, he the said (*H.M.*) doth hereby bind and indent the said (*A.B.*) to the said (*E.F.*) for the term of five years, to be computed from the date hereof, and doth hereby agree with the said (*E.F.*), his heirs and assigns, that the said (*A.B.*) shall during the said term or the continuance of these presents truly and faithfully serve as a labourer on plantation according to the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony; and the said (*E.F.*) doth hereby agree with the said (*H.M.*) that the said (*E.F.*), his heirs and assigns, shall during the said term or the continuance of these presents provide the said (*A.B.*) with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance, in conformity with the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony, and also shall find work for the said (*A.B.*) for two hundred and eighty days in each term of twelve calendar months of his service under this indenture, and pay wages to the said (*A.B.*) during the next three lunar months at the rate of per diem, and after the expiration of the said term of three months at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written agreement residing on the said plantation, for every day on which the said shall work on the said plantation, or on which he shall be willing to work, but work shall not be found for him.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands.

H.M.
E.F.

SCHEDULE C.

TRINIDAD.

I *H.M.*, Agent-General of Immigrants, do hereby certify that *A.B.* of is the employer of the several immigrants hereunder mentioned, and that the names of such immigrants, and their numbers in the general register of immigrants, and the names of the vessels by which they respectively arrived in this colony, and the names of the several plantations in respect of which they have been respectively indentured, and the several days when their respective terms of service will expire, are those in the following schedule:

Name of Plantation.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Immigrant.	Registered Number.	Date when service will expire.
Bellevue.	Plantagenet.	Ram Sammie.	5865	13 Oct. 1867.

Given under my hand at Port-of-Spain, this day of in the year 1865.

H.M., Agent-General.

SCHEDULE D.

TRINIDAD.

This indenture, made the day of 186 , between *H.M.*, Agent-General of Immigrants, of this colony, on behalf of , Indian immigrant No. ; who has completed an industrial residence of five years within this colony, of the one part, and of in this colony of the other part: Witnesseth that in virtue of the 23d clause of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1865, and in consideration of the agreement on the part of the said hereinafter contained, he the said *H.M.* doth hereby bind and indenture the said to the said for the term of one year, to be computed from the date hereof, and doth hereby agree with the said his heirs and assigns, that the said shall during the said term truly and faithfully serve as a labourer on plantation according to the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony; and the said doth hereby agree with the said *H.M.* that he the said his heirs and assigns, shall during the said term provide the said with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance, in conformity with the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony, and also will pay wages monthly to the said at the same rate which may be at the same time paid to the labourers not under a written engagement residing on the said plantation.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands.

(Signed)

SCHEDULE E.

Order under the 63d clause where a fine is imposed and immediately paid.

To *X.Y.Z.*, Constable of Police, and all other police constables.

Whereas *A.B.*, an Indian (or as the case may be) immigrant, was on this day of convicted before me *J.S.*, stipendiary justice of the peace for the county of for that he the said *A.B.* being an Indian (or as the case may be) immigrant was on the day of found on the high road (or other place) in the ward of in the county of ; and that he the said *A.B.* being stopped by *C.D.*, a policeman (or whoever the person may be), and being required by the said *C.D.* failed to produce to the said *C.D.* any certificate of exemption from service or industrial residence, or any ticket of leave signed by his employer; and I the said *J.S.* thereupon adjudged the said *A.B.* for the said offence to pay to Her Majesty the Queen the sum of which sum was thereupon immediately paid by the said *A.B.*: Now I the said *J.S.*, in pursuance of the Ordinance in that case made and provided, do hereby order and require you the said *X.Y.Z.*, and every other constable having the execution of this warrant, to take the said *A.B.*, and him safely to convey to the principal dwelling house on the plantation in the ward of being the plantation in respect whereof the services of the said *A.B.* are due, and on payment to you the said *X.Y.Z.* or other the police constable having the custody of the said *A.B.* of the sum of which I allow as mileage money for the removal of the said *A.B.* from the police station in the ward of where the said fine was paid to the said plantation, to deliver up the said *A.B.* to the charge of the manager or other person having the chief authority on the said plantation, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Note of Mileage Money allowed.

From the police station at to the plantation in the ward of	£	s.	d.
By land miles	..		
For the passage by sea from to	..		
Total Sum	..		

SCHEDULE F.

Order under the 63d clause, where the immigrant is imprisoned.

To *X.Y.Z.*, constable of police and all other police constables, and to *D.H.*, Keeper of the Royal Gaol.

Whereas *A.B.*, an Indian (or as the case may be) immigrant, was on this day of convicted before me *J.S.*, stipendiary justice of the peace for the county of for that he the said *A.B.* being an Indian (or as the case may be) immigrant was on the day of found on the high road (or other place) in the ward of in the county of ; and that he the said *A.B.*, being stopped by *C.D.*, a policeman (or whoever the person may be), failed to produce to the said *C.D.*, any certificate of exemption from service or of industrial residence, or any ticket of leave signed by his employer; and I the said *J.S.* thereupon adjudged the said *A.B.* for his said offence to be imprisoned in the Royal Gaol for the term of months: Now I the said *J.S.*, in pursuance of the Ordinance in the case made and provided, do hereby authorize and require the said *X.Y.Z.* to convey the said *A.B.* to the Royal Gaol, and there deliver him to the custody of the keeper of the said gaol: And I hereby require you the said *D.H.* to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody, and him safely keep for the space of months from the day on

which he shall be committed to your custody ; and I do hereby require you the said *D.H.* on the expiration of the said term of months to deliver the said *A.B.* into the custody of the said *X.Y.Z.* or some other constable of police; and I do hereby require you the said *X.Y.Z.* and every other constable to whose custody the said *A B.* shall be so delivered, safely to convey the said *A.B.* to the principal dwelling house on the plantation in the ward of being the plantation in respect whereof the services of the said *A.B.* are due, and on payment to you the said *X.Y.Z.* or other the police constable having the custody of the said *A.B.* of the sum of which I allow as mileage money for the removal of the said *A.B.* from the Royal Gaol to the said plantation, to deliver up the said *A.B.* to the charge of the manager or other person having the chief authority on the said plantation; and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Note of mileage money allowed. £ *s.* *d.*

From the Royal Gaol to the plantation in the ward of
For the passage by sea from to
Total Sum

Appendix No. 37.

Saint Lucia.

No. 1.—An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Saint Lucia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, &c., &c., &c.

To amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Immigration. Title

[14th January 1865.]

Whereas divers Ordinances have been from time to time passed in Council relating to immigration, and it is expedient to repeal the said Ordinances, and to consolidate the provisions thereof into one Ordinance. Preamble.

Be it therefore and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the Governor of Saint Lucia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, in the exercise of the powers and authority in him and them vested by Her Majesty in that behalf, as follows :— Words of enactment.

1. On this Ordinance coming into operation, the several Ordinances in the Schedule A. hereunto annexed shall be and the same are hereby repealed ; save only and except so far as regards all matters and things which have been done in pursuance of the said Ordinances before the commencement of the present Ordinance, all which matters and things shall be as good and effectual to all intents and purposes as if this Ordinance had not been passed, and save also and except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of supporting any proceedings taken or to be taken under the said Ordinances, and after the commencement of this Ordinance, against employers Ordinance repealed.

of immigrants, for any act or acts by them done before the commencement of the same, and except as to the recovery of all sums of money due by them, and likewise the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been committed before the commencement of this Ordinance; and provided always, that all immigrants already introduced into this colony shall have and enjoy the same privileges, rights, and immunities as to commutation and changing their employers during their existing terms of indenture as they had and enjoyed previous to the taking effect hereof; and provided further, that all existing rights, claims, and preferential liens of the colony shall be in no way prejudiced or affected by such repeal.

Governor to ppoint Immigration Agent.

2. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to nominate and appoint some fit and proper person to be Immigration Agent, and such Immigration Agent shall hold office during pleasure, and shall have and receive a salary not exceeding the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling per annum, and an annual allowance not exceeding thirty pounds for travelling expenses; provided that nothing herein contained shall invalidate the appointment of the Immigration Agent now in office, or shall be held to require the said officer to be re-appointed.

Register to be kept by Immigration Agent.

3. The Immigration Agent shall keep a "Register," in which he shall insert the names of all immigrants who have been and may be hereafter introduced into this colony, at the public expense, and shall number each of such immigrants by a particular number, commencing with the number one, and proceeding by regular numerical progression, and shall distinguish therein, under different heads, the number, name, age, and sex of every such immigrant, and the time when, and the place from which, and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, the original and subsequent assignments of such immigrants, and also the amount of the monies, if any, which may have been advanced to each immigrant previous to his embarkation, and which are to be repaid by such immigrant out of his wages in this colony; and the said Immigration Agent shall likewise record on the said register the births and deaths occurring amongst all such immigrants, and such particulars in respect of such births and deaths as may be necessary.

Duties of Immigration Agent on arrival of immigrants.

4. On the arrival in this colony of any ship having immigrants on board, the Immigration Agent shall forthwith go on board such ship, and shall ascertain and report to the Governor the number of immigrants embarked in her, the state of their health, the number of deaths which have occurred on the voyage, and whether the provisions of the charter party, under which such immigrants have been conveyed, have been complied with or not; and the said Immigration Agent shall thereupon assign the said immigrants to planters who shall be ready to employ them, in such manner as shall be directed by the Governor; provided that the wages payable to the said immigrants shall be equal to the wages paid to labourers not receiving, gratis, medical attendance or provision grounds: and provided also, that in such

allotments the wishes of the immigrant shall be, as far as possible, ascertained and attended to, and that in no case whatever shall any husband and wife nor any parent and child be allotted to different employers.

Food and lodging to be supplied immigrants on arrival.

5. If from any cause any immigrants on their arrival in the colony shall not immediately be provided with employment, the Immigration Agent shall, with the sanction of the Governor, provide such immigrants with food and lodging in the Immigration Depôt, until the means of earning their own subsistence shall be procured for them ; and on the account for such expenditure being duly certified by the Immigration Agent, the same, if approved of by the Governor, shall be paid out of the Immigration Fund.

Immigrants to be indentured on arrival.

6. On the due completion of every allotment, the Immigration Agent shall cause each of the immigrants included in such allotment to be indentured to their employer, according to the form in Schedule B. hereunto annexed, or in such other form as may from time to time be approved of by the Governor (with the exception of liberated Africans of the second class, as herein-after mentioned) ; and every such indenture shall be signed or acknowledged by the parties thereto before some stipendiary magistrate or such other person as the Governor may appoint in that behalf, and in the presence of the Immigration Agent: provided also, that in case any immigrant shall refuse to sign or acknowledge his indenture as aforesaid, whether the original one or an indenture upon his transfer to another employer, as herein-after mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Immigration Agent to enter into such contract upon his behalf, which contract shall be as valid and effectual in law as if it had been signed or acknowledged by the immigrant himself; and the Governor is authorized to alter the form of contract to meet such case: provided also, that in the case of the re-indenture or indenture to another employer of any coolie immigrant by the " Ulysses," the Immigration Agent shall possess and may exercise the power herein-before given, and the Governor is likewise authorized to alter the form of contract accordingly.

Immigrants refusing to sign or acknowledge indenture, Immigration Agent to enter into contract for him.

Immigration Agent to visit estates, and inspect immigrants, four times a year.

7. The Immigration Agent shall at least once in each quarter of every year visit and inspect every estate on which immigrants are employed, and shall ascertain whether such immigrants are properly treated, and shall inquire into any complaints which may be made by employers against immigrants, or by immigrants against their employers, and shall report the result to the Governor ; and it shall be lawful for the Immigration Agent, with the sanction of the Governor, to cancel the contract of service of any immigrant who being paid according to the quantity of his work shall not have received work sufficient, in the opinion of the said Immigration Agent, to enable him to earn a reasonable amount of wages.

Immigration Agent to keep an account of every immigrant who has deserted, been

8. The Immigration Agent shall keep a separate book in which shall be entered a full description of every indentured immigrant who shall have deserted, or shall have been imprisoned, or shall have absented himself, without lawful excuse, from the service

Imprisoned, or been absent without leave; and at the expiration of their indentures such immigrants shall make up the time so lost to their employers.

of his employer, and shall in consequence of such desertion, imprisonment, or absence have failed in the performance of his contract; and if it shall appear by such separate book that any such immigrant shall have been at one time or upon different occasions absent from the performance of his contract for twenty days or more for each year that he shall have been indentured, it shall be lawful for the said Immigration Agent and he is hereby required to endorse on the indenture of such immigrant a note of the aggregate period of absence; and such immigrant shall, on the expiration of the term of his indenture, be bound to work for his employer for such additional time: provided that the Immigration Agent shall not sanction any addition of time to an immigrant's indenture in respect of any week in which such labourer shall have performed five days' work or five days' task, according to any daily scale of tasks which may be established with the approval of the Governor, or in which such immigrant shall have been absent from sickness or other lawful cause.

Property of immigrant dying in the colony how to be dealt with.

9. It shall be the duty of the Immigration Agent to collect and take possession of the property of any immigrant who shall die in the colony, and (with the sanction of the Governor) to deliver all such property to any person in the colony who shall establish a right to the same, or in the absence of any such person to convert the said property into money, and pay the proceeds into the Colonial Treasury, in order that the same may be remitted to the person or persons, in India or elsewhere, who shall be entitled thereto; and it shall be lawful for the Governor to make all necessary regulations for giving effect to this enactment; and any person contravening such regulations shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Immigration Agent to perform duties imposed on emigration officers by Passengers Act.

10. In respect of all ships leaving the colony with return immigrants the Immigration Agent shall perform all the duties imposed on emigration officers in England by the Statute 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 119., commonly called "The Passengers' Act, 1855."

Coolie and Chinese immigrant to be indentured for five years.

11. Every coolie or Chinese immigrant shall, on his arrival in this colony, be indentured to the proprietor or other person in charge of the estate to which such immigrant shall be allotted for the term of five years: provided always, that at the expiration of the first three years of such contract such immigrant shall be at liberty to commute the remaining two years of such contract by a payment to the Colonial Treasurer of fifty shillings, or at the expiration of the fourth year in like manner to commute his fifth year's service by the payment of twenty-five shillings: provided also, that if any such immigrant be "non-adult" half the above sums shall be paid.

Liberated Africans to be divided into two classes; fifteen years and upwards and under fifteen.

12. All liberated Africans introduced as immigrants into this colony shall, on arrival, be divided into two classes; the first class shall include all those who are of the age of fifteen years and upwards, and the second all those under the said age of fifteen years.

13. Every such liberated African of the first class shall, on arrival, be indentured for the term of five years, and every such African of the second class shall be indentured until he shall have attained the age of twenty years, according to the form in Schedule C. to this Ordinance annexed, or in such other form as may be from time to time fixed by the Governor; and the Immigration Agent shall enter into such indenture or contract on his behalf before some stipendiary magistrate or such other person as the Governor may appoint for that purpose.

First-class African to be indentured for five years; second-class African until he is twenty.

14. Every employer to whom any coolie or Chinese immigrants may be allotted shall pay to the Colonial Treasurer, by way of indenture fees, for every such adult immigrant, the sum of twenty shillings at the time of the execution of the indenture, and the annual sum of twenty-five shillings, in advance, for every subsequent year during which such indenture shall endure; and for non-adult coolie or Chinese immigrants one half of the said sums.

Indenture fees to be paid by employers of coolie or Chinese immigrants.

15. Every employer to whom any African immigrant of the first class shall be allotted shall pay to the Colonial Treasurer, by way of indenture fees, the sum of five pounds ten shillings sterling, which fee shall be paid by such employer in five instalments; the first, of thirty shillings, upon the signing of the indenture, and the four others, each of twenty shillings, at the commencement of every subsequent year of such indenture; provided that, as regards African immigrants of the second class, such fee shall be paid on the indentures of such Africans, and in such instalments as the Governor in Council shall appoint.

Indenture fees to be paid by employers of African immigrants.

16. All immigrants upon their arrival shall receive from their employers food rations in lieu of a portion of their wages during the first three months according to a tariff to be fixed from time to time by the Governor, who shall also fix the price of the food rations and the portion of wages for which such rations shall be issued; provided that, in the case of a liberated African, the issue of food rations shall extend to six months, and that in every case when the Governor shall think fit to order it the immigrant shall receive full wages upon his arrival, instead of part wages and food rations.

Food rations to be issued in lieu of part of wages.

17. Every coolie, Chinese, or African immigrant of the first class, who shall have completed an industrial residence of five years, under contract of service, and every African immigrant of the second class who shall have served under contract until he shall have attained the age of twenty years, shall respectively be entitled to a certificate of discharge; and it shall no longer be obligatory on any such immigrant to enter into any further contract of service, but he shall be at liberty to hire or dispose of his services, or to change his residence, in the same manner as any other labourer not being a coolie, Chinese, or liberated African immigrant.

Certificate of discharge how to be obtained.

18. If on arrival in the colony it shall happen that any immigrant has been introduced not fit to perform service as an agricultural labourer, the Immigration Agent may, with the sanction of the Governor, indenture such immigrant, with or

Immigrant not fit to work as an agricultural labourer may be indentured for other service.

subject to no Government charges or only a part of them.

without the government charges, or subject to a part only of them, and the immigrant shall be indentured for the same term of service as other immigrants, and shall perform such services as may be agreed upon with his employer, subject always to the sanction of the Governor; and such immigrant shall have and enjoy the same privileges and advantages of other immigrants.

Employer of immigrant who shall become permanently unfit for labour may be exempted from Government charges, &c. Immigrant may be placed in the depôt or one of the hospitals.

19. If at any time after the allotment of any immigrant it shall appear that such immigrant has any disease, malady, or other disability as may render such immigrant permanently unable to perform service under indenture, and if the employer of such immigrant shall send to the Immigration Agent a certificate under the hand of the medical attendant of the immigrant, stating the disease, malady, or disability with which such immigrant may be afflicted, and that such medical practitioner is of opinion that such immigrant is permanently unable to perform such service, with his reasons for such opinion, it shall be lawful for the Governor, on the report of the Immigration Agent, to remit such portion of the government charges upon such immigrant as he shall think fit, and, if he shall deem it expedient, to admit such immigrant into the depôt or one of the hospitals, either free of charge or under such arrangement as he may sanction.

Penalties on employers of immigrants.

20. Every person in possession of an estate in respect of which the services of immigrants may be assigned or transferred, under the provisions of this Ordinance, who shall wilfully ill-treat any immigrant in his employ, or who shall fail or neglect to supply any such immigrant with sufficient nourishment, when sick, or who shall fail or neglect to supply any such immigrant with any article of food, or to pay to him any wages to which he may be entitled, at the times prescribed in his contract, or to provide him good and comfortable lodging and one half acre of provision garden land, shall, on conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling for every such offence as to the court shall seem fit, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days; provided that no award of a penalty for nonpayment of wages shall relieve such employer from the payment thereof, or from any other obligation which he may be bound to perform, and provided also that it shall at the same time be lawful for the Governor to determine the contract of service of any such immigrant, and also of any other immigrants in the service of the same employer, and to assign such immigrants to some other person and in respect of some other estate for the residue of the original terms of service of such immigrants respectively.

Complaints for nonpayment of wages how to be heard.

21. All complaints for the nonpayment of wages due to immigrants may be summarily inquired into and decided by the visiting stipendiary magistrate of the district, such decision to be subject nevertheless to the usual right of appeal.

Indentured immigrant not to be imprisoned

22. No immigrant shall be liable, whilst under indenture of service, in terms of this Ordinance, to imprisonment for debt;

and it shall not be lawful for any creditor of such immigrant to attach his wages, or levy upon his goods and chattels, during the continuance of such indenture; any law to the contrary notwithstanding. for debt, and his wages free from attachment or levy upon.

23. It shall be lawful for the Governor, in any case where he shall see fit, to determine the contract of service of any immigrant, and to transfer his services to some other person and in respect of some other estate for the residue of the unexpired term of such contract; and such transfer shall be in writing, signed by the Immigration Agent, and shall be enforced under indenture, as the original contract; and the person to whom such services shall be so transferred shall be bound to pay to Her Majesty, instead of the original employer, and at the same times as he was bound to pay them, the annual sums herein-before mentioned, and all other charges provided in this Ordinance for immigrants under contract of service; and the employer in whose favour the prior assignment so determined shall have been made shall forfeit all money which he shall have paid in respect of such assignment. Governor may determine contract of immigrant, and transfer his services to another employer.

24. Every immigrant whose services may be assigned or transferred to any employer, under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be bound to work on the estate in respect of which his services shall have been so assigned or transferred, notwithstanding that his employer shall die, or the estate shall be sold or demised; and in every such case the right to the services of every such immigrant for the residue of the term of his contract of service shall vest in the person or persons to whom such estate shall descend or be sold or be demised. Immigrant bound to work on any estate to which he may be assigned or transferred.

25. Every immigrant whose services shall be so assigned, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary between such immigrant and the person entitled to his services under such assignment or transfer, shall be bound to work upon the estate in respect of which his services shall be due for nine hours of each day, Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas, New Year's Day, and Corpus-Christi excepted: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make regulations for allowing immigrants from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies such other holidays or days to be observed as religious festivals as to him shall seem meet: provided also, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with the power of the Governor to cancel the indenture of such immigrant, and transfer his services to some other person. Hours of labour and holidays. Governor may fix other holidays for coolies.

26. If any person shall harbour or receive into his employment any immigrant to whose services any other person may be entitled, under any assignment or transfer of services then unexpired and in force, every such person, on conviction before a stipendiary magistrate, on the complaint of the Immigration Agent, or of the person entitled to such services, or of the manager or other person in charge of the estate in respect of which such services shall be due, and which complaint may be laid at any time within twelve calendar months next after the day on which such immigrant may be so harboured or employed, shall forfeit Penalty on persons harbouring or employing indentured immigrants.

and pay to Her Majesty the sum of ten pounds sterling, and to the person entitled to such services under such assignment or transfer the sum of eight shillings for each day during which such immigrant shall be so harboured or employed.

Penalty on immigrant for absenting himself from his work.

27. Every immigrant who during the continuance of his indenture shall, without lawful cause, absent himself from his work, shall, on conviction before a stipendiary magistrate, forfeit two days' wages for each day he shall be so absent; the said penalty to be deducted from the immigrant's wages, and in the event of no wages being due he shall for every such offence be imprisoned, with hard labour, for any time not exceeding fourteen days, as to the convicting magistrate shall seem fit.

Power to apprehend immigrants without warrant who are absent without leave.

28. It shall be lawful for every person entitled to the services of any immigrant, or any servant of such person, or for any constable, to apprehend, without warrant, such immigrant, when found at a distance of more than two miles from the estate in respect of which his services are due, without a written ticket of leave, signed by the manager or person in charge of such estate, and to cause such immigrant to be taken back thereto.

Who may apprehend an immigrant who has no leave of absence.

29. It shall be lawful for the Immigration Agent, any stipendiary magistrate, justice of the peace, police constable, or superintendent of the police, to stop any immigrant wherever he may find him, or for the owner or occupier or servant of the owner or occupier of any land or house to stop any such immigrant found upon or about such land or house, and if such immigrant, upon being so required, shall fail to produce his certificate of discharge, or a written ticket of leave, signed by the manager or person in charge of the estate in respect of which his services may be due, to take such immigrant before some stipendiary magistrate, who shall forthwith inquire into the case; and unless such immigrant shall make it appear to the satisfaction of such magistrate that he has obtained such discharge, or that he is absent with leave, such magistrate shall in every case commit such immigrant to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

Punishment of immigrant for misconduct.

30. Any immigrant as aforesaid who shall be guilty of any misconduct, or practise any fraud or deception in the performance of any work which he is bound to perform, or shall by negligence or other improper conduct lose, throw away, or damage the property of his employer, or shall endanger such property by the careless use of fire, or shall wilfully maim, wound, or cruelly ill-use any live-stock or cattle belonging to his employer or entrusted to his care, or by negligence shall suffer to be maimed, wounded, or cruelly ill-used any such cattle or live-stock, shall, on conviction before a stipendiary magistrate, suffer such punishment by fine, or imprisonment until the same be paid, or imprisonment, in any lawful place of confinement, with or without hard labour, for the whole or any part of such imprisonment, not to exceed thirty days, as such convicting magistrate shall deem fit.

Employer to send in half-yearly list of

31. Every employer of any registered immigrants shall within ten days next after the 30th day of June and 31st of December

in each year send in to the Immigration Agent a true and correct return, according to the form in Schedule D. to this Ordinance annexed, of all such registered immigrants who may have been in his employ at any time during the preceding six months, specifying the name and sex of each such immigrant, and whether such immigrant shall be under a written agreement for labour or not, and the date of such agreement, the number of days labour performed by each immigrant, and the number of days during which he shall have absented himself from his work, and also of all deductions from the original number of immigrants under written contracts which shall have taken place within the last preceding six months, by death or desertion, and also of the births of any children among such immigrants, specifying the ages and sexes of such children, with such remarks as may be required for showing the state and condition of such immigrants.

registered immigrants.

What such return shall specify.

32. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to require from every employer of any such registered immigrants such further return as he may see to fit to direct, as to the number, state, and condition of such registered immigrants; and every such employer shall be bound to send in such return to the Immigration Agent or other person duly appointed by the Governor for that purpose within one calendar month next after he shall have been notified so to do; and every employer of any such registered immigrants who shall fail to send in to the Immigration Agent, or other person duly appointed by the Governor for that purpose, such half-yearly return as aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse to send in such further return as may be required by the Governor within one calendar month after such person shall have been notified so to do, or shall wilfully make any false return, shall, on conviction thereof before any competent Court, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling for every such offence as to the Court shall seem fit, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Governor may call for further return.

Penalty for not furnishing returns.

33. It shall be lawful for the stipendiary magistrates, the Immigration Agent, and other person, duly authorized by the Governor for that purpose, to enter into and upon any estate where any such registered immigrants may be employed, and to inspect the state and condition of all registered immigrants whom he may find upon such estate, and inquire into any complaint which the employer may have against such immigrants and such immigrants may have against their employer; and such stipendiary magistrates shall visit every estate within their respective districts upon which immigrants are located at least once in every two months, or at such other times as the Governor may from time to time appoint, and shall report to him upon the state and condition of such immigrants.

Stipendiary Magistrates, Immigration Agent, and persons duly authorized, may enter on estates, and inspect immigrants.

Duties of Stipendiary magistrates.

34. Every person who shall obstruct such stipendiary magistrates, Immigration Agent, or other person duly authorized by the Governor for that purpose, in entering upon any estate where any such immigrant shall be employed, or shall wilfully

Penalties on persons obstructing stipendiary magistrates, Immigration Agent, &c.

do any act whereby such stipendiary magistrate, Immigration Agent, or other person duly authorized by the Governor for that purpose may be prevented or obstructed in inspecting the state and condition of any such registered immigrants whom he may find on such estate, shall, on conviction thereof before any Court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling for every such offence as to the Court shall seem fit, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Immigrant not to depart from the colony without a licence from Immigration Agent.

35. It shall not be lawful for any immigrant introduced into this colony at the public expense to depart from this colony without a licence in writing signed by the Immigration Agent; and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall knowingly receive or harbour on board of such vessel, or agree to receive on board of such vessel, with the intention of carrying out of this colony, any such immigrant, whose name shall appear in such register, and who shall not have obtained such licence, shall, on conviction thereof before a stipendiary magistrate, forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds sterling for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured, or agreed to receive, with said intention as aforesaid.

Immigration Agent not to give such licence unless after an industrial residence of five years.

36. No licence to leave this colony shall be delivered by the Immigration Agent to any such immigrant until he shall have completed an industrial residence of five years within this colony, as herein-before provided, unless the Governor shall make an order in writing under his hand for the return of any such immigrant to the place whence he may have come before the expiration of the said term of five years: provided that no African immigrant shall be held to have completed his industrial residence unless he shall have attained the age of twenty.

No licence to be given to African unless he is twenty.

General hospitals to be maintained at Castries, Soufrière, and Vieux-Fort.

37. General hospitals shall be maintained at the towns of Castries, Soufrière, and Vieux-Fort; and it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to appoint some duly licensed medical practitioners to take medical charge of all immigrants or other persons who shall be sent to such hospitals; and it shall be the duty of such medical practitioners to make regular periodical visits to such estates on which immigrants are located as may be prescribed to them from time to time by the Governor, and to afford medical advice and supply medicines to the sick on such estates, and also to supply and distribute medicines at the hospitals to all inmates, whether immigrants or others, and to give advice and supply medicines, either at the hospitals or at private houses, when required to do so by the stipendiary magistrates, and to vaccinate all children who may be brought to them for that purpose, and such medical practitioners shall be paid such salaries and allowances for medicines as the Legislative Council shall from time to time determine.

Duties of medical officers.

Medical tax to be paid by the employers of immigrants.

38. Every employer of immigrants shall, upon the original assignment by indenture of any immigrant, and at the commencement of each succeeding year of his indenture, or in the case of any immigrant who is under indenture when this Ordinance

comes into operation upon the second day of January in every subsequent year of his indenture, pay to the Treasurer the sum of ten shillings for every such adult immigrant and five shillings for every such non-adult immigrant, which shall be placed by the treasurer to the credit of the immigration fund: provided that whenever the indenture of any such immigrant shall expire during the year the Governor shall have power to make a fair deduction from the amount of such medical tax for the current year; and every such employer shall also be liable for the payment of sixpence for each day that any immigrant in his employment shall remain in hospital, to cover the expense of food, and also for any sum expended in the conveyance to or from any hospital of any such immigrant, and for the funeral expenses of any such immigrant dying in the hospital; and if payment of all such sums shall not be made within one month after an account of the same shall have been rendered to the proprietor, lessee, or person in charge of the estate, the Treasurer is hereby authorized to sue for and recover the same in manner herein-after provided.

Subsistence money to be paid by employers.

39. It shall be the duty of the medical practitioners to keep in each hospital a register book according to the form in Schedule E., and also a case book, according to the form in Schedule F. to this Ordinance annexed; and such register book and case book shall be placed in charge of the nurse of each hospital, and shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Immigration Agent, any of the stipendiary magistrates, and of any other persons duly empowered by the Governor to visit and inquire into the state of such hospital; and it shall be the duty of the medical practitioners to enter into the hospital registers the name, age, sex, and race of every immigrant who may be brought to the hospital, and shall state therein the nature of the disease or injury from which he shall be alleged to be suffering, and the result of the case of every patient shall be stated in the register book, and he shall enter in the case book the remedies ordered for each immigrant or other patient, and the scale of diet to be given to such patient.

Medical officers to keep register and case books.

40. It shall be the duty of the proprietor, manager, or person in charge of every estate to cause to be brought before the medical practitioner at his periodical visits every indentured immigrant whom he may believe to be labouring under any disease, malady, or complaint, or suffering from any wound or sore, or to be in any respect in need of medical assistance, and such medical practitioner shall then order such immigrant to be admitted into the hospital, or to be treated as an out-patient, as to him may appear proper.

Sick immigrants how to be dealt with.

41. A scale of diet shall from time to time be framed under the direction of the Governor for use in the hospitals, and it shall be the duty of the medical practitioner to inform each patient in the hospital, or on any estate if he should be treated as an out-door patient, of the scale of diet ordered for him, and it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such estate

Diet, a scale to be framed.

to supply the articles prescribed, cooked and fit for use, unless such patient shall for reason of caste desire such food to be delivered uncooked ; and it shall be the duty of the nurse in any hospital to supply the diet ordered for the patients therein, under such regulations as may be established for the hospital, under the sanction of the Governor.

Bedding, &c. to be supplied for hospital.

42. It shall be the duty of the medical practitioner to take care that the hospital, with all bedding, utensils, and appliances belonging thereto, be at all times kept clean and in proper order, and to make a report to the stipendiary magistrate if the hospital be found dirty, or any of the appliances be wanting or out of order, and the magistrate shall forthwith take the necessary steps for removing all cause of complaint.

Sick immigrants to be compelled to enter hospital, and penalty for refusing to do so.

43. The manager or person in charge of any estate is hereby authorized and required to compel any indentured immigrant in his employment to enter the hospital or the room on the estate set apart for the sick, as soon as it shall come to his knowledge that such immigrant is attacked with any illness, or is suffering from any sore, wound, malady, or complaint, there to remain until discharged by the order of the medical practitioner ; and any such immigrant refusing, when required so to do by the manager or person in charge of the estate, to make his appearance before the medical practitioner, or resisting any order for his admission into the hospital, or quitting the same without permission, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one pound sterling, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding fourteen days, with hard labour.

Stipendiary Magistrates to inspect hospitals and report thereon.

44. Every stipendiary magistrate shall at least once in every fortnight visit the hospital of the district in which he resides, and shall once in every three months make a special report to the Governor as to the condition of such hospital, and whether the provisions of this Ordinance have been fully complied with ; and every such magistrate shall at every such visit record any complaint that may be made to him, and shall proceed without delay to investigate the same, and make a statement thereof in his report.

Power given to Immigration Agent to inspect hospitals.

45. The Immigration Agent and any person who may be thereto authorized by the Governor in writing may at any time visit and inspect the hospitals, in like manner and as fully as the stipendiary magistrates are by the preceding section hereof authorized and required to do.

Immigrants who are entitled to a free passage back to India.

46. Every coolie immigrant shall be entitled to a free passage back to India, upon his application for the same, who shall have resided eight years in the colony, and during the said eight years shall have completed an industrial residence of five years in manner prescribed by this Ordinance ; provided that no such free passage shall be granted unless applied for within eighteen months of the time at which it shall have become due.

Notice to be given to applicants for a free passage.

47. The Governor shall give to each applicant for a return passage at least three months' notice, as precise as circumstances

render possible, of the period at which such passage will be offered him.

Allowance to be granted to immigrant entitled to a back passage until one is obtained.

48. There shall be paid to every coolie immigrant who shall become entitled to a free passage back to India the sum of twenty-five shillings for every six months which shall intervene between his application for such passage and his receiving an actual offer of or opportunity for the same.

Governor may procure back passage for any immigrant unfit for labour.

49. The Governor may provide a back passage at the expense of the colony for any coolie immigrant who may have become unfit for labour at any period of his industrial residence.

Penalty for using a false certificate of industrial residence, &c.

50. Any immigrant who shall falsely and fraudulently pretend that he has completed an industrial residence of five years or an actual residence of eight years within this colony, or shall wilfully use as his own any licence to depart from this colony or certificate of discharge which shall have been granted to any other immigrant, or who shall lend such licence or certificate to any other immigrant, and any immigrant or other person who shall wilfully counterfeit or alter such licence or certificate, shall for every such offence, and on conviction thereof before any stipendiary magistrate, be imprisoned with hard labour for such term not exceeding three months as to the convicting magistrate shall seem meet.

Proof of signature of Immigration Agent to be evidence of execution of document to which it is attached.

51. Proof of the handwriting of the Immigration Agent to any assignment or transfer of services of any immigrant, or to any certificate or other document mentioned in this Ordinance, shall be sufficient proof of the execution of the same, and of the facts mentioned in such assignment, transfer, certificate, or other document.

Onus of proof of completion of industrial residence to lie on immigrant.

52. When any question shall arise whether any immigrant has completed an industrial residence of five years or an actual residence of eight years within this colony, the burthen of the proof shall lie on the immigrant or other person alleging that such immigrant has completed such residence.

Commutation of right to free passage back by grant of Crown land.

53. When any coolie immigrant shall be desirous to commute his right to a free passage back to India for a piece of land, and the Governor shall see fit to grant to such immigrant, out of the Crown lands of the colony, such piece of land, then such immigrant shall have the same in lieu of his right to a free passage.

In what case Government charges may be waived.

54. Whenever in any case of a transfer of service of an immigrant under the provisions of this Ordinance it shall not be practicable to assign such services under indenture subject to the payment of the Government charges by the said Ordinance imposed, it shall be lawful for the Governor to waive the payment of such charges or of any portion thereof, and to assign the services of any such immigrant upon such conditions and under such arrangements as to him shall seem meet.

Monies payable under this Ordinance, first charge on estate.

55. All monies payable under this Ordinance by employers of immigrants shall be a first charge on the estate or plantation in respect of which the services of such immigrants shall have been assigned or transferred under indenture or contract as herein-before mentioned.

All monies payable under this Ordinance to be placed to the credit of Immigration Fund.

56. All monies payable under this Ordinance by way of indenture fees, medical tax, subsistence money, or any other charges shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer, and by him carried to the credit of a separate account to be called the "Immigration Fund," and the same shall be applied to payment of salaries of officers, and all other expenses incurred by virtue of this Ordinance for the general purposes of immigration; and an account of all such monies shall be laid before the Legislative Council on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, or at the first sitting of the Council after the said days respectively.

All penalties recovered to be carried to the credit of the Immigration Fund.

57. All penalties by this Ordinance imposed shall be payable to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and when received by the Colonial Treasurer shall be carried to the credit of the said Immigration Fund; and all such penalties, and all monies in the preceding section mentioned, shall be recoverable by such Treasurer before any Court of competent jurisdiction.

All expenditure for immigration to be paid out of Immigration Fund.

58. All expenditure incurred by Her Majesty's Government in the hiring, employing, and licensing any vessel for bringing or sending any immigrants into this colony; in providing for the maintenance and clothing of such immigrants during their passage or otherwise; in employing on board any such vessel a surgeon, and such other just expenditure as shall be caused by and be necessarily incidental to such immigration; and for sending back any coolie immigrants to the place from which they shall have been brought or sent into this colony, shall be paid out of the said Immigration Fund: provided always, that whenever any expenses shall have been so incurred by the said Immigration Fund for the introduction of any immigrants into this colony one third of such amount shall be taken from the general revenue, and placed to the credit of the said Immigration Fund, so long as the export duty raised upon sugar, rum, and molasses under the Ordinance of the 3d day of March 1854 shall continue to be levied.

One third of expense of introduction of immigrants to be borne by general revenue.

Expenses of hospital to be paid out of Immigration Fund.

59. All expenses whatsoever incurred for and on account of the hospitals established in the towns of Castries, Soufrière, and Vieux-Fort shall be defrayed from and out of the said Immigration Fund: provided that for any pauper (not being an immigrant) who shall be a patient in any of the said hospitals the sum of one shilling for each day such pauper shall remain in hospital shall be paid to the Treasurer, to the credit of the said fund, from any fund appropriated by the Legislature to the relief of the poor, and that for any other person being a patient in any such hospitals there shall be paid by such person, or by any one on behalf of such person, such daily rate or amount as may be from time to time fixed by the Governor; and the general revenue of the colony is hereby declared to be entirely freed and discharged from the payment of any sums of money for which it may have become liable in respect of free immigrants under the provisions of the Ordinance of the 15th day of December 1862.

60. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on, from, and after its promulgation, and may be cited as the "Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1865." Ordinance when to be in force.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the said island of Saint Lucia, this fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the twenty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,
J. H. FLEMING,
Chief Clerk.

SCHEDULES REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDINANCE.

SCHEDULE A.

ORDINANCES REPEALED.

Number.	Date of Ordinance.	Title.
No. 4. -	28th Nov. 1836.	An Ordinance for the protection and promoting the industry and good conduct of Africans that may be transferred to this island.
No. 3. -	6th Feb. 1849.	An Ordinance to provide for the reception and allocation of captured African labourers, and to confirm the exclusive jurisdiction of the stipendiary justices of St. Lucia in respect to contracts of labour effected with such persons in this island.
No. 7. -	2d May 1850.	An Ordinance for promoting African immigration into the colony of St. Lucia, and the industry of the immigrants.
No. 3. -	1st Sept. 1853.	An Ordinance for the regulation and government of Chinese immigrants introduced into this colony at the public expense.
No. 3. -	22d April 1854.	An Ordinance to provide for the immigration of coolies into this colony at the public expense, and for the regulation and government of such immigrants.
No. 6. -	11th Oct. 1854.	An Ordinance to repeal the 25th clause of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the emigration of coolies into this colony at the public expense, and for the regulation and government of such immigrants."

Number.	Date of Ordinance.	Title.
No. 2. -	13th July 1857.	An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 3., of the 22d day of April 1854, providing for the immigration of coolies into this colony.
No. 5. -	21st July 1858.	An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 7., of the 2d day of May 1850, entitled "An Ordinance for promoting African immigration into the colony of St. Lucia, and the industry of the immigrants."
No. 4. -	29th April 1859.	An Ordinance to amend the laws providing for the immigration of coolies into this colony.
No. 2. -	12th Feb. 1861.	An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 3., of the 22d day of April 1854, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the immigration of coolies into this colony at the public expense, and for the regulation and government of such immigrants."
No. 7. -	1st Oct. 1861.	An Ordinance to amend the laws regulating the immigration of coolies into this colony, and to provide for the establishment and maintenance of general hospitals at or in the vicinity of the towns of Castries, Soufriére, and Vieux-Fort.
No. 1. -	31st Jan. 1862.	An Ordinance to provide for the payment of the expense of the immigration of certain liberated Africans into the colony of St. Lucia.
No. 3. -	31st March 1862.	An Ordinance to amend the laws now in force in this island relating to African immigration.
No. 9. -	15th Dec. 1862.	An Ordinance to make further provision in respect to the expense incurred by the establishment and maintenance of hospitals at the towns of Castries, Soufriére and Vieux-Fort.
No. 2. -	27th Jan. 1863.	An Ordinance to authorize the Governor in certain cases, to remit the "head money" and other charges payable by the employers of coolie immigrants.

SCHEDULE B.

INDENTURE.

BE it remembered, that on this day of in the year one thousand eight hundred and

Appeared before me a stipendiary magistrate of this colony of estate in the quarter of in the said colony.

And the under-mentioned immigrants, to wit:

which parties have signed in my presence their names or marks to the following contract of service.

The said agrees to hire the services of the above-named immigrants, and the said immigrants agree to render to the said their services in the capacity of for years commencing on the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and . and it is further agreed between the said parties that the said immigrants shall be employed as for days in each week, and that the hours of labour of the said immigrants shall not be more than nine hours daily between sunrise and sunset, with a break of at least one hour for rest.

And it is further agreed between the said parties, that the said shall pay to the said immigrants as such labourers aforesaid, wages at and after the same daily rate as is paid to the labourers not under indenture or agreement, working on the said estate, or according to the quantity of work performed, and that such wages shall be paid on the first and fifteenth day of each month, and shall not be less than the following rates, namely:

For male adults, one shilling and fourpence a day if employed in the mill or boiling-house, or one shilling if not so employed; tenpence a day for female adults, and for those under 16 years at such rates as shall be fixed as a fair proportion according to the age of the labourer.

And further the said doth hereby bind and oblige himself to give, grant, and provide to and for the said good and comfortable lodging, and at least one half acre of provision garden land.

And it is further agreed, that the parties to this contract shall be subject to and bound by the several enactments, stipulations, and conditions in the "Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1865," contained, in as full and ample a manner as if the same were specially recited and set forth in this contract.

The preceding agreement was signed by the above-named parties in my presence on the day and year above written, voluntarily, the same being, as far as I am able to judge, fully understood by them respectively.

N.B.—The amount (if any) advanced to each immigrant previous to his embarkation is to be deducted from his wages in monthly instalments of four shillings by his employer, which sum shall be paid by the said employer to the Treasurer.

SCHEDULE C.

Indenture.

Be it remembered, that on this day of in the year one thousand eight hundred and

Appeared before me a stipendiary magistrate for this colony of the estate, in the quarter of in the said colony.

And Immigration Agent for the said colony, acting for and on behalf of the following liberated Africans of the second class, namely:

which said parties have signed in my presence their names to the following contract of service; that is to say:

The said agrees to hire the services of the said liberated Africans, and the said Immigration Agent, acting as aforesaid, agrees that the said liberated Africans shall render to the said their services in the capacity of for the whole period extending from the date of this indenture to the date of each such liberated Africans attaining the age of twenty years.

And it is further agreed between the said parties, that the said liberated Africans shall be employed as for days in each week, and that the hours of labour of the said Africans shall not be more than nine hours daily between sunrise and sunset, with a break of at least one hour for rest.

And it is further agreed, that the said shall pay to the said African, until they shall have attained the age of fifteen years wages at such daily rate as shall be fixed on as a fair proportion to the age of the labourer, and that the said shall pay to the said Africans when they have attained the age of fifteen years wages at and after the same daily rate as is paid to liberated Africans of the first class.

And further the said doth hereby bind and oblige himself to give, grant, and provide to and for the said good and comfortable lodging, and at least one half acre of provision garden ground.

And it is further agreed, that the parties to this contract shall be subject and bound by the several enactments, stipulations, and conditions in the "Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1865," contained, in as full and ample a manner as if the same were specifically recited and set forth in the contract.

This agreement was entered into by the above-named parties in my presence, on the day and year above written, voluntarily, the same being, as far as I am able to judge, fully understood by them respectively.

SCHEDULE D.

RETURN OF IMMIGRANTS ON ESTATE FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING

Name of Employer.	Number, Name, Age, Sex, Description, and Class of Immigrant.		Date and Terms of Contract.	Days Labour performed.	No. of Days absent.	Deaths.	Desertion.	Births.		Remarks.
	Male.	Female.						Male.	Female.	

SCHEDULE E.

HOSPITAL REGISTER.

Date.	Name.	Age.		Race.*	Result.	Date.	Remarks.†
		Male.	Female.				

* In the case of an East Indian immigrant, specify the province to which he belongs, as Bengal, Madras, &c.

† In the column of remarks, state how often each patient has been in hospital, if more than once during the quarter.

SCHEDULE F.

CASE BOOK.

Date.	Name.	Age.		Disease.	Diet.	Remedies, Directions, Medical Comforts.
		Male.	Female.			

Appendix No. 38.

Queensland.

No. 17.—An Act to provide for Immigration into the Colony of Queensland. [Assented to, 12th September 1864.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to encourage and assist immigration to Queensland, and to provide for the control and supervision of such immigration: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Repeal of clauses of the "Alienation of Crown Lands Act, 1860."

1. The eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth sections of the Act twenty-fourth Victoria, number fifteen, together with all regulations made thereunder, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall affect any act or thing lawfully done, or commenced or contracted to be done, under the authority of the said Act or Regulations.

Appointment of Agent-General for Emigration to Queensland.

2. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint some person to be Agent-General for Emigration to Queensland in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to remove any such person and appoint another in his stead; and the said Agent-General shall be entitled to receive such salary as the Parliament of Queensland may from time to time provide, and shall be required to give security, approved by the Governor in Council, for the due performance of his duties, in the sum of five thousand pounds.

Duties of Agent-General for Emigration.

3. It shall be the duty of the Agent-General for Emigration, and he is hereby authorized and required, to make all necessary provision for the selection of emigrants and their conveyance to the colony, and to receive and account for all monies paid into the Queensland Emigration Office in London, on account of such assisted passages as are herein-after mentioned, and to issue such land order warrants as are herein-after specified, and to make all contracts and issue all notices, and to do all things relating to emigration to Queensland that the Governor in Council may from time to time direct in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

Provision for clerks, offices, expenses, &c.

4. The Governor in Council or the Agent-General for Emigration, with the authority of the Governor in Countil, may from time to time engage competent persons for the performance in the United Kingdom of the clerical and other duties required in the execution of this Act, and may hire such offices as may be necessary, and may defray all expenses incurred by the Agent-General for Emigration in the performance of his duties: Provided that an account of all monies so received and expended as aforesaid shall be laid before Parliament at the commencement of each Session.

Agent-General may issue land order warrants,

5. It shall be lawful for the Agent-General for Emigration to issue to each emigrant whom he shall have approved as suitable, and who shall not have previously resided in the colony, and who shall proceed direct from Europe to Queensland in a ship approved by the said Agent-General, and if a steerage or intermediate passenger in a ship so approved, and under the authorized instructions to surgeon-superintendents of Queensland ships, and who shall have paid the full cost of the passage of himself or of any other person being a member of his own family, and approved by the said Agent-General, a land order warrant.

Land order warrants may be exchanged for land orders.

6. The said land order warrant shall entitle the holder thereof to receive, immediately on arrival in the colony, one non-transferable land order on account of each person whose passage shall have been so paid in full as aforesaid ; and every such land order shall be in the form contained in the fourth schedule hereto, and shall be of the value of thirty pounds sterling for each person of twelve years and upwards, and of the value of fifteen pounds sterling for each child between the ages of one and twelve years.

Value of land order.

7. The said non-transferable land order shall be available to its full nominal value for the purchase of any country or suburban lands which may be offered for sale by auction, or which may be open to selection in any part of the colony.

Deeds of grant to issue after two years.

8. The deeds of grant from the Crown of lands purchased either wholly or in part with the said non-transferable land orders shall not be issued to the purchaser until he shall have resided for two years in the colony ; but in case of death it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to issue the said deed of grant after the expiration of the said two years to the representative of the person who would otherwise have been entitled thereto : Provided that application for the said deeds of grant, accompanied by a declaration of residence, shall in all cases be made within two years from the date of the land order.

In case of death then to representative.

Government may make money advance on land order.

9. Upon deposit of a non-transferable land order it shall be lawful for the Government to advance to the owner thereof a sum equal to one fifth of the nominal value thereof ; and upon repayment at any time within two years of the sum so advanced, together with the additional sum of one pound, the said land order shall be returned to the owner thereof.

Assisted passages.

10. The Governor in Council may authorize assisted passages to be granted to emigrants approved by the Emigration Agent, but unable to pay the whole cost of their passage, upon the terms specified in the first schedule to this Act.

Free passages.

11. The Governor in Council may authorize free passages to be granted to female domestic servants and such other emigrants of the labouring class, approved by the Emigration Agent, as may from time to time be specially required in the colony.

Repayment of part of passage money.

12. Among applicants for free passages those persons will be entitled to priority of shipment who undertake, in the form contained in the third schedule hereto, to pay to the Government, within twelve months after their arrival in the colony, the sum of eight pounds sterling, being one half of the cost of their passage, estimated at sixteen pounds.

Eligibility of free and assisted passages.

13. Persons eligible as free and assisted passengers shall be farmers, farmers labourers, vine-dressers, labourers, mechanics, and domestic servants: Provided that the word "labourer" shall be held to mean persons whose labour has been connected in some way with the land, such as farm servants, gardeners, road-makers, miners, quarrymen, and the like: And provided further that the word "mechanic" shall be held to mean such as carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, shipbuilders, and the like.

Nomination of immigrants.

14. When any natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty resident in Queensland desires to nominate for a passage to Queensland any friend or relative, if he pay to the Immigration Agent in Brisbane the sum set forth in the second schedule hereto, according to the scale therein specified, or such less sums as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct the person so nominated shall be entitled to receive a passage from the United Kingdom accordingly.

Land orders to shippers, &c.

15. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to issue to any persons who shall have entered into an agreement with the Government for the conveyance of emigrants from Europe to Queensland a land order of the value of eighteen pounds sterling for each adult emigrant as herein-before specified, and a land order of the value of nine pounds sterling for each child between the ages of one and twelve years who may be so conveyed.

Such land orders transferable.

16. The land orders issued under the last preceding section shall be available for country lands only, and shall be immediately transferable by delivery; and it shall be lawful for the Government to purchase such land orders, after the expiration of six months from the date of their issue, at a price not exceeding fifteen pounds.

Governor in Council may issue debentures.

17. For the purpose of defraying the expenses authorized by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds in each year.

Proportion of emigrants.

18. Emigrants shall be forwarded from England, Scotland, and Ireland, as nearly as possible in proportion to the population of each of these portions of the United Kingdom respectively, and from Germany not exceeding two thousand statute adults in any one year.

Appointment of Immigration Boards.

19. The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint, at each port of Queensland at which immigrant ships shall arrive, a board to be called the Immigration Board, consisting of not more than six persons; and every such board shall hold its sittings at such times and places as the chairman shall appoint, and shall investigate any complaints respecting the non-fulfilment of any contracts entered into for the conveyance of immigrants, or respecting the conduct of any surgeon, officer, or other person on board any immigrant ship, as well as any other matter which may be referred by the Government to such board for inquiry, and shall, when requested, give advice to immigrants on their arrival, and assist them in obtaining employment and otherwise;

Their powers.

Remuneration.

and each member of such board, unless he be in receipt of salary

in the public service, shall receive for each attendance thereat the sum of one guinea; and any member of the Executive Council shall be ex officio entitled to attend the meetings thereof.

20. If any person, by any false statement made in Queensland or elsewhere, obtain for himself or for any other person a passage granted under the provisions of this Act, he shall, on conviction before any police magistrate or two justices, be liable, for each offence, to pay the whole cost of any such passage, and also to pay a penalty of not more than fifty nor less than five pounds; and in default of such payments or either of them he may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months. Penalty for obtaining passages under false pretences.

21. This Act shall be styled, and may be cited as "The Immigration Act of 1864." Short title.

SCHEDULE I.

Scale of Payments.

Sex.	Under 12 years.	12 years and upwards.	Domestic Servants.
	£	£	£
Male - - - -	4	8	0
Female - - - -	4	8	4

A reduction of 4*l.* to be made for each unmarried female over 14 years, in excess of single males over 14 in the same family.

SCHEDULE II.

Scale of Payments.

Sex.	Under 12 years.	12 years and under 35.	12 years and under 45.	Above 45.
	£	£	£	£
Male - -	4	0	6	8
Female - -	4	4	6	8

SCHEDULE III.

Form of Undertaking.

I, the undersigned, in consideration of a passage to the colony of Queensland being provided at the expense of the said colony by the Emigration Agent for the said colony for me [and, *as the case may be*, for my wife and family] do hereby agree and promise with and to A.B., Emigration Agent for the said colony, that I will, on demand, pay to the order of the Emigration Agent for

the time being of the said colony the sum of eight pounds in sterling British money at any time after the expiration of twelve months from my arrival in the said colony.

[*Signature*]

SCHEDULE IV.

QUEENSLAND.

£ : : NON-TRANSFERABLE LAND ORDER. £ : :

No. Number No.

It having been duly certified that , a passenger per ship , from Europe to has defrayed the cost of passage of , the said is hereby authorized to purchase suburban or country lands, or lands within any agricultural reserve, to the amount of , subject to the condition that the title deeds thereof be not issued to the said until after two years continuous residence within the colony.

Given under my hand at Government House, Brisbane, this day of 186 .

By his Excellency's command.

Entd.

SCHEDULE V.

QUEENSLAND.

£ : : TRANSFERABLE LAND ORDER. £ : :

No. Number No.

It having been duly certified that the cost of passage of per ship from Europe to has been defrayed by of , it is hereby agreed and directed that this land order shall be available as cash at any Government sale of country lands, or in payment for Crown lands in any agricultural reserve purchased by the holder hereof for the time being.

This land order is transferable by delivery.

Given under my hand at Government House, Brisbane, this day of 186 .

By his Excellency's command.

Appendix No. 39.

Queensland.

No. 20.—An Act to facilitate the Assessment of Rent of Crown Lands leased for Pastoral Purposes in the Unsettled Districts.
[Assented to, 12th September 1864.]

Whereas it is expedient to facilitate the assessment of rent of runs leased for pastoral purposes for a term of fourteen years, of which the first four years have not yet expired, and to provide for the payment of certain fees on the transfer of runs: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: Preamble.

1. The twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sections of the "Pastoral Leases Act of 1863," so far as they may affect or be affected by the third clause of this Act, are hereby repealed. Partial repeal of 24th and 25th sections, 27 Victoria, No. 17.

2. In order to provide a fund to meet the cost of appraisement of rent of runs held under the provisions of the "Unoccupied Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1860," or the "Tenders for Crown Lands Act of 1860," or the "Pastoral Leases Act of 1863," the lessee of every such run shall pay into the Treasury at Brisbane the sum of five pounds for each block of twenty-five square miles, and a further sum of four shillings for every additional square mile of available area in excess thereof, and such payment shall be made not less than three months prior to the expiration of the fourth and ninth years respectively of the term of the lease of such run. Fund for meeting cost of appraisement.

3. In default of payment being made, as provided by the preceding clause, then the rent to be paid for such run from the fifth to the ninth years of the lease thereof inclusively shall be at the fixed rate of twenty-seven pounds ten shillings for each block of twenty-five square miles, together with a further sum of one pound two shillings for each square mile of available area in excess thereof, and for the remaining five years of the lease thereof, being from the tenth to the fourteenth years inclusively, the rent shall be at the rate of thirty-five pounds for each block of twenty-five square miles, together with a further sum of one pound fifteen shillings for each square mile of available area above that quantity: Provided that where a lessee shall have failed to make the payment during the fourth year of his lease towards the expense of assessing his run for the succeeding five years, as herein-before provided, he shall not thereby be debarred from claiming to be assessed for the period from the tenth to the fourteenth years of his lease, upon making the payment required by and within the time mentioned in the second section of this Act. Fixed rent on default.

4. Lessees of runs claiming to be assessed under sections twenty-four and twenty-five of the "Pastoral Leases Act of Until assessed rent to be paid.

1863," and section two of this Act, but whose runs may not at the time have been assessed, shall pay and continue to pay the minimum rents required by sections twenty-four and twenty-five above cited for the periods of five years and five years respectively, until such time as appraisement shall have been made; but no such payment shall in any way relieve the lessee from paying any balance which may be afterwards determined by appraisement to be due.

Fee on transfer of runs.

5. Before the transfer of a licence or lease of any run held for pastoral purposes, whether under the Orders in Council of ninth March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, or any subsequent Act of the Legislature, shall be registered in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Crown lands; the lessee shall pay into the hands of the said Chief Commissioner or other officer duly appointed to receive the same a transfer fee of one guinea for every such run.

Incorporation with "Pastoral Leases Act of 1863."

6. This Act shall be incorporated into and read in connexion with the "Pastoral Leases Act of 1863."

Short Title.

7. This Act shall be styled, and may be cited as "The Pastoral Assessment Act of 1864."

Appendix No. 40.

Victoria.

No. 195.—An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Immigration into Victoria. [Assented to, 20th April 1864.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Title of Act.

1. This Act shall be called and may be cited as "The Immigration Statute, 1864."

Repeal of Acts.
First Schedule.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto shall be and the same are hereby repealed, but nothing herein shall affect any act or thing lawfully done, or contract or regulation made, under the authority of the said Acts or either of them; and all penalties incurred under the said Acts or either of them may be enforced in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Appointment of Agent-General and Emigration Commissioners.

3. The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint some person to be Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and also any persons not exceeding six to be Emigration Commissioners for Victoria in the said kingdom, and may remove any such person or persons, and appoint another or others in his or their stead.

Duties of Agent-General.

4. It will be the duty of the Agent-General to do all things in relation to Victoria that the Governor in Council may from time to time direct, and to attend all Meetings of the Emigration Com-

missioners, and to preside thereat; and, with their advice, and subject to the instructions of the Governor in Council and the regulations herein-after mentioned, to do all necessary acts for the selection of emigrants and their conveyance to Victoria, and to make contracts for such selection or conveyance on behalf of the Government of Victoria, and to carry into effect the provisions of this Act concerning emigration.

Remuneration of Agent-General.

5. The Agent-General shall be entitled to receive such salary as the Parliament of Victoria may from time to time provide, and shall be required to give security, approved by the Governor in Council, or by some person authorized in that behalf by the Governor in Council, for the due performance of his duties, in the sum of ten thousand pounds.

Duties of Emigration Commissioners.

6. It will be the duty of the Emigration Commissioners to promote emigration, especially from the United Kingdom to Victoria, and to consult with and advise the Agent-General upon all matters relating thereto; and the Agent-General shall not act without or against the advice of a majority of the Commissioners present at some meeting held under this Act, but if he dissent therefrom it will be his duty forthwith to transmit to the Governor in Council a statement of the advice so tendered to him, and of his reason for declining to adopt the same.

Remuneration of Emigration Commissioners.

7. It will be the duty of the Emigration Commissioners to meet once at least in every month; and each Commissioner shall be entitled to receive, for every meeting that he has attended, the sum of two guineas, but the entire amount payable to such Commissioners shall not in any one year exceed seven hundred pounds.

Members of Executive Council or of Victorian Parliament may attend meetings of Emigration Commissioners.

8. If any member of the Executive Council or Parliament of Victoria be temporarily resident in the United Kingdom, he shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Emigration Commissioners, and to take part in their deliberations, but not to vote thereat.

Appointment of agents and sub-agents.

9. The Agent-General, with the advice of the Emigration Commissioners, may from time to time appoint, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, Agents not exceeding in the whole five in number, in such towns of the United Kingdom as the Agent-General, with the advice aforesaid, may from time to time direct; and it will be the duty of such Agents to encourage, so far as in them lies, emigration to Victoria, and to superintend the shipping of emigrants thereto, and to carry into effect such instructions as they may from time to time receive from the Agent-General; and such Agents may be removed by the Agent-General, with the advice aforesaid, from time to time as may be found necessary.

Their remuneration.

10. Every such Agent shall be entitled to receive, exclusive of his travelling expenses, a yearly salary of five hundred pounds, or of such less sum as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct, and such salary shall be derived from the fund appropriated to immigration by "The Land Act, 1862."

Appointment of staff.

11. The Agent-General, with the advice aforesaid, and subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, may from time to

time appoint competent persons for the performance of the clerical and other duties reqnired in the execution of this Act, and may also in like manner appoint one of the Agents aforesaid to be secretary to the Agent-General and the Emigration Commissioners, and in consideration of the discharge of the duties of such office such Agent may receive, in addition to his salary as Agent, an allowance not exceeding two hundred pounds in each year.

Immigration committee in Melbourne.

12. The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint in Victoria any persons, not exceeding five in number, to be a Committee, of which the Immigration Agent for the time being shall be chairman, to advise immigrants on their arrival and assist them in obtaining employment, and otherwise ; and each member of such Committee, unless he be in receipt of salary in the public service, shall receive for each attendance thereat the sum of one guinea, but the entire amount payable to such Committee shall not in any one year exceed the sum of four hundred pounds.

Immigration Board.

13. The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint, at each port of Victoria at which immigrant ships shall arrive, a board of Commissioners, to be called the Immigration Board, consisting of two and not more than six persons, the chairman of such board of Commissioners being the Immigration Agent or Assistant Immigration Agent at such port ; and every such board shall from time to time be held at such times and places as the chairman shall appoint, and shall investigate any complaints respecting the non-performance of any contracts made by the Governor in Council or by the Agent-General on behalf of the Government of Victoria for the selection or conveyance of immigrants into Victoria, or the conduct of any surgeon, officer, or other person on board any immigrant ship which may be referred to such board by such Immigration Agent or Assistant Immigration Agent.

Witness being contumacious.

14. When any person being duly summoned to give evidence before any such board of Commissioners as aforesaid (his or her reasonable expenses having been paid or tendered, and not having any lawful excuse to the satisfaction of the said board,) shall fail to appear at the time and place mentioned in the said summons, or having appeared shall refuse to be sworn or make affirmation, as the law may require, or to answer any lawful question, or to produce any deed, instrument, or writing which he may be lawfully required to produce, or shall (without leave first had and obtained from the said board of Commissioners) wilfully withdraw from further examination ; then, and in such case the chairman of the said board of Commissioners shall certify in writing under his hand such default, refusal, or wilful withdrawal ; and such chairman may obtain a rule or order of the Supreme Court, or any judge thereof, requiring such person to show cause to the said court or judge why he should not be attached, fined, or imprisoned for such refusal, default, or wilful withdrawal aforesaid ; and if such person, having such last-mentioned rule

or order duly served on him, shall, at the time therein specified, fail to show cause for his default, refusal, or withdrawal as aforesaid, to the satisfaction of such court or judge, it shall be lawful for such court or judge, upon proof duly made of the due service of the said summons to give evidence, and of the said rule or order to show cause, and on production of a copy of the said certificate under the hand of the chairman of the said board of commissioners, to grant a warrant to apprehend the person so failing to show cause, and to commit him to prison, there to remain without bail until he shall submit to be sworn or to make affirmation as aforesaid, and to answer all such questions, and to produce all such deeds, instruments, and writings as aforesaid, in so far as shall be required of him, and further to set such fine upon such person as the court or judge shall think meet; and unless the same shall be forthwith paid, to order execution to issue for levying the amount thereof on the property of such person; and every such fine, or the amount thereof which shall be levied, shall forthwith be paid to the prothonotary of the said court; and the prothonotary shall, out of the amount of such fine, pay to the person at whose instance the sentence imposing the fine was obtained, the expenses incurred in summoning the person so fined, and the obtaining such sentence, as taxed by the prothonotary, and shall account for and pay over the residue of the said fine in like manner as he is by law required and directed to account for and pay over fees and fines received by him as prothonotary.

Governor in Council may make contracts and regulations.

15. The Governor in Council may from time to time enter into contracts with any person that he may think fit, for the selection and for conveyance of immigrants into Victoria, or for either of such purposes, and may from time to time make regulations for the conduct of emigration to Victoria, and for the nomination of immigrants by persons resident therein, and for the distribution of any funds which may be available for the purposes of immigration, and for the introduction into Victoria from places other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (anything in "The Land Act, 1862," to the contrary notwithstanding) upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit, of persons skilled in any description of industry which the Governor in Council may deem it advisable to encourage in Victoria, and of the families of such persons; and no action shall be taken upon any such regulation until the same has been laid before Parliament.

Nomination of immigrants.

16. When any natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, resident in Victoria or in the United Kingdom aforesaid, desires to nominate for passages to Victoria any friend or relative, if he pay in Victoria to the Immigration Agent or in the United Kingdom to the Agent-General the sums set forth in the second schedule hereto, according to the scale therein specified, or such less sums as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct, and if he otherwise comply with the regulations aforesaid, the person so nominated shall be entitled to receive a passage accordingly.

Penalty for audulently obtaining passage.

17. If any person, by any false statement made in Victoria, obtain, either for himself or for any other person, a passage granted in accordance with any regulations under this Act, he shall, on conviction before any two justices, be liable, for each such offence, to pay the whole cost of any such passage, and also to pay a penalty of not more than fifty or less than five pounds; and in default of payment of such passage and penalty, or either of them, he may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

No compensation to be claimed under this Act.

18. No person who may be appointed to any office or place under this Act shall have or be entitled to any compensation by reason of the loss of such office or place, or of the diminution of the emoluments thereof.

Commencement of this Act.

19. This Act shall commence and come into operation on the first day of January next after the passing hereof, and not before.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE I.

Sec. 2.

Date of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
16 Vict. No. 4. -	"An Act to enable immigration "boards to make certain inquiries "relating to immigrant ships."	The whole.
27 Vict. No. 175. -	"An Act to regulate immigration "into Victoria."	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

SCALE OF PAYMENTS.

Sec. 16.

Sex.	Under 15 years.	15 years and under 40.	40 years and upwards.
	£	£	£
Male - - - - -	4	8	9
Female - - - - -	3	4	5

Appendix No. 41.

Victoria.

No. 200. An Act to consolidate the Laws affecting the Chinese emigrating to or resident in Victoria.

[Assented to, 20th April 1864.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Victoria in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows, that is to say :—

Title of Act. 1. This Act shall be called and may be cited as "The Chinese Immigration Statute, 1864."

Repeal of Acts. 2. From and after the commencement and coming into operation of this Act, the Acts set forth in the schedule hereto to the extent to which the same are therein expressed to be repealed shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Interpretation. 3. In the interpretation and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act, the following words shall, unless inconsistent with or repugnant to the context, have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say :—

The word "Master" shall be held to apply to any person in command of any vessel.

The word "Ship" shall mean any sea-going vessel of any kind or description.

The word "Tonnage" shall signify tonnage according to the measurement fixed by certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament called "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862."

And the word "Immigrant" shall mean any male adult native of China or its dependencies, or of any islands in the Chinese seas, not born of British parents or any person born of Chinese parents.

Governor in Council to appoint officers. 4. The Governor in Council may appoint such and so many persons to carry out the provisions of this Act, with such designations as to the Governor in Council shall seem necessary or desirable.

Governor may make rules and regulations. 5. The Governor in Council may make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for defining the duties and conduct of the officers to be appointed under the authority of this Act, the registration of immigrants on their arrival at the district or place to which they may proceed, the removal from such district of all or any of such immigrants, if it shall be found necessary or desirable to do so, the circumstances under which any such registration or removal shall be required, the period for which such registry or removal is to last, and the mode, time, and place of any such registration or removal, also for the protection of immigrants and the adjustment of disputes between them, and generally for the management and good government of immigrants ; and any such rules and regulations

may alter, vary, or annul, and substitute others, as occasion may require; and any immigrant or other person who shall be wilfully guilty of any breach or infringement of any such rule or regulation shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Sums to be paid for entering Victoria.

6. From and after the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, every immigrant shall pay, or shall have paid for him, as herein-after provided, towards the consolidated revenue of Victoria, the following sums for permission to enter Victoria for the purpose of residing therein, that is to say :—

The sum of ten pounds, if any such immigrant shall arrive in Victoria in any ship.

The sum of four pounds, if any such immigrant shall arrive in or enter Victoria from any place by any other means than by a ship.

Passengers list to state whether immigrants as defined by this Act are aboard or not.

7. The master of every ship, upon arrival at any port in Victoria, having passengers on board, shall distinctly specify and state in the list of passengers required by any Act now or hereafter to be in force relating to passengers arriving in Victoria to be exhibited or delivered to the collector or other chief officer of customs at the port of arrival, whether any and which of such passenger are immigrants, within the meaning of this Act, and in default of his delivering such list, without so specifying as aforesaid, such master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Number of immigrants ships may carry.

8. If any ship shall, on or after the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, arrive in any port of Victoria, having on board a greater number of passengers, including the master and crew and cabin passengers, than in the proportion of one person to every ten tons of the tonnage of such ship, and any of such passengers shall be immigrants, the owner, charterer, or master of such ship shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for each passsenger so carried in excess.

Rate to be paid for immigrants.

9. From or after the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, on arrival in any port of Victoria of any ship having any immigrants on board, the master of such ship shall, before permitting any immigrants to land, and before making entry, pay to the collector or other proper officer of customs a rate of ten pounds for every such immigrant conveyed in such ship; and no entry shall be deemed to have been legally made or to have any legal effect whatever until such payment shall have been made; and if any master neglect to pay such rate within the time aforesaid, or shall land or permit any such immigrant to land at any place in Victoria, before such payment shall have been made, and with the intention of evading the payment of any such rate, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for each immigrant so landed or permitted to land, in addition to the amount of such rate; and in every such case, in addition to the pecuniary fine hereby imposed upon the master,

the ship conveying such immigrants shall be forfeited, and may be seized, condemned, and disposed of in the same manner as ships forfeited for a breach of any laws relating to the customs of Victoria.

Immigrant on landing to obtain receipt for money paid for him.

10. From and after the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, on the arrival in any port in Victoria of any ship having any immigrants on board thereof, the collector or other proper officer of customs shall deliver to every such immigrant for or on account of whom the rate of ten pounds imposed by this Act shall be paid, a certificate in writing under his hand of the payment of the said rate, and every person who shall receive or collect the amount payable under this Act by immigrants arriving in Victoria otherwise than by a ship shall give to each immigrant a certificate of such payment having been so made, such certificates respectively to be in such form as the Governor in Council shall approve.

Governor to name persons to whom money is to be paid.

11. The Governor in Council may, if he shall so see fit, appoint any person or persons, either by the general designation of the office such persons shall hold, or by name, to collect and receive any payments to be made on or after the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five by immigrants for permission to reside in Victoria who shall not arrive in Victoria by any ship, and all such appointments shall be inserted in the Government Gazette, and made public in such other manner as to such Governor in Council shall seem desirable.

Penalty on not paying or having had paid fee for entrance to Victoria.

12. If any immigrant, from and after the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, shall enter or attempt to enter the colony of Victoria without paying or having had paid for him the authorized sum for permission to enter, as herein provided, every such immigrant shall forfeit, besides the authorized sum for such entrance, a penalty not exceeding ten pounds; and if found so entering or attempting to enter without such payment having been made such immigrant may be apprehended, and taken before the nearest justice of the peace or the justice most conveniently situated for that purpose; and such justice may take sufficient bail for the appearance of such immigrant at the nearest Court of Petty Sessions, or remand such immigrant to such court as to such justice may seem fit; and if any such immigrant shall not at the time of hearing the case produce a certificate or receipt authorized under this Act, the proof that such immigrant had paid the sum directed to be paid by this Act shall lie upon the defendant, but the production of any such certificate, licence, or receipt applicable to the defendant shall be sufficient evidence of the authorized payment having been made.

Penalty for obstructing officers.

13. If any person shall hinder, molest, obstruct, or assault any officer appointed under this Act, or any person acting under his authority or under any power or authority given by this Act, every such person shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Governor may remit penalties, &c.

14. The Governor in Council may remit the whole or any part of any penalty or sum, of whatever description, due or payable under the provisions of this Act.

Justices may fix time to pay penalties.

15. Upon the conviction of any immigrant under the provisions of this Act, whereby any such immigrant may be awarded to pay a sum of money, it shall be lawful for the justice or justices, if he or they shall see fit, to order that such sum or any part thereof shall be payable at some future day, not being longer than two months from the date of such order, provided security by way of recognizance to Her Majesty, to the satisfaction of such justice or justices, shall be given for the payment of the amount mentioned in or at the the time fixed by any such order.

Immigrants imprisoned may be set to labour on local works approved of by the Governor.

16. The Governor in Council, whenever any immigrants are sentenced to imprisonment or imprisonment and hard labour, may direct that such immigrants so sentenced shall be worked and employed at such places and on such public work or local work for the public benefit or convenience, and may make such rules and regulations, and may alter or annul the same, for the safe custody, control, and general management of such immigrants so sentenced as aforesaid, as such Governor in Council shall deem desirable.

Penalties recovered in a summary manner.

17. All offences under this Act shall be heard and determined and all penalties recovered in a summary manner before any two or more justices, and at the hearing of any case the justices adjudicating shall decide upon their own view and judgment whether any person charged before them is or is not an immigrant within the meaning of this Act.

Immigrant not to vote at elections for mining boards.

18. No immigrant within the meaning of this Act, notwithstanding that he holds a miner's right or business licence or other document under any Act now or hereafter to be in force relative to the gold fields, shall be entitled to vote at the election of members for any mining board.

Commencement of this Act.

19. This Act shall commence and come into operation on the first day of January next after the passing hereof, and not before.

SCHEDULE A.

Date of Act.	Titles of Acts.	Extent of Repeal.
22 Vict., No. 80. -	"An Act to consolidate and amend "the laws affecting the Chinese "emigrating to or resident in "Victoria."	So much as has not been already repealed.
25 Vict., No. 132. -	"An Act to amend an Act, intituled "'An Act to consolidate and "amend the laws affecting the "Chinese emigrating to or resi-"dent in Victoria'."	The whole.
27 Vict., No. 170. -	"An Act to amend an Act, intituled "'An Act to consolidate and "amend the Laws affecting the "Chinese emigrating to or resi-"dent in Victoria'."	The whole.

Appendix No. 42.

South Australia.

No. 8.—An Act to authorize certain reductions in the valuation of runs under the Act, intituled, "An Act for an assessment "on stock, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" and to provide for the compensation for improvements to be allowed on resumption to lessees of pastoral lands under renewed leases. [Assented to 3rd November 1864.]

Whereas it is expedient to authorize certain reductions in the valuation of runs under the provisions of the Act passed in the 22nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, No. 20, intituled "An Act for an assessment on stock, and for other purposes "therein mentioned;" and to make provision for the compensation for improvements to be allowed to lessees under renewed leases: be it therefore enacted by the Governor-in-Chief of the province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said province in this present parliament assembled, as follows:— Preamble.

1. It shall be lawful for the valuator or valuators who may from time to time be appointed under the said Act to make, in his or their valuations, such reductions in the rents of the lands valued by him or them in respect of improvements effected thereon as to him or them may seem just; provided that such reduction shall not in any one year exceed one fifth of the actual value of such improvements as estimated by the said valuator or valuators. Reductions in respect of improvements may be made by valuators.

2. In case any lands included in any lease which may have been renewed under the said Act shall be resumed during the term granted in the renewed lease, the tenant shall be allowed, for the improvements effected during the original term and existing at the time of resumption upon the lands so resumed, at the full value, subject to a reduction to the extent of the amount which at the time of resumption may have been allowed as a reduction on the rent of the lands included in the lease in respect of improvements. Tenant to be allowed for improvements with rateable deduction.

3. The valuator or valuators shall in his or their valuation state the amount of reduction of rent which shall have been made by him or them in respect of improvements, and shall also in such valuation state the nature and estimated value of improvements existing on the land at the time he or they shall make such valuation. Valuator to state amount of reduction in respect of improvements.

4. Nothing in the assessment of Stock Act, No. 20 of 1858, shall be construed to confer on the holder of any pastoral lease renewed under the provisions of the said Act a right to a further renewal of any such renewed lease. No renewed lease to be again renewed.

5. In any renewed lease to be made under the authority of the said Act No. 20 of 1858, there shall be included a covenant on the part of the lessee to keep in good condition and repair all houses, fences, and improvements on the land included in such Covenant to repair to be contained in renewed lease.

lease, reasonable wear and tear, and damage by fire, storm, and tempest, only excepted.

This Act to be construed with Act No. 20 of 1858.

6. This Act and the said Act passed in the 22nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty shall be construed together as one Act.

In the name and on behalf of the Queen, I hereby assent to this Act.

D. Daly,
Governor.

Appendix No. 43.

Western Australia.

Copy of Report of the Emigration Commissioners to T. F. Elliot, Esq., Assistant Under-Secretary-of-State for the Colonies, on the Land Regulations of the Colony.

Government Emigration Board,
15th April 1864.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your letter of 29th ultimo with a despatch from the Governor of Western Australia, accompanied by voluminous enclosures, proposing alterations in the existing land regulations of that colony.

2. The existing land regulations came into operation on 16th April 1860, after having been for nearly three years under the consideration of the local government and the Secretary of State. Copies of Lord Stanley's and Sir E. B. Lytton's despatches on the subject will be found in the appendices to our general reports for 1858 and 1859, and a copy of the regulations themselves in the appendix to our report for 1860.

3. The Governor states that the regulations are generally well adapted for the purposes for which they were framed; but as experience had convinced him that they required alteration in some respects, he appointed a committee consisting of three official and two unofficial members to report on the subject. To this committee he proposed certain questions for their consideration, relating principally to mineral lands and lands held under licence or lease for pastoral purposes or tillage, but not touching the regulations for the sale of the ordinary agricultural lands. The recommendations in the committee's report have been embodied in supplementary regulations, of which a copy is enclosed in this despatch, and for which the Governor solicits the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

4. For the easier understanding of the proposed alterations, it may be desirable to premise that the pastoral lands of the colony were, by an order of Her Majesty in Council of 1850, divided into Classes A. and B. That classification was continued in the regulations of 1860. A Class C. was recently added to comprise newly explored lands in the northern and southern districts of the colony. Class A. contains generally all lands near settlements or on the shores of the sea or banks of rivers. Class B.

contains all other lands in the older parts of the colony. Class C. contains the same description of lands as Class B., but in the new districts. For lands in Class A. the Governor may grant pastoral licences for terms not exceeding one year, and for lands in Classes B. and C. pastoral leases for terms not exceeding eight years. In neither case has the licensee or lessee any right to a renewal; but licensees in Class A. are allowed a preferential claim over other applicants.

5. I proceed now to notice the questions proposed to the committee by the Governor in the order in which he has placed them.

6. First.—He desired the committee to consider whether the preferential claim to renewal granted to licensees of Class A. lands should be extended to lessees of Class B. The committee answered that in their opinion lessees in Class B. should have a right of renewal for a second term of eight years; but if this were not allowed, that they should at least have the preferential claim given to licensees. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the objections to a right of renewal; but the concession of the preferential claim is unobjectionable, and naturally commends itself to our sense of justice.

7. Second.—He inquired whether purchasers within Class B. leases should have a right to run stock on such leases, and to what extent. By existing regulations the lands both in Class A. and Class B., though let under pastoral licence or lease, are open to public purchase, and purchasers of such lands are entitled to depasture cattle or horses within such license or lease to the extent of 10 head for every 40 acres purchased, and 5 head for every additional 20 acres. The committee recommend that these numbers should be reduced to 4 and 2 respectively, 4 horses or cattle being sufficient to cultivate 40 acres of land. Under the present regulations a leaseholder may, they say, have his land overrun by cattle, the property of small purchasers. The proposed alteration appears reasonable.

8. Third.—The Governor calls the attention of the committee to the mode of disposing of mineral lands.

9. In the report from this board of 30th January 1858, it was recommended, in conformity with a proposition of the local government, that sales of land should be at a fixed price, without auction. On reconsidering the subject the Governor changed his mind in regard to mineral lands, and proposed that they should be sold by auction at an upset price of 20*s.* an acre. In our report of 15th March 1859 we stated that upon this point we deferred to the opinion of the Governor, as "he is more able "than we to decide whether sale by auction will be likely to "deter exploration." The bad effect thus anticipated has, it appears, occurred. Persons knowing the existence of mineral lands keep their knowledge secret, to avoid being outbid at the sales. To obviate this result the committee recommend that any person giving a reasonable description of a block of mineral land which he desires to purchase shall be permitted to take it up for one year on payment of 1*l.* per acre, and shall acquire the fee

simple by payment of a like sum in each of the succeeding four years, with a right, however, to anticipate his payment, but under penalty of forfeiture in case of default. Mining lots, they likewise suggest, should not be of less extent than 80 acres. Land containing coal or the precious metals not to be claimed as included in a mineral lease. These alterations are embodied in the proposed regulations. The Surveyor-General submitted a scheme for the grant of licences to search for minerals at a rent of 1*s.* per acre per annum, and leases to raise them at a rent of 10*s.* an acre, or a royalty of one-fifteenth. The committee were of opinion that under the proposed licences the whole mineral land in the colony would get locked up in the hands of a few capitalists, and declined to concur in the Surveyor-General's scheme. I shall have to refer to this point later. The Governor admits that the disuse of sale by auction may probably lead to a loss of revenue in the sale of mineral land, but that loss, he justly observes, will be more than compensated by the general benefit which must accrue from an extension of mining operations in the colony.

10. Fourth.—The Governor directed the committee to consider the expediency of altering the conditions of tillage leases, so as to facilitate purchase ; and whether tillage leases should be allowed within pastoral leases, subject to the written consent of the lessees of the latter. By existing regulations tillage leases for eight years may be granted for lots not exceedng 320 acres, at a rent not less than 5*l.* in all, nor less than 1*s.* per acre ; but no such leases can be granted over any land included within any pastoral lease or public reserve. The majority of the committee recommend that no tillage lease should be granted within a pastoral lease, except to the lessee himself, or with his consent. The Colonial Secretary dissented from this limitation, being of opinion that as land comprised within Class B. leases is open to sale there was no reason why it should not be open to tillage leases also. The difference, however, seems obvious enough. Land cannot be purchased at less than 10*s.* an acre, whereas it may be obtained under a tillage lease for 1*s.* an acre per annum. The intrusion on a pastoral lease by tillage leases is therefore much easier and more probable than by purchase. The view taken by the majority of the committee appears right.

11. Fifth.—The committee were directed to consider the necessity of alteration in the form of tillage leases. By the existing lease a right of way over all land so held is reserved to persons passing from one part of the country to another with their cattle teams, drays, or other conveyances, without any saving of cultivated or enclosed land. This is so clearly objectionable that it only requires to be stated. By a new form of lease enclosed in the Governor's despatch, the right of way is restricted to the uninclosed portion of land held under tillage lease.

12. Sixth.—The Governor suggests whether the sale of portions of tillage leases should be allowed, subject to the consent of the lessee. The committee answer unanimously in the affirmative, and an alteration to allow such sales has been introduced in the new form of lease.

13. Seventh.—The committee are desired to consider whether the Governor in Council should have power to alter, by proclamation, the limits of Classes A. and B., which by the regulations of 1860 are fixed permanently. The committee are unanimously of opinion that he should. As the colony advances, and population and settlement are pushed forward, towns and villages will arise, the waste land around which ought not to be tied up in leases of eight years' duration, but should be brought within Class A., so as to be liable to resumption at the end of each year. It would no doubt be convenient if alterations of this description, as the necessity for them arises, could be made by a proclamation of the Governor in Council, instead of by instructions issued by the Secretary of State; but it seems doubtful whether there is any power in the Secretary of State to delegate to the Governor such an authority. The Act of Parliament, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 56, s. 7., authorizes Her Majesty, by instructions under her sign manual, or "through one of her "Principal Secretaries of State, to regulate the sale, letting, "disposal, or occupation of waste lands of the Crown in "Western Australia." It appears to us that the classification of the lands by which their disposal is regulated is one of those matters which parliament has reserved to the home government. It is, no doubt, the fact that the decision in the matter must practically rest with the Governor in Council, but the actual execution must remain with the Secretary of State in this country.

14. Lastly.—The Governor inquired whether alterations on any of the points to which he had referred should be retrospective. The committee suggest that the alterations in tillage leases, which are all in favour of the lessee, should alone be retrospective.

15. They add, that although they have confined themselves in their report to the points specially referred to them by the Governor, there are other points in which they consider that the regulations of 1860 might be usefully amended.

16. Enclosed in the Governor's despatch are the supplementary regulations by which he proposes to carry into effect the committee's recommendations. To give the general public an opportunity of considering these additional regulations, before they were submitted to the Secretary of State, he directed a copy to be published in the Government Gazette on 13th September last. Nothing was done upon them till the 13th January, when a meeting of "delegates from the agricultural societies" was held, at which resolutions were passed to the effect:—

First. That the proposed alterations did not go far enough.

Second. That the boundaries of Class A. and Class B. lands were too unfavourable to the stockholder, and that other specified boundaries should be adopted.

Third. That land in Class B. should come under the regulations of 1850 (which secured to the lessees rights of renewal and pre-emption), except in respect to price.

Fourth. That Class B. leases should be allowed a renewal of eight years; and lands brought from Class A. into Class B. should be treated in the same way.

Fifth. That discoverers of runs in the newly-opened districts should have a preference in the lease of Class C. lands, on condition that they be stocked within twelve months.

Sixth. That occupiers should have a "pre-emptive" (preferential ?) claim to licences of land to be brought within Class A.

Seventh. That mineral lands should be leased in blocks of one hundred acres at 2*s.* an acre the first year and 3*s.* an acre the second year, with a pre-emptive right of purchase at 2*l.* an acre.

Eighth. That the recommendation of the committee as to the stock to be depastured on land purchased within runs be adopted.

Ninth. That a committee be appointed to draw up a report in accordance with the above resolutions, and submit it to the Governor in Council.

17. In consequence of the last resolution, the Governor requested each of the members of Council to give his opinion on the resolution in writing. The opinions are transmitted with his despatch. It will only be necessary to notice a portion of them.

18. It will be seen at once that the resolutions are conceived exclusively in the interest of the stockholding or squatting interest. This was inevitable, from the constitution of the meeting which passed them. That meeting consisted of twenty delegates. And the Governor transmits a statement of the lands held by them respectively in Classes A. and B., which shows that among them they hold 1,302,616 acres of land (410,646 in Class A. and 891,970 in Class B.) at an annual rental of only 1,310*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* It is not surprising that they should object to any alteration which would imperil the continuance of such a tenure.

19. Of the members of Council the majority dissent generally from the resolutions, and regard the proposed alteration of the boundaries which would reduce Class A. and increase Class B. as a retrograde policy. The Surveyor-General is favourable to one renewal of Class B. leases and of tillage leases, at an advance of 50 per cent. on the rent, and would allow lessees, under the regulations of 1850, to claim a new lease under existing regulations. Upon this it may be observed, that if there is no reason of public policy to prevent the renewal of a lease, the preferential claim which it is intended to give to the lessee will sufficiently secure his interests. If there are reasons of public policy against the renewal, the lessee's right to claim it would be injurious. I do not think, therefore, there is sufficient cause shown for this alteration. In regard to lessees under the regulations of 1850, who, it will be remembered, are entitled to pre-emptive rights as well as to renewals, it might be worth while, with a view to get rid of the former privilege, to offer favourable terms for the commutation of the leases. It is not probable, however, that any whose leases have still some years to run would accept such an offer, and those whose leases are expiring would not be worth buying out. The Governor's attention might, however, be called to the point. It would not be necessary, I conceive, to introduce a clause into the regulations to provide for commutation of these leases.

20. With regard to the preferential claim of discoverers of runs in the new districts, which primâ facie appears reasonable,

the Surveyor-General observes that the admission of such a claim would lead to continual disputes, and that the only claim that can in practice be admitted is priority of application. He adds, with reference to the proposed guarantee, that the land should be stocked in twelve months, that it is very difficult to fix the proportion of stock to unknown land, and that, in the absence of Government agents, it would be impossible to secure the performance of the guarantee. These arguments appear to me conclusive.

21. In respect to mining leases, the Colonial Secretary, the Surveyor General, and the Collector of Revenue desire to go further than is contemplated in the new regulations. The Colonial Secretary would issue an exploration lease (licence ?) for one year, at a rent of 2*s.* an acre, if means could be adopted to ensure that the lessee would effectually test the land, but would remove no ore, except as specimens. The Surveyor-General repeats the suggestions made by him as a member of the committee which I have recapitulated in a former part of this report, but suggests, as regards the price of the fee simple, that it should be reduced from 5*l.* to 3*l.* The Collector of Revenue expresses similar views, and adds that no land has ever reached the price of 5*l.* an acre. In this he is mistaken. One of the arguments used by the Governor in October 1858 in favour of the sale of mineral land by auction was that 300 acres put up in the preceding September at 1*l.* per acre had been sold for 1,694*l.*

22. Upon this point I am, I confess, disposed to go with the Colonial Secretary, and the Surveyor-General and Collector of Revenue, in thinking that it would be wise to encourage the exploration of the mineral lands of the colony by very liberal terms to explorers. There is reason to believe that minerals exist in great quantities in many parts of Western Australia, and, if so, their discovery would give an impetus to the colony far beyond any other measure that could be adopted for its advancement. The price to be asked for the fee simple when minerals have been discovered is a minor consideration. The difference between 3*l.* and 5*l.* an acre would not interfere with the working of any minerals that might promise to be valuable ; but the difference between 20*s.* and 2*s.* an acre might easily deter an explorer from undertaking the search for them. I think it would be well that the Governor should reconsider this point, as one that may have a material bearing on the future prosperity of the country. The new regulations in respect to ordinary lands might in the meantime be brought into operation, if Mr. Cardwell should think it desirable not to incur the delay of waiting for the Governor's decision on the question of mineral lands.

23. The reports of the Colonial Secretary and the Collector of Revenue contain some interesting statistics which I may be allowed to notice. The Colonial Secretary, arguing against an extension of squatters' privileges, says that there are in the colony more than 7,000,000 acres held under lease or licence, while the average sales during the last three years, including town, mineral, suburban, and rural allotments, does not amount

to 10,000 acres. The Collector of Revenue states that the effect of the regulations of 1860 was at once to raise tillage leases from 7,401 acres to 23,317, and that they have since increased to 44,000 acres. This result must, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. In the other Australian colonies land required for cultivation is generally obtained by purchase. In Western Australia the greater poverty of the agricultural class drives them to tillage leases. But the above numbers show that the agricultural class is rapidly increasing. It would be subject for regret if any regulations now to be adopted should have the effect of retarding this advance, and strengthening the grasp which the mode in which the colony was founded gave to the stockholders, and which they still maintain over the best and most accessible lands in the colony.

24. I have only, in conclusion, to call attention to the terms of the Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 56., which I have quoted in a previous page. If I have there assumed the classification of the lands of the colony as an essential part of the regulations for their disposal, it would, I presume, be necessary, in order to satisfy the Act of Parliament, that that classification should be prescribed by the Secretary of State. The papers enclosed in the Governor's despatch afford the means of doing this, if it is thought necessary, and even of preparing an entire copy of the regulations to be issued under the signature of the Secretary of State, should that be considered the more correct form of proceeding.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. W. C. Murdoch.

Appendix No. 44.

Western Australia.

Regulations as to the Sale of Waste Lands.

Proclamation by his Excellency John Stephen Hampton, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in Chief in and over the Territory of Western Australia and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal the Acts of Parliament now "in force respecting the disposal of the waste lands of the "Crown in the Australian colonies, and to make other pro-"visions in lieu thereof," it is provided that it should be lawful for Her Majesty by instructions under her signet and sign manual, or through one of her Principal Secretaries of State, to regulate the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia, and the disposal of the proceeds arising therefrom, until Parliament should otherwise provide: And whereas Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has authorized and instructed me to publish the following regulation for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the said colony: Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, pursuant to the

authority vested in me in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and issue the following regulations.

Given under my hand, and issued under the public seal of the said colony, at Government House at Perth, this twentieth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

(L.S.) J. S. HAMPTON,
Governor, &c.

By his Excellency's command,
FRED. P. BARLEE,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHAPTER I.

Regulations as to the Sale of Waste Lands.

1. The waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia will not, save as is herein-after excepted, be conveyed or alienated in fee simple by Her Majesty, or by any person or persons acting on the behalf or under the authority of Her Majesty, unless such conveyance or alienation be made by way of sale, nor unless such sales be conducted in the manner and according to the regulations herein-after prescribed.

2. Nothing in these regulations contained shall prevent the Governor of the said colony from excepting from sale, and either reserving to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or disposing of in such other manner as for the public interests may seem best, such lands as may be required for public roads or other internal communications, whether by land or water, or for the use or benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, or for purposes of military defence, or as the sites of places of public worship, schools, or parsonages, or other public buildings, or as places for the interment of the dead, or places for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of any town or village, or as the sites of public quays or landing places on the sea coast or shores of navigable streams, or for the construction of railways or railway stations, or for the purpose of sinking shafts and digging for coal, iron, copper, lead, or other minerals and metals, or for any other purposes of public defence, safety, utility, convenience, or enjoyment, or for otherwise facilitating the improvement and settlement of the colony, but so that the quantity of land which may be granted or sold or leased to any railway company shall not exceed in all at the rate of one hundred acres for every mile of railway in length; provided also, that the Governor may fulfil any promise or engagement made, or hereafter to be made, by or on behalf of Her Majesty, in favour of any military or naval settlers.

3. The Governor of Western Australia is authorized and required, in the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, to convey and alienate in fee simple, or for any less estate or interest, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, any waste lands of the Crown therein, in such forms and with such solemnities as

shall from time to time be prescribed by Her Majesty ; and such conveyances or alienations being so made shall be valid and effectual in the law to transfer to and to vest in posssession in any such purchaser or purchasers any such lands as aforesaid, for any such estate or interest as by any such conveyance as aforesaid shall be granted to him, her, or them. Until otherwise notified, the deeds of grant from the Crown for waste lands in Western Australia shall be in the form and words hereto appended in Schedule A for Town and Suburban Lands, and in Schedule B for Country and Mineral Lands respectively, the said forms being those heretofore and at present in use for the said colony ; and for preparing and enrolling every such deed there shall be charged one uniform fee of twenty shillings. payable with the balance of purchase money.

4. All lands alienated by the Crown in fee simple shall be liable to all the provisoes, reservations, and conditions in the aforesaid forms contained ; and any compensation for improvements effected upon lands resumed for public purposes, shall be recoverable under the Ordinances, No. 23 of 1849 and No. 6 of 1854, or under such laws in that behalf as may be in existence in the colony for the time being.

5. Lands at the disposal of the Crown shall be distinguished into four separate classes, namely, as town, suburban, country, and mineral lands.

6. No waste lands of the Crown shall be sold at a less price than ten shillings per acre. Town and suburban lots shall be sold by public auction at such upset price in each case as shall be regulated by the Governor. Ordinary country lands at a fixed price of ten shillings per acre for sections of 40 acres and upwards.

7. The minimum size of country lots for sale shall be 40 acres. Smaller lots than 40 acres of ordinary country land shall be charged such additional price as each case may seem to justify.

8. Town, suburban, and country lands shall be paid for by a deposit of one tenth the amount of the purchase money at the time of sale, if not previously deposited ; and the purchaser shall contract to pay the balance, together with the fee for title deed and enrolment, within one calendar month next after the day of sale ; failing which, the land and all deposits shall be forfeited.

9. No sales of mineral land will be made till further notice, except for the purpose of fulfilling engagements already contracted.

10. The times and places at which public auctions shall be held for the sales of waste lands of the Crown shall be declared with all practicable precision by notice or notices in the Government Gazette, issued at some time within three calendar months next preceding the intended days of sale, and setting forth what are the lands to be offered for sale at each of such auctions respectively, as also what are the upset prices at which they shall be so offered.

11. Whenever practicable, lands for sale by auction shall be surveyed and delineated in the official maps of the colony

previous to sale, and such maps shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times. Every lot of land intended for sale or other appropriation shall be distinguished in the said maps by some numerical reference or mark; and by such they shall respectively be sold and conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

12. Licences for felling, removing, and selling, the timber, sandalwood, firewood, and other woods gowing or being on any waste lands of the Crown may be granted to any person or persons in that behalf, as also for cutting, removing and selling any timber growing or being on certain specified lands; such licences to be for any period not exceeding twelve calendar months, and to be granted under such regulations as may from time to time be established by the Governor in Executive Council. No land comprised within the limits of any such licence as last aforesaid shall be sold during its currency, without the written consent of the lessee. (For the regulations at present in force see Chapter VII.)

13. All charges which may be incurred for the expense of the survey and management of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia, or for effecting sales therein, or otherwise for carrying into effect these regulations within the said colony, shall in the first instance be chargeable upon and be defrayed from the proceeds of such sales, unless provision shall otherwise be made for defraying such charges by any law or ordinance of the local legislature. After deducting such expenses, if chargeable, the remaining proceeds of all sales, leases, and licences of land shall be carried to the credit of the general revenue of the colony, until Parliament shall otherwise provide.

14. For the convenience of persons desirous of making payments within the United Kingdom for waste lands of the Crown to be purchased in Western Australia, the Agent General for Crown Colonies will receive any sum or sums of money on that behalf; and thereupon the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration will, subject to such rules as shall be prescribed for their guidance in that respect by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, grant under their hands and seal of office certificates to any such purchaser or purchasers of the amount of any such payments, which certificates shall, on production thereof to the Governor of the said colony, be received as equivalent to the amount of money for which the same shall respectively have been given, so far as the same shall be tendered to such Governor in payment for the price of any waste lands of the Crown to be there purchased, either by public auction or at fixed price, in the manner prescribed by these regulations.

15. Nothing herein contained shall affect or be construed to affect any contracts, or to prevent the fulfilment of any promises or engagements made by or on behalf of Her Majesty, with respect to any lands situate within the said colony, in cases where such contracts, promises, or engagements have been lawfully made before the time at which these regulations shall take effect therein.

16. Lessees of eight years pastoral and tillage leases in force at the date of these regulations may exercise, as heretofore, any pre-emptive rights they may possess, provided no land be sold in lots of less than 40 acres each.

17. The privileges in the acquisition of land in the colonies at present allowed to military and naval officers are set forth in circulars under that head issued by the Horse Guards in July 1853, and by the Admiralty on 20th June 1851 (H annexed). Under the terms contained in those circulars respectively, officers in the military and naval services of Her Majesty and of the East India Company may, under certain circumstances, claim remissions in the purchase of waste lands in Western Australia, until further notice.

18. Certificates of remission granted to military and naval officers under the last preceding clause shall be received in payment for any purchase of country or mineral land in one block under these regulations. Such certificates shall not be transferable, but the title deeds of lands purchased by their means shall be made out in the name of the officer in whose favour a certificate may have been granted, and shall not be deliverable until he has resided at least two years in the colony.

Directions for purchasing Crown Lands.

19. Applications to purchase vacant Crown land, whether in a town or in the country, shall be forwarded to the Surveyor-General in certain printed forms (C and D annexed), which may be obtained at the survey office, or from any resident magistrate, free of charge. Such applications shall contain, at full length, all the names of an applicant, together with his calling and place of residence.

20. To facilitate selections of land, maps of the country and of the several town sites open to the public will be furnished to the resident magistrates of districts, and may be inspected there, or at the survey office in Perth, during office hours.

21. Town and suburban lots shall be procurable only by sale at public auction at the revenue office in Perth, or by the Sub-Collector of Revenue at Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and the Vasse ; and until further notice such lots shall be put up at the upset prices specified in Schedule E, hereto annexed, for each town respectively.

22. Application for a town, suburban, or country lot shall be accompanied by a deposit of one tenth the upset price of such lot, with the Collector or with a Sub-Collector of Revenue. This deposit shall be returned if the applicant does not become the purchaser, or it shall be forfeited if, by any fault of the applicant, he fails to complete the purchase.

23. On the Governor's approval of an application to purchase town or suburban land, the lot shall be advertised for sale by public auction in at least two consecutive numbers of the Government Gazette, at such time and place and at such upset price, as shall be in accordance with any regulations in that behalf then existing. Town and suburban lots in the extreme

northern and southern districts of the colony shall be sold after a notice of not less than two calendar months.

24. The auction days for the sale of Crown lands shall be as follows, namely, at Perth and the Vasse, the first Wednesday in every month; at Bunbury, the second Wednesday in every month; and at Albany and Geraldton, not less than two months after the date of the notice of sale; the time of sale at each place being one hour after noon.

25. An application for the full title to land shall be made in the form G. annexed, and be forwarded through the Revenue Office to the Colonial Secretary. Every such application shall contain at full length all the names of the applicant, together with his calling and address, for insertion in the title deed applied for.

26. Title deeds shall be prepared (in the Forms A. and B. annexed) as soon as possible after completion of a purchase, and shall be deliverable at the office of the Colonial Secretary. Outstanding title deeds still chargeable with the fee for preparation and enrolment shall be procurable only at the Revenue Office.

ON PASTORAL LANDS.

Chapter II.

Regulations as to the Division of the Country.

1. The waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia, with the exception of those in the north and east districts, shall be divided into two classes denominated respectively Class A. and Class B.

2. Class A. shall comprehend :—

1st. All waste Crown lands comprised within the following boundaries, with the exception of such lands within the same boundaries as shall be at the date of these regulations coming into force comprised within Class B. or tillage leases, viz. :—

On the south by the right bank of the Blackwood River upwards from Flinders Bay to its junction with the Tweed River, thence up the right bank of the said Tweed River, a distance of ten miles in a direct line from said junction, thence in a direct line to the centre of Kojonup Spring; on the east by a direct line from the centre of Kojonup Spring aforesaid to the summit of County Peak; thence by a line about twenty miles in length, in the direction of east 27° 30′ north, thence by a line in the direction of north 27° 30′ west to the summit of Wongan Hills, thence by a north line about thirty-four miles in length, thence by a west line drawn through a spot twenty miles north from the centre of Dandaraga Spring, thence by a north line to a spot five miles east from the coal seam near the Irwin River, thence by a west line five miles in length to the said coal

seam, and thence by a direct line to the great southern bend of the Murchison River, next below the Geraldine Mine; on the north by the said river downwards to the sea coast; and on the west by the sea coast between the south and north boundaries above described. All bearings above given being true.

2d. All unappropriated land which may from time to time be removed into Class A. by proclamation of the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

3d. All unsold portions of Class B. leases or of tillage leases within the outer limits of Class A., which may become vacant by forfeiture, abandonment, or the effluxion of time.

4th. All unappropriated lands within the distance of one mile from any lands which may be in fee simple outside the limits of Class A. when these regulations shall come into force, with the exception of lands purchased within Class B. or tillage leases.

3. Class B. shall comprehend all other lands of the colony open for location.

4. For the division of the country in the north and east districts, *see* Chapter VIII.

Chapter III.

Regulations as to Pastoral Licences in Class A.

1. Within the limits of Class A. the Governor is authorized to grant pastoral licences to such persons as he may see fit, for terms not exceeding one year.

2. Such lands will be let for pastoral purposes only, and at a yearly rent of two shillings per 100 acres, for sections of 1000 acres and upwards, half rent being charged for licences issued after the 30th day of June in any year, but no licence issued for a less sum than 1*l.*

3. No holder of an annual licence in Class A. shall have a right of renewal, but licences for the succeeding year will be granted preferably to existing lessees, with or without amended boundaries.

4. The lands included in any Class A. Pastoral Licence shall be liable to the resumption of any part thereof for public purposes, and shall be open at all times to general selection for purchase, with right of immediate entry, and without compensation to the lessee.

5. A purchaser of Crown land, or the holder of not less than 10 acres of fee simple land within the limits of the land described in Class A. licences, shall have the right of depasturing within such limits, so long as the same shall be let for pastoral purposes only, either horned cattle or horses (not being bulls or stallions), at the rate of one head for every ten acres so purchased or held in fee.

6. Purchasers of land within the limits of Class A. licences

shall have no claim for trespass by stock, unless committed within lands that may at the time of trespass be properly fenced.

7. No compensation shall be allowed for any improvements effected upon lands held under annual licences in Class A.

Chapter IV.

Regulations as to Pastoral Leases in Class B.

1. Within the limits of Class B. the Governor is authorized to grant pastoral leases for any term not exceeding eight years, and for quantities of land not exceeding ten thousand acres in any one lease.

2. A lessee in actual occupation of a run granted under these regulations shall have a pre-emptive right to purchase within the boundaries of such run, and at the fixed price of ten shillings per acre, any portion of land (not being mineral land, nor less in quantity than 40 acres), until the end of the first current year of his term of lease ; within which period also he shall be allowed to select, subject to approval, and to improve as a homestead, a block of land not exceeding in quantity two acres for every hundred acres in his run, and will be granted in like manner a pre-emptive right to purchase within such selected block at ten shillings per acre any other than mineral land, until the end of the third year of his lease. Pre-emptive claims to purchase land shall be made in the Form R. annexed.

3. After the first year of any Class B. lease granted under these regulations, all the unsold portions of the land comprised therein, except the selected homestead, shall be open to public purchase, and likewise any unsold portions of the selected homestead after the third year of the lease. All the land in a lease shall, however, continue vested in the lessee for the unexpired residue of the term of his lease, and on the conditions included therein, until any portion of the same may be alienated by sale or otherwise.

4. A lessee in the occupation of his lease shall be entitled to claim from the purchaser of any portion thereof the fair value of any lawful improvements effected on such portion (which, however, shall in no case be estimated at more than the actual outlay made by the lessee). The amount of such improvements shall be ascertained by valuation as herein-after provided, and shall be paid over to the lessee, the price of the land only being retained by the Government.

5. Purchasers of land within the boundaries of Class B. leases granted under these regulations shall have the right of depasturing horned cattle and horses (not being bulls or stallions) in the proportion of one head for every ten acres so purchased over the unenclosed portions of such first-named land, during the time such portions shall be let for pastoral purposes ; but this right shall be subject to the pre-emptive right of the lessees, as well as to the power of the Crown to grant any such portion or any part thereof in fee or for a term on tillage lease.

6. Purchasers of land within the limits of Class B. leases shall have no claim for trespass by stock, unless committed within lands that may at the time of trespass be properly fenced.

7. The rent to be paid for a Class B. lease shall be 5*l.* per annum, with an addition at the rate of 10*s.* per annum for every thousand acres comprised in such lease.

8. On the lands comprised within the limits of a Class B. lease being reduced in quantity by purchase, resumption, or otherwise to the total extent of 1000 acres or more, a corresponding abatement shall be made in the charge for acreage during succeeding years, if applied for by a lessee previous to the next rent day.

9. No holder of a Class B. lease granted under these regulations, or under those of January 1860, shall have a right of renewal; but leases or licences for a further term will, on approved application, be granted preferably to all existing lessees, with or without amended boundaries, and under such regulations and conditions as may then be in force.

10. Nothing in any Class B. lease to be granted under these regulations is to prevent the Governor from making grants or sales of any lands comprised in such lease for public purposes, nor from entering upon and disposing of in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best such lands as may be required for any of the public uses enumerated in Clause 2. of Chapter I.

11. Any other person than the lessee of a Class B. lease under the Order in Council of 22d March 1850, who may desire to purchase any portion (not mineral) of the land comprised in such lease, can do so by forwarding with his application the written consent of such lessee to the purchase. Without that consent any such person as aforesaid can purchase within such lease only at the end of any complete year of the lease, and subject to the prior pre-emptive right of the lessee to purchase the land applied for at the fixed price of ten shillings per acre.

12. Any such claimant as last aforesaid shall send in to the Survey Office his application to purchase in the ordinary Form D. not later in any year than the 1st of October. Due notice of such application shall then be given to the lessee, and if he declines or fails to exercise his pre-emptive right over the land applied for within the 60 days allowed by the Order in Council aforesaid, it shall be sold to the applicant at the fixed price of ten shillings per acre, with right of entry and possession on the 1st day of January next following the date of application, and subject to the previous payment of compensation for improvements as herein-before provided.

Chapter V.

Miscellaneous Regulations.

1. The rents reserved under these regulations shall be paid without abatement on account of any future assessment of taxes or rates on sheep and cattle, and shall in no way interfere with the

right of the colonial legislature to impose from time to time such assessments as may be deemed advisable.

2. Every rent shall be paid yearly in advance at such time and place as shall be specified in the lease. If the rent be not paid on the prescribed rent day, the lease shall be absolutely and indefeasibly forfeited, unless within 60 days after such rent day the lessee shall duly pay the full amount of the annual rent, together with an additional sum equal to one-fourth part of the same.

3. Leases shall be liable to forfeiture in the following modes:—

1st. For nonpayment of rent as herein-before provided.

2d. Upon any conviction of felony against the lessee.

3d. In the event of a lessee being convicted of any offence against the law, the case may within three months after such conviction be inquired into by two or more justices, who if they think fit may adjudge the lease to be forfeited, with or without compensation for the value of improvements. Provided always, that no such adjudication of forfeiture pronounced by the justices shall take effect until confirmed by the Governor.

4th. For cultivating any portion of land not comprised within any previous purchase or tillage lease.

4. The Governor is authorized to insert in any lease such conditions and clauses of forfeiture as may seem to him to be required for the public interest, as also a clause permitting the lessee to cut such timber as may be required for domestic uses, for the construction of buildings, fences, stockyards, or other improvements on the land, but not for sale, or removal off the land.

5. Pastoral leases and licences shall carry with them the right of occupancy of the land for pastoral purposes only, during the period they shall remain in force; and any appropriation of the land to other uses shall render the whole liable to forfeiture, together with all improvements that may have been made thereon.

6. The Governor is authorized to except from lease or licence all such lands as are particularly specified in Clause 2. of the Regulations in Chapter 1. as to the sale of waste lands.

7. Unoccupied town sites and other public reserves shall not be considered open to general application for pastoral purposes; but for the purposes of these regulations unoccupied town sites shall be treated as lands in fee simple, and if let shall be subject to such special conditions as may appear applicable thereto.

8. Country lands applied for previous to survey shall be selected in one uniform block or parallelogram, not exceeding in length three times its width, with opposite boundaries parallel to each other (excepting with reference to watercourses or roads), and lying in the same direction as those of other lands granted or leased by the Crown in the same district.

9. Not more than one-fourth of the external boundaries of any selection shall be allowed on any river or open water whose

course or direction is known; nor shall any such selection include both banks of the same, unless by approval of the Governor in special cases.

10. The positions of runs and the arrangement of boundary lines shall be subject to the Governor's approval; and any description furnished by an applicant for land shall be full and particular, and shall refer to some fixed point or object which can be recognized by the Survey Office. The Government will not be responsible for any errors in descriptions so furnished; but any erroneous description, if found to interfere with other parties, may be rectified if practicable, on approved application, in such a manner as not to disturb the boundaries of any lease previously granted.

11. Applicants for land, either by lease or licence, or by purchase in the exercise of a pre-emptive right, will be liable to a charge for survey should such be required for adjusting or completing a claim; and if an applicant be unwilling to await the convenience of the Government to make the necessary survey, such charge shall be fixed at the time of approving an application, and shall be deposited before the required survey will be made.

12. Persons who cannot await the convenience of the Government to mark out lands, either before or after purchase, and who may desire to have them laid out by private survey, shall forward with their application the name of the person by whom an actual chain survey of the particular land is intended to be made. Should the proposed arrangement prove unobjectionable the private surveyor must be referred to the surveyor-general, who will point out the manner in which the proposed survey should be made, and to whom a map of the survey when completed, and the several details on which it may be founded, are to be given in.

13. Applications to lease or purchase lands shall have priority one over the other, according to the respective dates of the payment of the deposit payable thereon to the officer authorized to receive the same, who shall immediately on receipt thereof write thereon the hour, day of the month, and year of such payment.

14. Applications which may be delivered to the Survey Office for the purchase or lease of country lands in any district where there is a sub collector of revenue, or other officer duly appointed to receive such deposits, shall not be finally approved by the Governor until after the arrival of the then next mail from such district, and shall be subject to the last preceding rules as to priority.

15. Payments for land can only be made to the collector or to a sub-collector of revenue, or to any other person duly authorized in that behalf by notice in the Government Gazette.

16. In no case shall a lessee be entitled to any compensation for his improvements after the expiration, abandonment, or forfeiture of his lease.

17. All leases and licences shall be transferable, subject to the Governor's written approval; and the transfer shall be made in a certain form printed on the back of every lease or licence. Such form when duly filled up by the lessee, and witnessed by at least one credible person, shall be exhibited to the Surveyor-General for the Governor's approval, and for record in the Survey Office, upon which a fee of ten shillings shall be payable at the time of making application for the transfer; such transfers shall not be sanctioned unless it is shown that the lands have previously been properly stocked, or some satisfactory reason to the contrary be assigned.

18. The Governor reserves the right to lay out, declare, open, and make, either permanently or for temporary use, public roads through any lands leased or licensed; also to take away any indigenous produce, rock, or soil required for public purposes; to cut and remove timber, sandal wood, and other woods from lands under pastoral lease or licence, or to issue licences for cutting and removing the same therefrom, to sell any mineral land comprised within the limits of any pastoral or tillage lease whatever, or with the written consent of the lessee, and notwithstanding his pre-emptive right, to sell any other portion of such lease, at any time, and with a right of immediate entry, to depasture on any uninclosed land any horses or cattle in the employ of the Government, while working on or passing over the said land, together with a right for any person to pass over such uninclosed land, with or without horses, stock, or conveyances, while travelling from one part of the country to another, on all necessary occasions.

19. The aboriginal natives shall have a right to enter upon any uninclosed lands comprised within the limits of any pastoral or tillage lease, or upon any part of a Class A. licence, for the purpose of seeking their subsistence therefrom in their accustomed manner; and any person whatever shall have the right of examining the mineral capabilities of any pastoral lease or licence, and of doing all things necessary for the purpose of such examination; paying nevertheless to the lessee full compensation for any damage accruing to him therefrom.

20. Valuations required under these regulations, if they cannot be adjusted by mutual agreement, shall be made by one competent valuer appointed by the Governor, and another by the lessee. Any difference of opinion between such valuers to be determined by an umpire to be appointed by themselves, or in case they shall not agree in such appointment by the Governor.

Directions for obtaining Pastoral Lands.

21. Application for a Class B lease, or for a Class A licence, or for a tillage lease, shall be sent to the Surveyor-General in certain printed forms I, K, and O annexed, which are procurable at the Survey Office, or from any resident magistrate without charge.

22. A deposit of 5*l.* on a lease in Class B, or the full charge for a Class A licence or for a tillage lease (or the receipt of any collector or sub-collector of revenue for either of those amounts) shall accompany an application. Any such deposit shall be returned if the application is not granted, but it shall be forfeited if the application is not followed up.

23. In all pastoral and tillage leases the year shall be computed from the 1st day of January to the 31st of December ; and no abatement of rent shall be made for any period less than six months. Only half a year's rent shall be charged for the first year if a lease should be granted after the 30th of June ; but any term of years for which such lease may be granted shall be computed from the 1st of January preceding.

24. All rents chargeable after the first year of a lease shall be due on the first day of January in each year, and shall be paid yearly in advance on or before the 15th of that month, to the collector of internal revenue, or to any sub-collector nearest to the district in which the land may be situated.

25. Leases and licences, when approved by the Governor, shall be prepared in the office of the Surveyor-General, in the forms L, M, and N annexed, and shall be deliverable by the collector of Revenue at Perth, or by the sub-collectors or resident magistrates, for all lands in their respective districts, on payment of any balance due thereon.

26. Leases not fully paid for within two calendar months from the dates on which they are deliverable shall be forfeited, together with all deposits, and the land shall be open to fresh applicants.

27. Any alteration of boundaries required during the currency of an annual licence shall, if approved, be liable to an extra payment by the lessee of half the amount of rent charged for the existing year, before any such alteration will be sanctioned, or any new licence be issued.

28. Any modification of boundaries required to a Class A licence, previous to its renewal for another year, shall be applied for to the Surveyor-General not later in the year than the end of November.

29. Alterations required in the boundaries or quantity of land in a Class B lease shall, if approved, be granted only on payment of a fine of 5*l.* for an altered or new lease, together with the established rate of 10 shillings per 1,000 for any additional acreage. These sums shall be paid at the time of sending in to the Surveyor-General a written application for the changes required, and shall be accompanied by the old lease for cancellation. A lease thus altered shall expire on the same date as that which it supersedes.

30. No alteration in boundaries for a Class B lease issued under authority of the order in council of 22nd March 1850,

shall be admitted after these regulations shall come into operation.

31. All the rules and regulations contained in the Order in Council aforesaid, and in the Government Gazette notice of 1st November 1851, in connexion therewith, as also in the aforesaid proclamation of 28th January 1860, shall remain fully in force with reference to all leases or licences granted or renewed under their authority, except in as far as ordinary country lands shall be sold at the fixed price of ten shillings per acre, and in lots of not less than 40 acres; tillage leases may be granted within pastoral leases, with consent of the lessee; lands within pastoral and tillage leases may with the like consent be sold at any time to others than the lessees; timber, sandalwood, and firewood within a tillage lease shall be used only by the lessee or for public purposes; enclosed portions of tillage and pastoral leases shall not be public thoroughfares; and the annual rent for all tillage leases shall be one shilling per acre.

32. All persons found in unauthorized occupation of Crown lands shall be proceeded against according to law.

Chapter VI.

Regulations as to Tillage Leases.

1. Tillage leases shall be granted to such persons as the Governor thinks fit, for any term not exceeding eight years, and without auction.

2. Lands available for general selection on tillage lease comprise all the waste lands of the Crown open to location, and not included within any public reserve, nor within the limits described in a Class B lease, without the written consent of the lessee thereof.

3. The annual rent for a tillage lease shall not be less than 5*l.* in all, nor less than one shilling per acre on the land comprised in a lease, which must not exceed 320 acres; and this rate of rent shall apply to all tillage leases granted under the Order in Council of 22nd March 1850.

4. An abatement of rent for succeeding years shall be made for any part of a tillage lease purchased or resumed for public purposes, during its currency; provided application for such abatement be addressed to the Surveyor-General before the next rent-day, for the Governor's approval; and provided also, that in no case the annual rent for any such lease be thereby reduced below the sum of 5*l.*

5. The Governor shall sell to a lessee in actual occupation of lands under a tillage lease, or to any other person, with the written consent of such lessee, any part of such lands (not being mineral, or less in quantity than 40 acres), at the price for the time being chargeable for ordinary country lands.

6. Lands within a tillage lease which may be known or supposed to contain minerals may be disposed of according to the regulations hereafter to be established in regard to the disposal of mineral lands in the colony.

7. With the exception of mineral lands no land comprised within the limits of a tillage lease shall, during the currency thereof, be sold otherwise than to the lessee of such tillage lease, or to others with his written consent.

8. The Governor may declare by notice in the Government Gazette that any tillage lease granted under these regulations, or under the regulations proclaimed 28th January 1860, has become absolutely forfeited and void, on its being shown to his satisfaction that no part of the land comprised therein has been occupied, cultivated, or improved during the twelve calendar months preceding any rent day ; and thereupon such lease shall be forfeited accordingly.

9. On the determination of any tillage lease by forfeiture or otherwise, the lands comprised therein and all improvements thereon shall revert unconditionally to the Crown. Such lease, if outside of a pastoral lease, may afterwards be obtained by any approved applicant for the same, at such increased rent, if any, as the improvements on the land shall justify.

Chapter VII.

Regulations for the issuing of Licences to cut Timber on the Waste Lands of the Crown.

1. Application for a pair of sawyers, splitters, or cutters to fell, cut, split, and remove any timber, sandal, jam, fire or other wood growing or being on any waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia shall be made to the collector, or to any subcollector of revenue, or to any resident magistrate, who shall thereupon issue the required licence, after payment in advance of the fees in that behalf mentioned in the Schedule P hereto annexed. No such licence shall be issued for a period less than one nor more than six months. The names of the parties applying for a licence shall be inserted therein, and no such licence shall be transferable.

2. Applications for special licences to fell, remove, and sell the timber growing or being on any particular waste lands shall be addressed to the Surveyor-General by letter, fully describing the quantity, position, and boundaries of the land required, and the date from which a licence is to commence. Any such application shall be accompanied by a deposit of 5*l.*, or by the receipt of any collector of revenue for that amount. The land applied for shall be selected and described according to the rules laid down in Chapter V.

3. Such licence as last aforesaid shall be prepared in the office of the Surveyor-General in the Form Q annexed, and shall be

deliverable by any collector of revenue, or by the resident magistrate of any district in which the land may be situate, on payment of any balance due thereon.

4. Every such licence shall be for 12 calendar months ; and if not taken up at Albany within two calendar months, or at Perth and other districts within one calendar month from the date of deposit, the licence shall be forfeited, together with the deposit, and the land shall be open to fresh applicants. The licence shall not be transferable.

5. No rights or privileges shall be conveyed by any such licence beyond those of felling, cutting up, and removing any indigenous timber growing or being on the land licensed ; and at the expiration of the licence all timber left on the ground shall be the property of the Government, unless otherwise arranged by special application in writing addressed to the Colonial Secretary, or by a renewal of the licence for a further term, to which an existing lessee shall be considered to have a preferable claim.

Chapter VIII.

Regulations as to the North and East Districts.

1. The portion of Western Australia affected by this chapter shall be designated,—

First.—The North District, bounded on the west and north by the sea coast, including the islands adjacent to it ; and on the south by the River Murchison, and by a true East line through the summit of Mount Murchison.

Second.—The East District, comprised between the longitudes 121 and 129 degress east, and between the latitude 30 degrees south, and the South Coast, including the adjacent islands.

2. The land in these districts shall be divided into classes A and C :—Class A lands being for annual licence, and those in class C for more extended occupation. Class A shall comprise all land within two miles of the sea coast, including the adjacent islands ; and Class C shall be the remainder.

3. Permission to proceed to the North or East District, for the purpose of occupying land under these regulations, shall be obtained by making application in the Form S in the Appendix hereto. Such permission shall be valid for twelve months from its date.

4. Free pasturage for the stock enumerated in an application, and for their natural increase, shall be allowed on the unappropriated lands of the district referred to, for the space of twelve months from the date of their arrival therein ; and within this period, runs not exceeding (100,000) one hundred thousand acres for any one establishment may be selected in one uniform shape, and be reported in the Form T for approval.

5. Any person claiming such a run shall forward to the Surveyor-General with his application for the same a certificate

signed by some credible person, of the date on which the stock enumerated in the Governor's permission to proceed to such district actually arrived therein either by land or water.

6. On the Governor's approval of such selection and certificate a licence (in the Form U annexed) free of rent, and not transferable, shall be issued for the occupation of the land selected, for the term of three years, to commence from the end of the twelve months herein-before last mentioned.

7. At any time within the three years last named the lawful occupant of any run shall be permitted to select within such run lots of land not exceeding (20,000) twenty thousand acres each. Any such selections of Class C land shall, on approval, be granted on pastoral lease, in the Form V annexed, for eight years, to commence on the first day of January next following the date of application ; and similar selections of Class A land within a run shall, on approval, be granted on annual licence, subject to renewal from year to year, at the option of the Government.

8. Class C leases shall be chargeable with one fee of 5*l.* each at their commencement, together with five shillings per 1,000 for the acreage therein, for each of the first four years, and ten shillings per 1,000 acres for each of the second four years. Class A licences shall be charged at the same rate for acreage, but no licence fee. All payments to be in advance.

9. Leases and Class A licences shall be transferable while chargeable with rent, on its being shown to the satisfaction of the Governor that the lands described in them have been properly stocked.

10. Runs or leases may be resumed, either wholly or in part, for public purposes, or for sale, on giving twelve months notice ; but compensation shall in such case be given, according to valuation or agreement, for any lawful improvements existing on the lands described in a lease chargeable with rent at the time of giving such notice.

11. During the free occupation of a run, and during the first year of a lease, the lawful occupant of the same shall be allowed a right to cultivate, but no claim for damages by trespass of stock shall be admissible, unless the land trespassed upon shall, at the time of trespass, be properly fenced.

12. In all other respects the disposal and tenure of the Crown lands in the north and east districts will be governed by the provisions of the existing Land Regulations.

13. No protection or Government establishment will be guaranteed to the public until deemed expedient by the Government.

LIST OF SCHEDULES.

A. Form of Title Deed for Town and Suburban Lands.
B. Do. Country and Mineral Lands.
C. Do. Application to purchase Town and Suburban Lands.
D. Do. do. Country Lands.
E. Upset Prices of Town and Suburban Lands.
G. Application for full Title to Town and Suburban Lands.
H. Remission to Military and Naval Officers.
I. Application for a Class B. Lease.
K. Do. Class A. Licence.
L. Form of a Class B. Lease.
M. Do. Class A. Licence.
N. Do. Tillage Lease.
O. Application for a Tillage Lease.
P. Schedule of Fees for Timber Licences.
Q. Form of a Timber Licence.
R. Pre-emptive Claim to purchase Land.
S. Application to run Stock in the North or East District.
T. Do. for a free Stock-run in do. do.
U. Form of a Licence to occupy do. do.
V. Do. Class C. Lease.

A.

FORM of Deed of Grant for Town and Suburban Lots in Western Australia.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Know ye that we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, in consideration of

together with all profits, commodities, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; to have and to hold the said piece or parcel of land, and all and singular the premises hereby granted, with their appurtenances, unto the said heirs and assigns for ever; and they yielding and paying for the same to us, our heirs and successors, one peppercorn of yearly rent on the twenty-fifth day of March in each year, or so soon thereafter as the same shall be lawfully demanded; provided, nevertheless, that it shall (at any time within twenty-one years from the date of these presents) be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, or for any person or persons acting in that behalf by our or their authority, to resume and enter upon possession of any part of the said piece or parcel of ground which it may at any time by us, our heirs or successors, be deemed necessary to resume for making roads, canals, bridges, towing-paths, or other works of public utility or convenience, and such lands so resumed to hold to us, our heirs and successors, as of our or their former estate; so, nevertheless, that no such resumption be made without compensation of any part of the same piece or parcel of ground upon which any expenditure or improvement shall have been made by the said heirs and assigns: and we do hereby save and reserve to us, our heirs and successors, all mines of gold, silver, and other precious

metals, in or under the said piece or parcel of ground hereby granted, with full liberty at all times to search and dig for and carry away the same; and for that purpose to enter upon the said piece or parcel of ground or any part thereof.

In witness whereof we have caused our trusty and well-beloved Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said colony, to affix to these presents the public seal of the said colony.

Sealed this day of one thousand eight hundred and in the presence of the Executive Council.

B.

FORM of Deed of Grant for Country and Mineral Lots in Western Australia.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Know ye that we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, in consideration of

together with all profits, commodities, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining; to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land, and all and singular the premises hereby granted, with their appurtenances, unto the said heirs and assigns for ever; and they yielding and paying for the same to us, our heirs and successors, one peppercorn of yearly rent on the twenty-fifth day of March in each year, or so soon thereafter as the same shall be lawfully demanded: provided, nevertheless, that it shall at all times be lawful for us us, our heirs and successors, or for any person or persons acting in that behalf by our or their authority, to resume and enter upon possession of any part of the said lands which it may at any time by us, our heirs and successors, be deemed necessary to resume for making roads, canals, bridges, towing-paths, or other works of public utility or convenience, and such lands so resumed to hold to us, our heirs and successors, as of our or their former estate, without making to the said heirs and assigns, any compensation in respect thereof; so nevertheless that the lands so to be resumed shall not exceed one twentieth part in the whole of the lands aforesaid, and that no such resumption be made of any lands upon which any buildings may have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of any such buildings; and provided also, that it shall be lawful at all times for us, our heirs and successors, or for any person or persons acting in that behalf by our or their authority, to cut and take away any such indigenous timber, and to carry away, search and dig for any stones or other materials which may be required for making or keeping in repair any roads, bridges, canals, towing-paths, or other works of public convenience and utility: and we do hereby save and reserve to us, our heirs and successors, all

mines of gold, silver, and other precious metals in and under the said land, with full liberty at all times to search and dig for and carry away the same; and for that purpose to enter upon the said lands or any part thereof.

In witness whereof we have caused our trusty and well-beloved Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said colony, to affix to these presents the public seal of the said colony.

Sealed this day of one thousand eight hundred and in the presence of the Executive Council.

FORM C.

APPLICATION to purchase a Allotment of Land in Western Australia.

All the Names of the Applicant (at full length), Address and Calling.	No. of Lot.	Town.	Remarks by Applicant.	Remarks by Surveyor General or Government Resident.

I hereby apply to purchase the above-described allotment of land, according to existing regulations.

Signature of Applicant,

Place and Date,

To the Hon. the Surveyor General.

Received the deposit of £ on this application at o'clock on day of 186 .

Collector of Revenue.

Application admissible. Regulated upset price per

Surveyor-General.

Approved for sale by public auction at on , upset price.

Governor.

FORM D.

APPLICATION to purchase a Country Lot of Crown Land in Western Australia.

All the Names of the Applicant (at full length) Address and Calling.	Acres.	District.	Reference or Marks in the Official Maps.	Remarks.

I hereby apply to purchase the land described above, according to existing regulations.

Signature of Applicant,
Date,

To the Hon. the Surveyor-General.

Received the deposit of £ on this application, at on day of 18 .

Collector of Revenue.

Application admissible, for sale at fixed price of shillings per acre.

Surveyor-General.

Approved for sale without auction, at shillings per acre.

Governor.

SCHEDULE E.

UPSET Prices for Town and Suburban Lots.

TOWN LOTS.

		£	s.	d.
Perth, On north side of Hay and Howick Streets	per lot	10	0	0
,, All others	,,	6	0	0
Freemantle, Geraldton, Albany	,,	6	0	0
Guildford, York, Toodyay, Northam, Newcastle, Peel	,,	5	0	0
Northampton, Pakington, Lynton, Rockingham, Bunbury	,,	5	0	0
Pinjarrah, Busselton	,,	5	0	0

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Perth, Lots 133 to 138, inclusive	per acre	3	0	0
,, All others	,,	2	0	0
South Perth, with Water Frontage	,,	1	10	0
,, All others	,,	1	0	0
Fremantle, On Water-side Roads	,,	2	0	0
,, All others	,,	1	0	0
York, Northam, Newcastle, Toodyay, Bejoording	,,	1	0	0
Geraldton, Kelmscott, Pinjarrah, Wonnerup, Peel	,,	1	0	0
Kojonup, Coolingnup, Augusta, Rockingham, Lynton	,,	1	0	0
Albany	,,	1	10	0

FORM G.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

APPLICATION for full title to a certain portion of Crown Land herein described, purchased at on , by .

Names and Address of Applicant, for insertion in Title Deed.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	Name of Town or District.	Amount of Purchase Money.		
				£	s.	d.

The full amount of fees and purchase money have been duly paid.

DESCRIPTION FOR TITLE DEED.
Survey Office, Perth,
18 .

Collector of Revenue.

Date

Approved,

Governor. Surveyor-General.

FORM H.

MEMORANDUM.

Admiralty, 20th June 1851.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that the annexed memorandum, which has been transmitted from the Colonial Department, be promulgated for the information of officers of the royal navy and marines proposing to settle in the Australian colonies.

The attention of officers is called to clause 4 of the said memorandum.

All former notices on the subject of officers settling in the colonies are to be considered as obsolete.

By command of their Lordships,
W. A. B. HAMILTON.

INFORMATION for the use of military and naval officers proposing to settle in certain of the British colonies.

1. Privileges in the acquisition of land are at present allowed to military and naval officers in the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Van Dieman's Land, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope. As, however, the control of the waste lands of the Crown in New Zealand is vested in the legislature of that colony, it must be distinctly understood that Her Majesty's Government cannot guaranttee the continuance of the following regulations, but that they will be liable to be altered or discontinued by the local legislature; and the same caution will

be applicable to any other of the colonies named, in which the same control may hereafter be transferred to the local legislature.

The same privileges are extended to officers of the East India Company's service in Van Dieman's Land.

2. In the above-named colonies land is disposed of by sale only; but officers purchasing land are allowed a remission of the purchase money according to the under-mentioned scale:

Field officers, of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole 600*l.*

Field officers, of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole 500*l.*

Field officers, of 15 or less years' service, in the whole 400*l.*

Captains, of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole 400*l.*

Captains, of 15 years' service or less, in the whole 300*l.*

Subalterns, of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole 300*l.*

Subalterns, of 7 years' service and upwards, in the whole 200*l.*

Subalterns under 7 years' standing are not entitled to any remission in the purchase of land.

Regimental staff officers, and medical officers of the army and navy, are allowed the benefit of this rule; but military chaplains, commissariat officers, and officers of any of the civil departments of the army, pursers, chaplains, midshipmen, warrant officers of every description, and officers of any of the civil departments of the navy, are not allowed any privileges in respect of land. Although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly, and under different circumstances, they are now excluded. Mates in the royal navy rank with ensigns in the army, and mates of three years' standing with lieutenants in the army, and are entitled respectively to corresponding privileges in the acquisition of lands.

3. In order to take advantage of this privilege, officers of the army or navy on full or half pay should provide themselves with a certificate from the office of the General Commanding-in-Chief, or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or of the Master-General of the Ordnance, showing that their settlement in a British colony has been sanctioned, and stating their rank and length of service. No document from the office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

4. This certificate will not on any account be issued more than once to the same officer, or to any officer on half-pay who shall for two years immediately preceding the date of this notice have resided in the colony for which he seeks to make it available.

5. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to Her Majesty's service will not be allowed advantages in the aquisition of land. This rule, however, is not to affect officers who, having obtained permission to settle in a British colony, have quitted the service for the purpose of doing so. But in such cases it will be necessary that their certificate of service and permission should bear the date of their retirement from the service, and that within one year from that date, but not otherwise, it should be presented to the Governor of one of the above-named colonies, which shall be sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the advantages to which his rank and length of service may entitle him according to the above scale.

6. The object of the regulations being to encourage the permanent settlement in the above-named colonies of military and naval officers, and it being necessary to prevent those who have no intention of settling there from taking advantage of the privilege, officers will not, for the space of two years from the making out of their certificate, receive a Crown grant for any land purchased by such certificate, but will in the meantime receive a "location ticket."

At the expiration of two years, the officer, on showing to the satisfaction of the Governor that he is bonâ fide a resident settler in the colony, and has so resided continuously since receiving his "location ticket," will be entitled to a Crown grant in exchange for it. If, however, application should not be made for the exchange of the "location ticket" within twelve months from the expiration of the two years for which it is granted, it will be considered to have lapsed, and the land will be open to sale or grant. In case of the officer's dying while holding a "location ticket," the land to which it refers will be transmitted to his legal representative.

In case of such death occurring before the "location ticket" is obtained, the Governor of the colony is authorized to make the certificate available in favour of the child or nearest representative of the deceased officer, as he may find advisable.

7. For the convenience of officers, the following heads are subjoined of the rules for the sale of land in the Australian settlements:—

All lands disposed of by sale alone, and must have been, once at least, exposed to public auction.

The lowest upset price is not less than 1*l.* per acre; but the Government has power to raise the same by proclamation, though not again to reduce it.

The lands are distinguished into three different classes, viz.: town lots, suburban lots, and country lots.

Upon town and suburban lots, as well as upon a proportion not exceeding one tenth of the whole of the country lots offered for sale at any auction, the Governor has the power of naming a higher than the general or lowest upset price; these last to be designated "special country lots."

Town and suburban lots are in no case disposed of except by public auction; but country lots, which have already been put up at public auction, and not sold, may be disposed of afterwards by private contract at the upset price.

No lands are sold by private contract, except for ready money. When sold by public auction, one tenth at least of the whole purchase money must be put down, and the remainder within one calendar month, or the deposit is forfeited.

Lands are put up for sale in lots not exceeding one square mile in extent.

8. In Ceylon, land is sold by public auction at an upset price which is to be fixed by the Governor, which is not to be less than 1*l.* per acre. Before the lands are exposed for sale they will be surveyed by the government and duly advertised.

9. At the Cape of Good Hope, the upset price is two shillings per acre in the old colony, and four shillings per acre in the district of Natal.

10. The several prices above-mentioned are of course subject to revision at any time by the proper authorities, and the pecuniary amount of the remission made to the officers cannot be increased on account of an increased value set upon the lands.

July, 1853.

MEMORANDUM.

Admiralty, 26th August 1841.

Her Majesty having, by her Order in Council of 10th August 1840, ordered that mates in the royal navy shall rank with ensigns in the army, and mates of three years' standing with lieutenants in the

army, Her Majesty's Government have recognised the claims of these officers to the same advantages in the acquisition of land in the Australian colonies and in Ceylon, which are enjoyed by subalterns in the army under the regulations of August 1838.

By command of their Lordships,
J. PARKER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 27th March 1854.

His excellency the Governor directs the following extract from the Secretary of State's despatch of the 18th Nov. 1853 to be published for general information:—

"I have at the same time to acquaint you that I am of opinion that the East India Company's officers may henceforth be permitted to settle in Western Australia, and there enjoy the same facilities to acquire land which are allowed to military and naval officers generally under the existing regulations.

I have, &c., &c.,
NEWCASTLE."

By his Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD.
Colonial Secretary.

[FORM I.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

APPLICATION for a Pastoral Lease of Crown Land in Class B.

Place Date

I hereby apply for a pastoral lease of acres of Crown land in the district, from the day of 18 , to the of 18 , in accordance with the regulations for the occupation of the same.

The position and boundaries are

Signature

To the Honourable the Surveyor-General.

Received deposit of £ on this application.

Dated of 18 , at

Collector of Revenue.

Application admissible.

Surveyor-General.

Approved.

Governor.

[FORM K.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

APPLICATION for a Pastoral Licence of Crown Land in Class A.

I hereby apply for a pastoral licence of acres of Crown land in the district from the day of 18 , to

the of 18 , in accordance with the regulations or the occupation of the same.

The position and boundaries are

Signature

To the Honourable the Surveyor-General.

Received deposit of £ on this application.

Dated day of 18 , at

Collector of Revenue.

Application admissible.

Surveyor-General.

Approved.

Governor.

[Form L.]

Class B.

Pastoral Lease No.

District of Western Australia.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting, Know ye, that we, of our especial grace, and in consideration of the sum of to our Collector of Revenue for the colony of Western Australia, already paid by in the said colony, the lessee in these premises, and also in consideration of the rents herein-after reserved on the part of the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, to be paid, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf to us given by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled "An Act to repeal the Acts of "Parliament now in force respecting the disposal of the waste "lands of the Crown in the Australian colonies, and to make other "provisions in lieu thereof," and by certain regulations for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the said colony, proclaimed and published by our Governor of our said colony, the 20th day of August 1864, made in pursuance of the provisions of the said Imperial Act, do by these presents demise and lease unto the said lessee all that piece or parcel of land described in the Schedule hereunder written, with the appurtenances; except and always reserved to us, our heirs and successors, full power at the end of the first year of the term hereby granted from time to time to sell to any person or persons all or any unsold portion of the said demised premises, except the selected homestead; and at the end of the third year of the said term to sell all or any unsold portion of such selected homestead, subject to any claim for improvements in pursuance of the said regulations; also full power and absolute authority at any time during the continuance of this demise to make grants or sales of all or any part or parts of the said demised premises for public purposes, and also to except from sale and reserve to us, our heirs and successors, and to enter upon and dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest to us, our heirs and successors,

may seem best, such part or parts of the said demised premises as may be required for public roads or other internal communications by land or water, or for the use and benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, or for purposes of military defence, or as the sites of places of public worship, schools, or parsonages, or other public buildings, or as places for the interment of the dead, or places for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of any town or village, or as the sites of public quays or landing-places on the sea coast or shores of navigable streams, or for the construction of railways or railway stations, or for the purpose of sinking shafts and digging for coal, iron, copper, lead, or other minerals and metals, or for any other purposes of public defence, safety, utility, convenience, or enjoyment, or for otherwise facilitating the improvement and settlement of the colony; but so that the quantity of land which may be granted, sold, or leased to any railway company shall not exceed in all at the rate of one hundred acres for every mile in length of railway; and also permanently, or for temporary use, to lay out, declare, open, and make public roads into, through, and out of or over any part of the said demised premises, with liberty to ourselves, our servants, agents, and workmen, to enter upon the said demised premises, and dig for, quarry, and take away any indigenous produce, rock, soil, or other material required for public purposes, and to fell, cut, and remove all or any timber, sandal wood, or other woods growing or being thereon; and to issue licences to any person or persons, authorizing him or them to cut, remove, and cart away the same, with full and free liberty to such licensed persons at all reasonable times of ingress, egress, and regress, for such purposes; also to sell any mineral land comprised within said demised premises; and with the written consent of the lessee aforesaid, or of his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, and notwithstanding the existence of any pre-emptive right, to sell any other portion of the said premises at any time, and with a right of immediate entry; and, with the like consent, to grant tillage leases within the same; also to depasture on the uninclosed portions of the said demised premises any horses or cattle in the employment of the Government working on or passing over the said demised premises; also for any person or persons to enter, pass over, through, and out of any such part of the said demised premises, while passing from one part of the country to another, with or without horses, stock, teams, or other conveyances, on all necessary occasions; and full right to the aboriginal natives of the colony at all times to enter upon any uninclosed part of the said demised premises for the purpose of seeking their subsistence therefrom in their accustomed manner; and also full right to any person or persons to enter on any part of the said demised premises to examine the mineral capabilities thereof, and to do all things necessary for the purpose of effectually making such examination, but paying nevertheless full compensation for any damage arising therefrom; to have and to hold the premises hereby demised (except as aforesaid, and subject to the powers, reservations, and conditions herein and in the said regulations contained,) unto the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, for the term of
years, to be computed from the 1st day of January 18 ; yielding and paying for the same, always in advance, during the said term, unto us, our heirs and successors, the rent or sum of on the first day of January in each year, without deduction, except such deduction as the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, may be entitled to under the

present existing or any future land regulations, the first of such annual payments to be made on the first day of January next, and all of such annual payments to be made to the collector of revenue of our said colony at Perth, or to the sub-collector of revenue residing nearest to the said demised premises: provided nevertheless, and it is hereby declared, that if the said rent be not paid in advance as aforesaid on the first day of January in each and every year, and unless in that case within 60 days after the said first day of January in each year the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, shall duly pay to the said collector or sub-collector of revenue the full amount of such annual rent, with an additional sum equal in amount to one fourth of the said annual rent, without demand, or if the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, shall at any time during the continuance of the said term in any manner cultivate, break, or dig up any part of the said demised premises not included in any purchase or demised by a tillage lease, or shall suffer, cause, or allow any other person whomsoever to do the same, or shall use the said demised premises for any other purpose or in any other manner than strictly and exclusively for pastoral purposes, or to other uses, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, or shall be convicted of felony, or shall be convicted of any offence against the law, and if two or more justices of the peace for the said colony, upon inquiring into such last-named offence and case within three months after such conviction therefor shall adjudge this demise, and the term hereby created, to be forfeited, with or without compensation for the value of any improvements, and provided that such adjudication of forfeiture shall be confirmed by the Governor for the time being of the said colony, then and in all or any of such cases these presents shall become void, and the term hereby granted shall be absolutely and indefeasibly forfeited; and it shall thereupon be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, into and upon the said demised premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole to re-enter, and the same to have again, re-possess, and enjoy, as if this deed poll had never been executed, without making any compensation to the said lessee, his executors or allowed assigns, except the same shall be so adjudged by the said justices as last aforesaid: provided that the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, may at all times during this demise, on any part of the said premises, fell, cut, and use any timber for his domestic and farm purposes, or for the construction of any buildings, fences, stockyards, or other improvements, and use any other materials for the like purposes, but so nevertheless that the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, shall not sell nor remove the same off the said demised premises: provided, and it is hereby declared, that the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, shall be entitled at any time, and from time to time during the first year of the said term hereby granted, to purchase any portion of the said premises (not being mineral land, nor less in quantity than 40 acres,) at the fixed price of 10*s.* per acre, and shall during such period be allowed to select and improve as a homestead a block of land not exceeding in quantity two acres for every 100 acres of said premises, and shall be entitled at any time during the first three years of the term hereby granted to purchase all or any portion of such selected block of land, not being mineral land; and it is hereby declared that the term hereby demised shall not be transferable without the written approval of our said Governor, and unless such transfer, when so

approved, shall be made in the form endorsed on these presents; and that any transfer made or attempted to be made, without such consent, or in any other form than last aforesaid, shall be altogether inoperative at law and in equity, and shall not confer any right or interest to or in the said demised premises upon the transferee; and that we, our heirs and successors, are not nor shall be liable or responsible for any error in the descriptive boundaries or quantity of land hereby demised, or in respect of any claims which may be set up by any other person or persons to any part or parts of the said demised premises: provided, lastly, and it is hereby declared, that we, our heirs or successors, shall not be liable to compensate the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, for any loss or damage arising from the exercise of all or any of the powers or rights hereby reserved to us, our heirs and successors, save and except in so far as the same may be provided for by the said regulations.

SCHEDULE herein referrred to.

In witness whereof we have caused our said Governor to affix hereto the public seal of our said colony this day of 18

Governor, &c.

FORM OF TRANSFER.

I hereby transfer all my right, title, and interest in pastoral lease No. of acres in the district of Western Australia, to

Dated this day of 18 .

Witness

Signature

Received the fee of ten shillings on this transfer.

Surveyor-General.

I approve the said transfer.

Governor.

[FORM M.]

CLASS A.

PASTORAL LICENCE No.

District of Western Australia.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that we, of our especial grace, and in consideration of the sum of to our Collector of Revenue for the colony of Western Australia already paid by the lessee in these premises, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf to us given by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled

" An Act to repeal the Acts of Parliament now in force respecting " the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown in the Australian " Colonies, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," and by certain regulations for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the said colony, proclaimed and published by our Governor of our said colony the 20th day of August 1864, made in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, have granted unto the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, full licence to occupy all that piece or parcel of land described in the Schedule hereunder written, with the appurtenances, for pastoral purposes, only for and during the term of years, to be computed from provided always, that if during the said term the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, shall cultivate, break, or dig up any part of such land, except the same shall be included in a purchase or demised by a tillage lease, or shall suffer, cause, or allow any person whomsoever to cultivate, break, or dig up any part of the land as aforesaid, or shall appropriate the said land or any part thereof to any other uses than for pastoral purposes, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and if the said lessee shall be convicted of felony, then and in any such case these presents, and the term or licence hereby granted, shall be absolutely void and forfeited; that the said land shall be liable and subject at all times during the said term to resumption and occupation thereof or any part thereof by the Crown for public purposes, and shall be liable as aforesaid to the Crown entering upon and disposing thereof or any part thereof, in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best; that the said land and any part thereof shall be subject at all times during the said term to selection and purchase by the public as waste lands of the Crown, with a right to the purchaser or purchasers thereof or any part thereof of immediate entry thereon, without compensation for any improvement which may have been effected on such land selected and purchased as aforesaid; that the term or licence hereby granted shall not be transferred or assigned by the said lessee without the written approval of our Governor of our said colony having been first duly obtained; that every purchaser of any part of the said land during the term hereby granted, and every holder of at least ten acres of fee-simple land within the limits of the same, shall have a right of depasturing on the land and premises hereby granted horned cattle and horses, not being bulls or stallions, at the rate of one head for every ten acres of land so purchased or held; and it is hereby expressly declared that these presents and the term hereby granted shall be subject to all the powers, provisoes, stipulations, regulations, and restrictions stated in the said regulations, as fully as if the same were inserted in these presents.

SCHEDULE above referred to.

In witness whereof we have caused our Governor to affix hereto the public seal of our said colony this day of 18 .

Governor, &c.

FORM OF TRANSFER.

I hereby transfer all my right, title, and interest in pastoral licence No. of acres in the district of Western Australia to
Dated this day of 18 .

Witness
Received the fee of ten shillings on this transfer.

Surveyor-General.

I approve of the said transfer.

Governor.

[FORM N.]

TILLAGE LEASE, No.

DISTRICT of , Western Australia.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Know ye that we, of our especial grace, and in consideration of the sum of £ to our Collector of Revenue for the colony of Western Australia already paid by

the lessee in these premises, and also in consideration of the rents herein-after reserved on the part of the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, to be paid, and in the exercise of the powers in this behalf to us given by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled "An Act to repeal the Acts of Parliament now "in force respecting the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown "in the Australian Colonies, and to make other provisions in lieu "thereof," and by certain regulations for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown in the said colony, proclaimed and published by our Governor of our said colony the 20th day of August 1864, made in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, do by these presents demise and lease unto the said lessee all that piece or parcel of land described in the Schedule hereunder written, with the appurtenances, except and always reserved to us, our heirs and successors, full power and absolute authority at any time during the continuance of this demise to make grants or sales of all or any part or parts of the said demised premises for public purposes, and also to except from sale, and reserve to us, our heirs and successors, and to enter upon and dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest, to us, our heirs and successors, may seem best, such part or parts of the said demised premises as may be required for public roads or other internal communications by land or water, or for the use and benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, or for purposes of military defence, or as the sites of places of public worship, schools, or parsonages, or other public buildings, or as places for the interment of the dead, or as places for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of any town or village, or as the sites of public quays or landing places on the sea coast or shores of navigable streams, or for the construction of railways or railway stations, for the purpose of sinking

shafts and digging for coal, iron, copper, lead, or other minerals or metals, or for any other purposes of public defence, safety, utility, convenience, or enjoyment, or for otherwise facilitating the improvement and settlement of the colony, but so that the quantity of land which may be granted, sold, or leased to any railway company shall not exceed in all at the rate of one hundred acres for every mile in length of railway; and also permanently or for temporary use to lay out, declare, open, and make public roads into, through, and out of or over any part of the said demised premises, with liberty to ourselves, our servants, agents, and workmen, to enter upon the said demised premises, and dig for, quarry, and take away any indigenous produce, rock, soil, or other material required for public purposes; also to sell any mineral land comprised within the said demised premises, and, with the written consent of the lessee aforesaid, to sell any other portion of the said demised premises; also to depasture on any uninclosed part of the said demised premises any horses or cattle in the employ of the Government whilst working on or passing over such land; also for any person or persons to pass over, through, and out of any uninclosed part of the said demised premises whilst passing from one part of the country to another, with or without horses, stock, teams, or other conveyances, on all necessary occasions; and full right to the aboriginal natives to enter on any such part of the said premises to seek subsistance therefrom in their accustomed manner, and to any person to examine the mineral capabilities thereof, and to do what shall be necessary for that purpose, but paying for all damages arising therefrom; to have and to hold the said premises hereby demised (except as aforesaid, and subject to the powers, reservations, and conditions herein and in the said regulations contained,) unto the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, for the term of years, to be computed from the first day of January 18 ; yielding and paying for the same, always in advance, during the said term, unto us, our heirs and successors, the rent or sum of on the first day of January in each year, without deduction, except such deduction as the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, may be entitled to under the present existing or any future land regulations, the first of such annual payments to be made on the first day of January next, and all of such annual payments to be made to the Collector of Revenue of our said colony at Perth, or to the sub-collector of revenue residing nearest to the said demised premises: provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared, that if the said rent be not paid in advance as aforesaid on the first day of January in each and every year, and unless in that case within sixty days after the first day of January in each year the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, shall duly pay to the said Collector or sub-collector of revenue as aforesaid, the full amount of such annual rent, with an additional sum equal in amount to one fourth of the said annual rent, without demand, or if the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, shall be convicted of felony, or shall be convicted of any offence against the law, and if two or more justices of the peace of the said colony, upon inquiring into such case within three months after such conviction, shall adjudge this demise to be forfeited, with or without compensation for the value of any improvements, and provided that such adjudication of forfeiture shall be confirmed by the Governor for the time being of the said

colony, then in all or any of such cases these presents shall become void, and the term hereby granted shall be absolutely and indefeasibly forfeited, and it shall thereupon be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, into and upon the said demised premises, or any part thereof in the name of the whole, to re-enter, and the same to have again, re-possess, and enjoy as if this deed poll had never been executed, without making any compensation to the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, except the same may be adjudged by justices as last aforesaid: provided that the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, may at all times during this demise on any part of the said premises fell, cut, and use any timber for his domestic and farm purposes, and the construction of any buildings, fences, stockyards, or other improvements, and use any other material for the like purpose, but shall not sell or remove the same off the said demised premises: and it is hereby declared that the term hereby demised shall not be transferable without the written approval of our said Governor, nor unless such transfer, when so approved, shall be made in the form endorsed on these presents; and that any transfer made or attempted to be made without such consent or in any other form than that last aforesaid shall be altogether inoperative at law and in equity, and shall not confer any right or interest to or in the said demised premises upon the transferee; and that we, our heirs and successors, are not nor shall be liable or responsible for any error in the descriptive boundaries or quantity of land hereby demised, or in respect of any claim which may be set up by any other person or persons to any part or parts of the said demised premises; provided, lastly, that we, our heirs and successors, shall not be liable to compensate the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, for any loss or damage arising from the exercise of all or any of the powers or rights hereby reserved to us, our heirs and successors, save and except so far as the same may be provided for by the said regulations.

SCHEDULE above referred to.

In witness whereof we have caused our Governor to affix hereto the public seal of our said colony, this day of 18 .

Governor, &c

FORM OF TRANSFER.

I hereby transfer all my right, title, and interest in pastoral lease, No. of acres in the district of Western Australia, to .

Dated this day of 18 .

Witness

Received the fee of ten shillings on this transfer.

Surveyor-General.

I approve of this transfer.

Governor.

[Form O.]

Western Australia.

Application for a Tillage Lease of Crown Land.

I hereby apply for a tillage lease of acres of Crown land in the district, from the day of 18 , to the day of 18 , in accordance with the regulations for the occupation of the same.

The position and boundaries are

(If included within a pastoral lease, state the number and contents of such lease and to whom granted).

Signature .

To the Hon.
The Surveyor-General.

Date .

Received deposit of £ on this application at on day of 18 .

Collector of Revenue.

Application admissible.

Surveyor-General.

Approved

Governor.

[Form P.]

Schedule of Fees chargeable for Licences to cut Timber.

For any quantity not exceeding 640 acres of land, £20 per annum.
Exceeding 640 and not exceeding 1,280, £40 per annum.
Or 10*s.* per month for each pair of sawyers.
To cut sandal wood, 2*s.* 6*d.* per month for each man.

[Form Q.]

Timber Licence.

District of Western Australia.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c. To

all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Know ye, that we, of our especial grace, and in consideration of the sum of
to our Collector of Revenue for the colony of Western Australia already paid by

the lessee in these premises, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf to us given by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled "An "Act to repeal the Acts of Parliament now in force respecting the "disposal of the waste lands of the Crown in the Australian "Colonies, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," and by certain regulations for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the said colony, proclaimed the 20th August 1864, and made in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, have granted unto the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and assigns, full licence to occupy all that piece or parcel of land and premises mentioned and described in the Schedule hereunder written, with the appurtenances, for the sole purposes of felling, removing, and selling the timber growing and being on the said lands and premises, for and during the term of one year, to be computed from

And it is hereby expressly declared that these presents and the term hereby created shall be subject to all the powers, provisoes, stipulations, regulations, and restrictions stated in the said regulations, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were fully inserted herein.

SCHEDULE above referred to.

In witness whereof, we have caused our Governor of our said colony to affix hereto the public seal of our said colony, this day 18 .

Governor, &c.

Form R.

Pre-emptive Claim to purchase Crown Land in Western Australia.

All the Names of Applicant (at full length), his Calling and Address.	Acres.	District.	Reference to Maps in the Survey Office.	Lease Containing the Land.	Original Lessee.	Present Lessee.

Boundaries of Land required.

I hereby apply to purchase the land described above, according to existing Regulations.

To the Hon. The Surveyor General.

Signature

Place and Date

I certify the applicant is in actual occupation of lease No.

Resident Magistrate District.

I certify the rent for lease No. has been paid for 18

Collector of Revenue.

Received the deposit of £ on this application.

Collector of Revenue.

Application admissible.

Surveyor-General.

Approved for sale at shillings per acre to

as lessee of lease No.

Governor.

APPENDIX.

Form S.

Application to run Stock in the District of Western Australia.

Names and Residence of Applicant.	Number of Persons in the proposed Establishment.	Name of Person in charge, and whether married or single.	Number and Description of Stock to be conveyed to the District.	Where Stock to be landed, if conveyed by Sea.	Remarks.
	Men		Horses, Mares, and Foals.		
	Women		Cattle and Calves.		
	Boys under 14				
	Girls under 14		Sheep and Lambs.		

I hereby apply for permission to depasture the above-mentioned stock, and their natural increase, in the district of Western Australia, under the regulations promulgated in a Proclamation dated Perth, 20th August 1864, to which I undertake to conform.

Signature of Applicant
Date

To the Hon.
The Colonial Secretary,
Perth, Western Australia.

Approved,

Governor.

Form T.

Application for a Free Stock Run in the District of Western Australia.

Names and Residence of Applicant.	Names of Person in charge of the Establishment.	Particulars of Stock to be depastured.	Date of permission to convey Stock to the District.

I hereby apply for a Free Stock Run of acres of Crown land in the district of Western Australia from the day of 18 to the day of 18 , in accordance with the published regulations for the occupation of the same. The position and boundaries are as follows :

Signature of Applicant
Date

To the Honourable
The Surveyor General,
Western Australia.

Application admissible.

Surveyor-General.

Approved,

Governor.

FORM U.

CLASS C.

OCCUPATION LICENCE No. .

District of Western Australia.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that we, of our especial grace, and in consideration of
of herein-after called the lessee, conveying to the district of our colony of Western Australia, and keeping and maintaining therein live stock of the following descriptions and numbers; viz.
together with men for the due care and charge of the same; and in exercise of the powers in this behalf to us given by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled "An Act to repeal "the Acts of Parliament now in force respecting the disposal of the "waste lands of the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make "other provisions in lieu thereof;" and by certain regulations for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the said colony, proclaimed and published by our Governor of our said colony the 20th day of August 1864, made in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, have granted unto the said lessee full licence to occupy all that piece or parcel of land described in the Schedule hereunder written, with the appurtenances, for pastoral purposes, for and during the term of three years, to be computed from the day of
18 ; subject nevertheless from time to time during the said term to resumption and occupation of the said land or any part thereof by us, our heirs or successors, for public purposes; and subject to the Crown entering upon and disposing thereof or any part thereof in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best; and subject to selection and occupation thereof or any part thereof, by any person or persons under a tillage lease; and, after twelve calendar months' notice to the lessee, subject also to selection and purchase thereof or any part thereof by any person or persons as waste lands of the Crown, with a right of entry of the part so purchased or leased immediately after such sale or lease, without compensation for any improvements thereon; provided that the said lessee shall, without any previous notice, have the right to purchase or take on tillage lease all or any part of the said demised land on which he may have made any improvements to a certified amount equal to the price of the land applied for; that the term hereby granted shall not be transferred or assigned by the said lessee; and that every purchaser of any part of the said demised land shall during the term hereby granted have a right of depasturing on the said demised land during the continuance of the said term either horned cattle or horses, not being bulls or stallions, at the rate of four head for every forty acres of land so purchased: and it is hereby declared that if it be shown to the satisfaction of our Governor aforesaid that the said demised land has been virtually abandoned by the said lessee throughout twelve consecutive months, or if the said lessee shall be convicted of felony, then and in either of such cases these presents and the term hereby granted shall be absolutely void and forfeited, and it

shall thereupon be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, into and upon the said demised premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole to re-enter, and the same to have again, repossess, and enjoy, as if this deed-poll had never been executed, without making any compensation to the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns: and finally it is declared that these presents and the term hereby granted shall be subject to all the powers, provisoes, stipulations, regulations, and restrictions stated in the said regulations, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were specified in these presents.

SCHEDULE above referred to.

In witness whereof we have caused our Governor to affix hereto the public seal of our said colony, this day of 18 .

Governor, &c.

FORM V.

CLASS C.

PASTORAL LEASE No. .

District of Western Australia.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, that we, of our especial grace, and in consideration of the sum of

to our Collector of Revenue for the colony of Western Australia, already paid by

in the said colony, the lessee in these premises, and also in consideration of the rents herein-after reserved on the part of the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, to be paid, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf to us given by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled "An Act to repeal the "Acts of Parliament now in force respecting the disposal of the "waste lands of the Crown within the Australian Colonies, and to "make other provisions in lieu thereof," and by certain regulations for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the said colony, proclaimed and published by our Governor of our said colony the 20th day of August 1864, made in pursuance of the provisions of the said Imperial Act, do by these presents demise and lease unto the said lessee all that piece or parcel of land described in the Schedule hereunder written, with the appurtenances; except and always reserved to us, our heirs and successors, full power at the end of the first year of the term hereby granted from time to time to sell to any person or persons all or any unsold portion of the said demised premises, except the selected homestead, and at the end of the third year of the said term to sell all or any unsold portion of such selected homestead, subject to any claim for improvements in pursuance

of the said regulations; and full power and absolute authority at any time during the continuance of this demise to make grants or sales of all or any part or parts of the said demised premises for public purposes; and after giving twelve calendar months' notice of any such intention, the like power and authority to make grants or sales of all or any part or parts of the said premises for other uses; also to except from sale and reserve to us, our heirs and successors, and to enter upon and dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest to us, our heirs and successors, may seem best, such part or parts of the said demised premises as may be required for public roads or other internal communications by land or water, or for the use and benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, or for purposes of military defence, or as the sites of places of public worship, schools or parsonages or other public buildings, or as places for the interment of the dead, or places for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of any town or village, or as the sites of public quays or landing-places on the sea-coast or shores of navigable streams, or for the construction of railways or railway stations, or for the purpose of sinking shafts and digging for coal, iron, copper, lead, or other minerals and metals, or for any other purposes of public defence, safety, utility, convenience, or enjoyment, or for otherwise facilitating the improvement and settlement of the colony, but so that the quantity of land which may be granted, sold, or leased to any railway company shall not exceed in all at the rate of one hundred acres for every mile in length of railway; and also permanently or for temporary use to lay out, declare, open, and make public roads into, through, and out of or over any part of the said demised premises; with liberty to ourselves, our servants, agents, and workmen, to enter upon the said demised premises, and dig for, quarry, and take away any indigenous produce, rock, soil, or other material required for public purposes; and to fell, cut, and remove all or any timber, sandal-wood, or other woods growing or being thereon; and to issue licences to any person or persons, authorizing him or them to cut, remove, and cart away the same, with full and free liberty to such licensed persons at all reasonable times of ingress, egress, and regress, for such purposes; also to sell any mineral land comprised within the said demised premises; and with the written consent of the lessee aforesaid, or of his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, and notwithstanding the existence of any pre-emptive right, to sell any other portion of the said demised premises at any time, and with a right of immediate entry; and with the like consent to grant tillage leases within the same; also to depasture on the uninclosed portions of the said demised premises any horses or cattle in the employment of the Government, while working on or passing over the said demised premises; also for any person or persons to pass over, through, and out of any such part of the said demised premises while passing from one part of the country to another, with or without horses, stock, teams, or other conveyances, on all necessary occasions; also full right to the aboriginal natives of the said colony at all times to enter upon any uninclosed part of the said demised premises for the purpose of seeking their subsistence therefrom in their accustomed manner; also full right to any person or persons to enter on any part of the said demised premises to examine the mineral capabilities thereof, and to do all things necessary for that purpose; paying, nevertheless, full compensation for any damage arising therefrom; to have and to hold

the premises hereby demised (except as aforesaid, and subject to the powers, reservations, and conditions herein and in the said regulations contained,) unto the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, for the term of
years, to be computed from the 1st day of January 18 ; yielding and paying for the same, always in advance, during the said term, unto us, our heirs and successors, on the first day of January in each year, the rent or sum of
for each of the first four years of this demise, and the rent or sum of for each of the last four years of this demise, without deduction, except such deduction as the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, may be entitled to under the present, existing, or any future land regulations, the first of such annual payments to be made on the first day of January next, and all of such annual payments to be made to the Collector of Revenue of our said colony at Perth, or to the sub-collector of revenue residing nearest to the said demised premises: provided nevertheless, and it is hereby declared, that if the said rent be not paid in advance as aforesaid on the first day of January in each and every year, and unless in that case within sixty days after the said first day of January in each year the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, shall duly pay to the said Collector or sub-collector of revenue the full amount of such annual rent, with an additional sum, equal in amount to one fourth of the said annual rent, without demand, or if the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, shall, after the 31st day of December now next, at any time during the continuance of the residue of the said term of eight years, in any manner cultivate, break, or dig up any part of the said demised premises not included in any purchase or demised by a tillage lease, or shall, after the said date, suffer, cause, or allow any other person whomsoever to do the same, or shall, after the said date, use the said demised premises for any other purpose or in any other manner than strictly and exclusively for pastoral purposes, or to other uses, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, or shall be convicted of felony, or shall be convicted of any offence against the law, and if two or more justices of the peace for the said colony, upon inquiring into such last-named offence and case, within three months after such conviction therefor, shall adjudge this demise and the term hereby created to be forfeited, with or without compensation for the value of any improvements, and provided that such adjudication of forfeiture shall be confirmed by the Governor for the time being of the said colony, then and in all or any of such cases these presents shall become void, and the term hereby granted shall be absolutely and indefeasibly forfeited, and it shall thereupon be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, into and upon the said demised premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole to re-enter, and the same to have again, repossess, and enjoy, as if this deed-poll had never been executed, without making any compensation to the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, except the same shall be so adjudged by the said justices as last aforesaid: provided that the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, may at all times during this demise on any part of the said premises fell, cut, and use any timber for his domestic and farm purposes, or for the construction of any buildings, fences, stock-yards, or other improvements, and use any other material for the like purposes, but shall not sell nor remove the same off the said demised premises: provided, and it is hereby declared, that the

said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, shall be entitled at any time, and from time to time during the first year of the term hereby granted, to purchase any portion of the said premises (not being mineral land, nor less in quantity than 40 acres,) at the fixed price of 10*s.* per acre, and shall, during such period be allowed to select and improve as a homestead a block of land not exceeding in quantity two acres for every 100 acres of said premises, and shall be entitled at any time during the first three years of the term hereby granted to purchase all or any portion of such selected block of land, not being mineral land; and that the term hereby demised shall not be transferable without the written approval of our said Governor, nor unless such transfer, when so approved, shall be made in the form endorsed on these presents; and that any transfer made or attempted to be made without such consent, or in any other form than last aforesaid, shall be altogether inoperative at law and in equity, and shall not confer any right or interest to or in the said demised premises upon the transferee; and that we, our heirs and successors, are not nor shall be liable or responsible for any error in the descriptive boundaries or quantity of land hereby demised, or in respect of any claims which may be set up by any other person or persons to any part or parts of the said demised premises: provided, lastly, and it is hereby declared, that we, our heirs or successors, shall not be liable to compensate the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, for any loss or damage arising from the exercise of all or any of the powers or rights hereby reserved to us, our heirs and successors, save and except in so far as the same may be provided for by the said regulations.

SCHEDULE herein referred to.

In witness whereof we have caused our Governor to affix hereto the public seal of our said colony, this day of 18 .

Governor, &c.

Form of Transfer.

I hereby transfer all my right, title, and interest in pastoral lease, No. of acres in the district of Western Australia, to

Dated this day of 18 .

Witness—

Signature.

Received the fee of ten shillings on this transfer.

Surveyor-General.

I approve the said transfer.

Governor.

Appendix No. 45.

Western Australia.

Regulations for the disposal of the Waste Lands in the Northern Districts of Western Australia.

Proclamation by his Excellency John Stephen Hampton, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the territory of Western Australia and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal the Acts of Parliament now "in force respecting the disposal of Waste Lands of the Crown "in the Australian Colonies, and to make other provisions in lieu "thereof," it is provided that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by instructions under Her Signet and Sign Manual, or through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, to regulate the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia, and the disposal of the proceeds arising therefrom until Parliament should otherwise provide, And whereas Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has authorized and instructed me to publish the following regulations for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the northern districts of the said colony, and also for the sale and letting of mineral lands of the Crown within the said colony: Now, therefore, I the said Governor, pursuant to the authority vested in me in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and issue the following regulations.

Given under my hand, and issued under the public seal of the said colony, at Government House at Perth, this 17th day of January in the year of our Lord 1865.

J. S. Hampton,
(L. S.) Governor, &c.

By his Excellency's command,
Fred. P. Barlee,
Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen.

Regulations for the disposal of the Waste Crown Lands in the Northern Districts of Western Australia.

For the sale of lands.

1. With a view to providing for the early and extensive settlement of the northern portion of the territory of Western Australia, in which large tracts of good country are reported to have been recently discovered, the country lands therein which shall first be selected for purchase as herein-after provided, to the total extent of 150,000 acres, within twelve calendar months from the date on which these regulations shall come into opera-

tion, shall be sold at the fixed price of seven shillings and sixpence per acre ; and any portion of the said quantity of 150,000 acres which may remain unsold at the end of the twelve months aforesaid, or the purchase of which shall not then have been fully completed, shall be sold afterwards at not less than ten shilings per acre, or such other sum as may then have been established as the minimum price for waste Crown lands in Western Australia.

2. One town lot of half an acre may be sold at the same rate and at the same time to every purchaser of 160 acres of such country lands, or of each multiple thereof, within twelve calendar months from the date on which those regulations shall come into operation.

3. Every application for country land must be for 80 acres, or for some multiple thereof.

4. The deposit on any application for land must be one tenth of the purchase money thereof.

5. One calendar month shall be allowed for completing a purchase, and paying the title deed fee of 1*l.*

6. Any balance of payment due upon a purchase, which shall not be paid within the month allowed by clause 5, shall be charged with a fine of 5 per cent. in addition within the next 60 days, and of 10 per cent. in addition after the expiration of the said 60 days.

7. If the total amount of purchase money, fines and title deed fee, be not paid within six calendar months from the date of sale, the sale shall be cancelled, and all payments forfeited to the Crown.

8. No purchaser of land shall have any right to occupy the same until his purchase shall have been completed by payment of the balance due thereon, and the title deed fee.

9. Country lands available for general purchase shall be within such limits of territory as shall from time to time be publicly notified as open for sale by the Government resident.

10. Within such limits, there shall at all times be open for purchase by the first bonâ fide applicant who may have paid the required deposit of 10 per cent., (1) all unsold and unreserved lands within class A. of the existing land regulations, (2) all unsold lands in class C. of the existing land regulations which may not be public reserves or held under any lease chargeable with rent, (3) all unsold portions of any class C. lease (except a selected homestead) after the expiration of the first year of the lease, and the expiration of six calendar months notice to be given by the Government resident or any person authorized by the colonial Government, and (4) after the expiration of the third year of the lease, and of like notice, all unsold portions of any such homestead.

11. All sales of land within the limits referred to in clause 10 shall be made and conducted by the Government resident of the district ; to whom applications are to be made in the prescribed forms.

12. The Government resident shall also be sub-collector of revenue, and shall receive all applications and payments for land.

13. Applications for land shall have priority according to the actual time of receipt by and payment of deposits to the Government resident.

14. Applicants for town and suburban lots by purchase shall have the benefit of the upset price as their first bidding at auction.

15. Claims to town lots in virtue of country lands purchased shall lapse if the required lots be not selected within six months after the completion of the purchase of the country land.

16. No title deed fee will be charged for town lots acquired by the purchase of country land.

17. Full titles will be prepared at Perth ; and in the meantime the completion of a purchase shall be notified to the purchaser, and such notification shall serve as authority for the immediate occupation of the land.

18. One title deed fee only shall be charged for all adjoining town and suburban lots purchased by any one person at any one sale, provided that the same may be required to be included in one and the same deed. The same rule is to apply to adjoining country lots.

19. Town and suburban lots shall be sold by public auction by the Government resident or his appointee, at a time and place to be publicly notified, and after notice of not less than two weeks.

20. The upset price of town and suburban lots shall be notified from time to time by the Government resident.

21. Compensation shall be given according to valuation or agreement for any lawful improvements effected on lands under lease which may be resumed for public purposes, or be purchased by other than the lessee of such lands, provided such improvements were made prior to the notice of the intended resumption.

22. Payments for land shall be receivable at the Revenue Office in Perth, at the option of applicants, to whom receipts are to be given for transmission to the Government resident with any application for land.

23. Purchasers of country land within the limits of class C. leases shall have no free right to depasture stock within such limits, except upon their own purchases.

24. All unsold lands shall be liable to resumption by the Government, wholly or in part, and at any time, for public purposes.

25. In laying out the country, or in receiving applications for the purchase of land, suitable sites shall be reserved for the exclusive use of aboriginal natives, so as to afford them free access to wood and water.

26. No convict or person holding a ticket-of-leave, or person under sentence or order of transportation or of penal servitude, shall be introduced or allowed to remain within the northern

portion of the territory of Western Australia to which these regulations are intended to apply.

27. Save in so far as the same are altered by these regulations, the existing land regulations are to be deemed to be in force in the new districts.

REGULATIONS as to Mineral Lands.

For the sale of mineral lands.

1. Lands known or supposed to contain minerals shall be termed "mineral lands," and shall be sold as such to the first applicants for the same, in lots of not less than 80 acres each, and at the fixed price of (3*l.*) three pounds per acre, payable by a deposit of one pound per acre at the time of application, and of a similar amount on the same date in each of the two following years; or such lands shall be let on mining licence or lease, in the manner and on the terms herein-after provided.

2. An application to purchase mineral land shall be addressed to the Surveyor-General in the Form F. annexed, and shall be accompanied by the receipt of the collector or of a sub-collector of revenue for a deposit of one tenth of the purchase money.

3. On the Governor's approval of an application to purchase mineral land, the deposit aforesaid shall be increased to the sum of twenty shillings per acre, after the full payment of which the purchaser shall be entitled to occupy and make use of the land for mining purposes during the twelve calendar months thence next ensuing. On payment of the second instalment of twenty shillings, the purchaser shall have a similar right to occupy the land for the twelve months next following; and on the complete payment at any time of the total price of (3*l.*) three pounds per acre, together with the title deed fee of one pound, the purchaser shall receive the full title to the land purchased.

For licence to test mineral land.

4. Any person desirous of examining and testing the mineral qualities of land previous to purchasing or leasing the same as mineral land shall, on approved application, addressed to the Surveyor-General in the Form W. annexed, be granted a mining licence in that behalf in the Form Y., for the term of one complete year from the date of approval; subject to renewal for a second year, at the option of the Governor.

5. An application for a mining licence shall be accompanied by the receipt of the collector of revenue for the full amount of rent chargeable for a year in advance at the rate of two shillings per acre; an application for the renewal of a licence shall be accompanied by a similar receipt for rent at the rate of four shillings per acre. No such licence or renewal shall be issued for a less term than one year, nor for a smaller sum than 8*l.*

6. On the Governor's approval of an application a mining licence will be issued, conveying to the licensee for a definite period the exclusive use of the land described therein for mining purposes only, together with a right to depasture thereon any horses or cattle working upon the land, and the use of any indigenous timber, firewood, rock, or soil growing or being thereon which may be required for the construction of buildings, fences, implements, machinery, shafts, dams, stock-yards, and other works, improvements, or other purposes on the land, but not for sale or removal off it.

7. No minerals, ores, rock, or soil shall be removed off any land comprised in a mining licence during the currency thereof beyond such small quantities as may reasonably be required as specimens or samples.

8. The Governor may declare, by notice in the Government Gazette, that any mining licence has become forfeited, if it be shown to his satisfaction that mining researches thereon have been abandoned for one month continuously.

For leasing mineral lands.

9. The holder of any mining licence shall, on approved application, addressed to the Surveyor-General in the Form X., be entitled to exchange his licence for a mining lease, for any period not exceeding 10 years, and at an annual rent of eight shillings per acre, payable in advance.

10. For the same period, and on the same terms, mining leases shall be granted to other persons on approved application ; but it shall not be necessary that an applicant for a mining lease shall have previously held a mining licence.

11. Mining leases shall be issued in the form Z annexed, and shall convey all the rights and privileges enumerated in section 6, together with a right of property in all ores and minerals raised from the land, as well during the lease as during the currency of any previous licence.

12. Mining leases and licences shall be transferable in the manner pointed out in chapter 5 of the general land regulations, on its being shown to the Governor's satisfaction that mining operations within the land have been carried on to a reasonable extent, and on payment of a fee of 20 shillings on the transfer of a lease, and of 10 shillings on the transfer of a licence ; such fee to be paid at the time of making application for approval of the transfer.

Miscellaneous.

13. No mining licence or lease shall be granted within the limits of an occupied tillage lease, except to the lessee of such tillage lease, or to others with his written consent.

14. The purchaser of mineral land or the lessee of a mining licence or lease shall pay to the lessee of any pastoral lease full compensation according to agreement or approved valuation, for all lawful improvements which may have been made by such

last-mentioned lessee on any portion of his lease that may be thus absorbed for mining purposes.

15. In no case shall the holder of a mining licence or lease be entitled to any compensation for improvements, or for outlay of any description, after the expiration, abandonment, or forfeiture of his holding. On the determination of any such licence or lease, all minerals and ores remaining on or in the land, and all improvements and works above and below the surface, shall revert to the Crown, unless it may otherwise have been previously arranged and sanctioned by the Governor.

16. The Governor shall sell at any time to the lawful occupant of a mining licence or lease, or to any other person with the lessee's consent in writing, any portion of the land comprised therein, in lots of 80 acres each, and at the fixed price of £3 per acre, payable as arranged in section 1 ; and no land comprised within a mining licence or lease shall be sold during the currency of such holding, otherwise than is herein provided.

17. The lands available for selection as mineral lands, or for mining licences and leases, shall be all the waste lands of the Crown open to general selection for purchase, lease, or licence ; and all lands under pastoral lease or licence, except such homesteads as may have been or which may hereafter be selected under authority of any existing regulations.

18. The acreage to be included within any one mining lease or licence shall not be less than 80 acres nor more than 160 acres.

19. All rents chargeable for mining leases shall be payable to the collector or to a sub-collector of revenue within 15 days next after the established rent day named in any such lease ; failing which payment a lease shall be absolutely and indefeasibly forfeited, unless, within 30 days after such rent day, the lessee shall duly pay the full amount of the annual rent, together with an additional sum equal to one half of the same. But the Governor may, in his discretion, cancel any such forfeiture, on sufficient grounds shown, and on the lessee duly paying within 60 days next after such rent day a sum equal to twice the established rent for the current year.

20. The residue of any unexpired term for which a forfeited or abandoned mining lease may have been granted shall not afterwards be disposed of, unless the applicant for the same shall duly pay, in manner aforesaid, such sum in addition to the established rent as the Governor may direct.

21. All deposits and instalments which may have been paid on account of mineral lands shall be forfeited, together with all claims to the land, if by any default of an applicant for the same, a purchase or lease shall not be duly completed.

22. There shall be no right of way or thoroughfare through or over any enclosed portion of mineral land purchased or leased under these regulations, except by recognized roads, or for Government purposes.

23. In all other respects the rules for the sale, letting, and disposal of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia

shall apply to all lands therein which may be required for mineral purposes.

24. Nothing in these regulations contained shall be deemed to apply to auriferous lands, or to coal.

SCHEDULE of Forms in the Appendix.

F. Form of Application to purchase Mineral Land.
W. Do. for a Mining Licence.
X. Do. for a Mining Lease.
Y. Form of a Mining Licence.
Z. Form of a Mining Lease.

APPENDIX.

Form F.

Application to purchase a Mineral Lot of Crown land in Western Australia.

All the Names of the Applicant at full length, his address and calling.	Acres.	District.	Reference to mark in the Official Maps.	Remarks.

I hereby apply to purchase the mineral land hereunder described, according to existing regulations.

Boundaries required.

Signature of Applicant

Place and date

To the Hon. the Surveyor-General.

(If the land is included within any existing lease, a certificate is to be inserted here that it is known to contain minerals.)

Received the deposit £ at o'clock on day of 186 .

Collector of Revenue.

Application admissible for sale as a mineral lot at £3 per acre.

Surveyor-General.

Approved for sale as above, at fixed price of £3 per acre.

Governor.

FORM W.

APPLICATION for a Mining Licence in Western Australia.

Place, Date,

Sir,

I hereby apply for a licence for one year to examine and test the mineral qualities of the portion of Crown land hereunder described, under the regulations applicable thereto.

District
Acres
Description of Boundaries.

Signature of Applicant

(If the land applied for is included within any existing lease, a certificate is to be inserted here, that it is known or supposed to contain minerals.)

To the Hon the Surveyor-General.

Received the deposit £ at o'clock day of 18 .

Collector of Revenue.

Remarks by Surveyor-General.

Approved,

Governor.

FORM X.

APPLICATION for a Mining Lease of Crown Land in Western Australia.

Place, Date,

Sir,

I hereby apply for a mining lease of the portion of Crown land hereunder described, for the term of eight years, under the regulations applicable thereto.

District
Acres
Description of Boundaries.

Signature of Applicant.

(If the land applied for is included within any existing pastoral lease or mining licence, the particulars of such must here be stated, and a certificate added that the land is known or supposed to contain minerals.)

To the Hon. the Surveyor-General.

Received the deposit £ at o'clock on day of 18 .

Collector of Revenue.

Remarks by Surveyor-General.

Approved,

Governor.

FORM Y.

MINING LICENCE NO. .

District of Western Australia.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye that we of our especial grace and in consideration of the sum of to our collector of revenue of our said colony already paid by (herein-after named the lessee), and in consideration of the premises, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf to us given by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, intituled "An Act to "repeal the Acts of Parliament now in force respecting the disposal "of the waste lands of the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to "make other provisions in lieu thereof," and by certain regulations for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the said colony, proclaimed and published by our Governor of our said colony the 20th day of August 1864, made in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, have granted unto the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, full liberty, licence, power, and authority, for themselves, their agents and servants, to enter upon, dig, work, mine, and search for copper ore, and all other metals, ores, and metallic minerals whatsoever, within, under, and throughout all that piece or parcel of land specified in the Schedule hereto, with liberty to do all things necessary or convenient for searching for the said minerals, and with allowance to depasture any horses and cattle working on the said land for such purposes, and the use of any indigenous timber, firewood, rock, and soil growing or being thereon for the construction of buildings, fences, implements, machinery, shafts, dams, stock-yards, and other works and improvements thereon and thereunder connected with mineral purposes on such land, (but shall not sell or remove the same off the said land,) and all other necessary or convenient powers for the purposes aforesaid; to hold, exercise, and enjoy the premises unto the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, for the term of one year from the day of 186 , subject from time to time during such term to resumption and occupation of such land or any part thereof by us, our heirs and successors, for public purposes, and subject to the Crown entering on and disposing thereof or any part thereof, in such manner as for the public interest may seem best: provided that no minerals, ores, rocks, or soils shall be sold or removed from off such lands or be otherwise appropriated during the said term, except in such small quantities as may reasonably be required as specimens or samples. And it is hereby declared that if it be shown to the satisfaction of our Governor aforesaid, that the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, have abandoned such mining researches for one calendar month continuously during the said term, or if the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, shall be convicted of felony, or if any clause, proviso, or condition of this licence, or the said regulations, shall be infringed by the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, then and in either of such cases it shall be lawful for our Governor aforesaid to declare by a notice to be published in the Government Gazette of our said colony that this said licence is forfeited, and thereupon these presents and the term hereby granted shall be

absolutely void and forfeited, and it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, into and upon the said demised premises, or any part thereof in the name of the whole, to re-enter and have again in our and their former estate, without making to the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, any compensation for any improvements or outlay thereon or thereunder: provided that on the expiration of this demise by efflux of time, forfeiture, or otherwise, all minerals, ores, works, and improvements obtained, effected, or made on the said lands shall revert and belong to us, our heirs and successors, unless otherwise sanctioned by our said Governor in writing; provided the said term shall not be transferable without the written approval of our said Governor, nor unless he shall be satisfied that mining researches within such lands have been carried on to a reasonable extent by the said lessee, and all fees on such transfer have been duly paid; and provided that a renewal of such licence may be granted by our said Governor in his discretion; and provided, lastly, that these presents and the terms hereby granted shall be subject to all the powers, provisoes, and clauses set forth in such regulations above referred to, and relating to the leasing of mineral lands, as if the same had been expressed or set forth herein.

SCHEDULE herein referred to.

In witness whereof we have caused our Governor to affix hereto the public seal of our said colony, this day of 18 .

Governor, &c.

Form of Transfer.

I hereby transfer all my right, title, and interest in mining licence No. of acres in the district of Western Australia to

Dated this day of 18 .

Witness—

Signature .

Received the fee of ten shillings on this transfer.

Surveyor-General.

I approve the said transfer

Governor.

Form Z.

Mining Lease, No. .

District of Western Australia.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Know ye, that we, of our especial grace, and in consideration of the sum of £ to our collector of revenue for the colony of Western Australia already paid by (herein-after named the lessee), and also in consideration of the rents and stipulations herein-after reserved and contained on the part of the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, to be paid and done, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf to

us given by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, intituled "An Act "to repeal the Acts now in force respecting the disposal of waste "lands of the Crown in the Australian colonies, and to make other "provisions in lieu thereof," and by certain regulations for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the said colony, proclaimed and published by our Governor of our said colony the 20th day of August 1864, and made in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by these presents grant and demise unto the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, all copper and lead mines, and veins, beds, nets, and bunches of copper and lead ore, and all other mines and minerals whatsoever (except the precious metals and coal) lying within or under all that piece or parcel of land specified in the Schedule hereunder written, together with the said land, with full liberty, power, and authority, by themselves and their agents and servants, to enter upon the said lands hereby demised, or any part thereof, and there to break the surface, and search for, work, win, and obtain the said ores and minerals, and for that purpose to dig, sink, drive, and make pits, shafts, drifts, headways, levels, adits, soughs, trenches, and sluices, and to build and make engines, furnaces, smelting houses, stamping mills, ore and storehouses, hovels, and stables and other erections, and to sell, convert, and carry away, and otherwise appropriate, such copper, lead, and other minerals to his and their own use and benefit, as well as all ores and minerals raised by him or them during any licence held at the commencement of the term hereby granted, and to do all other things necessary or convenient as well for working the said mines as for refining the metals or minerals, and carrying off and removing all the water, slag, rubbish, and other annoyances from the works, and for the accommodation of the persons employed thereon, and to turn, change, or alter the course of water and rivulets within and on the said demised land and premises; and also liberty of access, ingress, egress, and passage at all times to the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, and their servants, agents, and workmen, with or without horses or other animals and carriages and materials of all kinds; except and reserved to us, our heirs and successors, full power from time to time during the term hereby created, and the continuance of this demise, to make grants or sales of all or any part or parts of the said demised premises for public purposes; and also to except from sale and reserve to us, our heirs and successors, and to enter upon and dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest to us, our heirs and successors, may seem best, such part or parts of the said demised premises as may be required for public roads or other internal communications by land or water, or for the use and benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, or for purposes of military defence, or as the sites of places of public worship, schools, or parsonages, or other public buildings, or as places for the interment of the dead, or as places for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of any town or village, or as the sites of public quays or landing places on the sea coast or shores of navigable rivers or streams, or for the construction of railways or railway stations, for purposes of public defence, safety, utility, convenience, or enjoyment, or for digging for the precious metals, or for otherwise facilitating the improvement and settlement of the colony, but so that the quantity of land granted or leased to any railway company shall not exceed at the rate of 100 acres for every mile in length of railway; and also permanently or for

temporary use to lay out, declare, open, and make public roads into, through, and over any part of the said demised premises, with liberty to ourselves, our agents and workmen, to enter upon the said demised premises to dig for, quarry, and take away any indigenous produce, rock, gravel, stone, soil, or other material required for public purposes; and to fell, cut, and remove all or any timber, sandal-wood, or other woods growing or being thereon; and to issue licences to any person or persons, authorizing him and them to cut, remove, and cart away the same; with full liberty to such licensed persons at all reasonable times of ingress, egress, and regress for such purposes; and, with the written consent of the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, and notwithstanding the existence of any pre-emptive rights, to sell as mineral land any portion of the said demised land from time to time; also to depasture on the uninclosed portions of such lands any horses or cattle in the use of the local Government, whilst working on or passing over the said land; also liberty for any person or persons to enter, pass over, through, or out of any uninclosed part of the said lands on which there is a recognized road, whilst passing from one part of the country to another, with or without horses, stock, teams, or other conveyances, on all necessary occasions; also full power and right to the aboriginal natives at all times to enter upon any uninclosed part of the said land for the purpose of seeking their subsistence therefrom in their accustomed manner; to hold, use, and enjoy the said lands, minerals, ores, metals, powers, and premises unto the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, for the full term of years from the day of 186 ; yielding and paying for the same, always in advance, during the said term, unto us, our heirs and successors, the rent or sum of eight shillings for each and every acre of such land, on the day of in each year, without deduction, except such as may be made under the said regulations; the said annual payments in advance to be made to our collector of revenue, or to our sub-collector of revenue residing nearest to the said demised lands: provided, and it is declared, that if the said rent be not paid in advance as aforesaid on the day of in each and every year, or within fifteen days next after such day, and unless in that case within thirty days after the said day of in each year the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, shall duly pay to the said collector of revenue the full amount of such annual rent, with an additional sum equal in amount to one half of the said annual rent, without demand, or if the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, shall at any time during the term hereby created in any manner cultivate, break, or dig up any part of the said land, or use the same for any other purpose than strictly and exclusively for mining purposes, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, or shall be convicted of felony, or shall be convicted of any offence against the laws, or if any clause, proviso, or condition of this lease or of the said regulations shall be infringed or broken by the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, then and in either or any of such cases it shall be lawful for our Governor aforesaid, by a notice published in the Government Gazette of our said colony, to declare that this demise and the term hereby created is forfeited, and thereupon these presents and the term hereby created shall cease and be absolutely void and forfeited; and it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, into and upon the said demised

land, or any part thereof in the name of the whole, to re-enter and have again in our and their former estate, without making to the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, any compensation for any improvement or outlay thereon, except the same shall be adjudged by our Governor aforesaid: provided that the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and allowed assigns, may at all times during this present demise depasture any horses and cattle working on the said demised land for such purposes, and shall and may use any indigenous timber, firewood, rock, and soil growing and being on such land, for the construction of fences, buildings, implements, machinery, shafts, dams, sluices, stockyards, and other works and improvements thereon connected with mineral purposes (but shall not sell or remove the same respectively from off such land): and it is declared that these presents, and the term hereby granted, shall not be transferable without the written consent of our Governor, in the form indorsed hereon, nor unless he shall be satisfied mining operations on the said land have been carried on by the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, and that all fees on any such transfer have been paid; and that we, our heirs and successors, are not nor shall be liable or responsible for any error in the description, boundaries, quantity, or qualities of the land hereby demised, or in respect of any claims which may be set up by any other person or persons to any part or parts of the said land, and shall not be liable to compensate the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or allowed assigns, for any loss or damage which may arise from the exercise of all or any of the powers hereby reserved, save and except in so far as may be provided for by the said regulations: and provided lastly, that these presents, and the term hereby created, shall be subject to all the powers, provisoes, and clauses set forth and contained in such regulations above referred to, which relate to the leasing and disposal of mineral lands, as if the same had been particularly expressed and set forth herein.

SCHEDULE herein referred to.

In witness whereof we have caused our Governor to affix hereto the public seal of our said colony, this day of 18

Governor, &c.

FORM OF TRANSFER.

I hereby transfer all my right, title, and interest in mining lease No. of acres in the district of Western Australia, to

Dated this day of 18 .

Witness—

Signature

Received the fee of 20 shillings on this transfer.

Surveyor-General.

I approve of this transfer.

Governor.

Appendix No. 46.

Western Australia.

Report addressed by Frederick Kennedy Panter, Esq., to his Excellency Governor Hampton, on the exploring expedition to the north-western district of the colony, dated 6th June 1864.

Schooner " New Perseverance."

Sir, Fremantle, 6th June 1864.

I have the honour to forward the following report relative to the result of an expedition to the north-west coast of Western Australia, under my command. On 2nd March 1864 I left Fremantle in the schooner " New Perseverance," 105 tons, William Ouston, master. On the 3rd of April the vessel anchored in Brecknock Harbour, after a tedious passage of one month's duration, owing to light and contrary winds.

The only incident worthy of notice on the passage up, was the discovery of a reef extending about six miles S.S.E. from Caffarelli Island, in longitude 123 degrees, latitude 16 degrees. This reef was discovered by the vessel running on it during the night of the 28th of March last. In the course of a few minutes the vessel was " backed " off, and anchored in 25 fathoms water, about half-a-mile south of the place on which she struck.

The following morning the wind rose to a hurricane, blowing from the S.S.E., and lasting fourteen hours. During this time the vessel was obliged to remain at anchor, surrounded almost as she was by the reefs. One anchor with 50 fathoms of chain was lost. Luckily the large anchor (which dragged a little) held her until the fury of the storm abated.

The day after my arrival at Brecknock Harbour I started inland with a party, consisting of Dr. Martin, Mr. David Shields, first mate of the vessel, and native Dundale. We travelled over about 90 miles of country, which for pastoral and much of it for agricultural purposes could not be excelled. I refrain from entering into minute details concerning the soil, its capabilities, &c., as Dr. Martin will do so in his report. The country we travelled over is abundantly watered by rivers and streams of pure water.

Two rivers, the one named the " Fish " river, and another known as the " Gairdner " river, afford water communication with the Glenelg, and thence to the sea. The two former rivers are navigable at high tide for large boats, the river and fall being 10 feet. The water on them is perfectly fresh at both tides.

The only minerals which I can state with certainty exist are copper and iron. We found good indications of the former on Mount Double Cone (7 miles in a direct line from Brecknock Harbour). The latter exists in large quantities on the beach

and in the vicinity of Camden and Brecknock Harbours, in many places it can be picked up almost in its pure state, especially under Mount Lookover.

Timber for building purposes, &c. is not plentiful on the land over which I actually travelled, but exists in large quantities on the McDonald Range (information received from Dr. Martin).

Stone for building purposes is plentiful, both inland and on the coast.

From the large number of small pearl oyster shells picked up, I have little doubt that valuable pearl oyster beds might be found with but little trouble.

I visited many of the islands outside Camden Harbour, all of which (with two exceptions) I found to be permanently watered. Augustus and Byam Martin's were the two largest islands I landed upon. The former, which contains about 56,000 acres, is luxuriantly grassed, and watered by numerous streams ; the latter is well watered, but not so well grassed, and contains 12,000 acres. All the islands are very stoney. Including the above two islands, I think I may safely assert that in the vicinity of Brecknock and Camden Harbours there is one million and sixty-eight thousand acres of land, which could scarcely be surpassed, if equalled. I have every reason to believe that there are immense tracts of similar country both to the south and eastward of Brecknock Harbour.

Both Camden and Brecknock Harbours contain secure anchorage for vessels of any tonnage ; the latter harbour is almost land-locked, and contains a small island, on which at low water a vessel might be left high and dry on an almost level sand beach, to undergo repairs, &c. Soundings have been taken in both harbours, and marked on the chart.

On the 24th of April I sailed for Roebuck Bay. On the passage down the vessel anchored close in to Cape Borda, on the northern part of Dampier's Land ; it had been my intention to land here, but owing to the unsettled state of the weather I was unable to do so. Grass could be seen growing, apparently similar to that about Camden Harbour. Several times between Cape Borda and Roebuck Bay we sailed close in shore, where we could see similar land.

Natives were plentiful ; some of them came down to the beach. I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that the whole of Dampier's land, containing two millions four hundred thousand acres, is a rich pastoral country ; from what I have since seen in the vicinity of Roebuck Bay, which is bounded on the north side by Dampier's Land, tends to confirm me in this belief ; part of the land is high and well timbered.

On the 9th May I landed at Roebuck Bay ; the following morning I started inland, accompanied by Dr. Martin, Mr. D. Shields, mounted constable Buck, and native Tommy (Dundale). We started from Cape Villaret, and travelled 52 miles due east in a straight line ; the whole of the country (which we travelled over) was well grassed, the only drawback being the absence of running streams, but I know for certain that plenty of water can

be obtained by sinking on any of the "Flats," at a depth varying from six to twenty feet; most of the native wells which I came across were about eight feet deep; the deepest I saw was sixteen feet; out of this one we were unable to get water on account of the way in which it was sunk. Close to it we put down a shaft, and obtained good water eighteen feet below the surface; these are reasons for speaking so confidently with respect to the supply of water. On the 15th of May I returned to the beginning of the "Race-course Plains," about eight miles in an easterly direction from Cape Villaret, and close to the beach. It would be difficult for me to describe finer plains than these, containing at the lowest estimate 40,000 acres of splendidly grassed land; these places are bounded on the north and east by Roebuck Bay, and on the south by a belt of cajeput trees; all along this belt there is an abundant supply of water at a depth of from two to six feet from the surface, and in some actually on the surface.

We had a friendly intercourse here, as elsewhere in the vicinity of Roebuck Bay, with the natives. They appear a quiet, harmless race; the sea-coast natives differ very much in their appearance from the natives inland. The latter are a fair fine race of men, and for natives appear very cleanly. The sea-coast natives live almost entirely upon the pearl oysters and other shell fish; for beds they scrape a hole in the sand, and light fires at their heads and feet; the domestic habits of the sea-coast natives very much resemble those of that well-known animal, the pig. Their weapons are of the most rude and primitive description; the only ornaments they wear are large pearl shells ground into an oval shape, and hung round their necks by a string made out of their own hair. At all their camps we saw quantities of small pearl shells, which led me to believe that pearl oyster beds exist here as well as at Camden and Roebuck Harbours. On the 17th of May I started for Lagrange Bay with the same party, with the addition of Mr. A. DuBoulay and Mr. H. Logue. The above bay is scarcely worthy to be called a bay, its extreme depth being barely six miles, and to all appearances very shallow. The land appeared similar round the bay to the Race-course Plains; the country for ten miles north of the bay is not so well grassed as that previously travelled over.

At our last outward camp under Cape La Touche Treville we found a natives' well about five feet deep, with plenty of water in it. At this place we caught two natives (a man and a woman); we brought them to the camp, and after giving them some trifling presents, let them go again.

All the country over which I have travelled is thickly wooded, but the only timber fitted for building and fencing purposes, &c. is the cajeput tree. The tree is proof against the white ant, and, in a mercantile point of view, is valuable for the oil which can be extracted from it. Stone is scarce, except at Cape Villaret, and along the coast-line from thence to Cape La Touche Treville. The whole country as far as the eye could reach appears level.

No river runs into Lagrange Bay, as was generally supposed. A small estuary extends inland from it for about two miles.

From Lagrange Bay I reluctantly turned and retraced my steps to Cape Villaret, where the vessel was lying at anchor. Although the time for which the "New Perseverance" was chartered would not expire for another month, still I considered that it would not be prudent to allow a shorter time for the homeward passage than had been occupied by the outward one to Brecknock Harbour.

During my absence to the eastward, Mr. A. DuBoulay started in the whale-boat (according to my instructions), with four hands, to explore Roebuck Bay.

He reports the extreme depth to be 14 miles at low water; mud and mangroves being the only impediments to a person crossing it on foot, five miles from its mouth. He also reports similar country to the Race-course Plains extending in a N.E. direction (into Dampier's Land).

The natives at the head of the Bay were quite friendly; from them he obtained the names of several animals, water, &c., which, together with the native words obtained by Dr. Martin and myself, may be of use to future settlers.

Hitherto I have omitted to state that game, such as the kangaroo, turkeys, &c., is very numerous near the sea-coast.

Large beans and red peas (both most prolific bearers) grow in abundance, both here and at Camden Harbour, and also on all the islands I visited.

With the exception of iron, I saw no mineral indications near Roebuck Bay.

Including Dampier's Land, the total number of good pastoral land discovered may be safely estimated at five millions five hundred and ninety-two thousand acres. The land in the vicinity of Brecknock Harbour exceeds anything I have ever seen before; from my own experience, I can confidently state that the land in the vicinity of Roebuck Bay would bear favourable comparison with some of the best runs in Victoria.

The discovery of the land has cost (in fractions) the one-fourteenth part of a farthing per acre.

In Dr. Martin's report much more valuable information will be found; it is only due to that gentleman to state that he was always ready and willing to give me any assistance in his power.

The master and owner of the vessel, Mr. W. Ouston, together with his ship's company, were always ready to render me any assistance I required. In conclusion, I can only state that myself and those above referred to have done our best to make the expedition successful; whether it has been so or not I must leave to those who are better able to judge than myself.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK KENNEDY PANTER.

Appendix No. 47.

New Zealand.

Analysis of Act No. 39 of 1863.

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33. On purchase of native land superintendent may permit sale of part thereof to settlers.
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70. Provision for leases of auriferous land.
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Schedule.

(No. 39.)

Title. An Act to regulate the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste land of the Crown within the province of Nelson.

[*Reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, 14th December* 1863.]

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the laws now in force for the sale, letting, and disposal of the waste lands of the Crown in the province of Nelson:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short Title. I. The short title of this Act shall be "The Nelson Waste Lands Act, 1863."

Interpretation. II. In the construction of this Act the words and expressions following shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there is something in the context repugnant to such construction: the terms "Province," "Government," "Provincial Council," "Superintendent," "Commissioner," "Board," and "Gazette," shall mean respectively the Province, Provincial Government, Provincial Council, Superintendent, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Waste Lands Board, and Government Gazette of or for the province of Nelson, and "waste lands" shall mean waste lands of the Crown in the same province.

Repeal of Acts. III. "The Nelson Waste Lands Regulations Amendment Act, 1861," and the Schedule to the "Waste Lands Act, 1858," so far as regards the "Nelson Waste Lands Bill, 1858," are hereby repealed.

Save as to unfulfilled contracts. IV. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect any contract, promise, or engagement made with or by or on behalf of Her Majesty, or of the Government, previously to this Act coming into operation, and then incomplete and unfulfilled.

Constitution of Board. V. There shall be established a Board, to be called the "Waste Lands Board," to consist of the Superintendent, the Commissioner, and the Speaker of the Provincial Council, any two of whom shall be a quorum; provided always, that in the event of the dissolution of the Council the speaker then in office shall continue to be a member of the Board until a new Speaker be elected; and provided further, that in the event of the death, absence, or incapacity to act of the Speaker the Board shall be held duly constituted without his presence.

Board to keep a record. VI. The Board shall keep a full, true, and particular record of all proceedings transacted by it, which shall be open to public inspection during the customary office hours.

Commissioner of Crown Lands ordinary administrative officer. VII. Ordinary business, relating to the sale, letting, and disposal of waste lands, shall, unless otherwise herein provided, be done by a Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Reserves.

Governor in Council may make reserves. VIII. The Governor may, by Order in Council, make such reserves as he may deem expedient for purposes of military

defence, or for the civil service and use of the colony ; provided that every such Order shall be published in the General Government Gazette, and shall be signified to the Board within one month from the date of the Order.

Board may make reserves.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Board at any time by resolution published in the Gazette to make reserves of lands, whether surveyed into sections and advertised for sale or not so surveyed and advertised, and although at the time under licence, or under application for sale, lease, or licence, for the following purposes and things, viz. :—

Districts proper to be constituted gold districts.

Lines of internal communication by roads, railways, canals, or otherwise.

Drains around, through, or from swampy districts.

Gravel pits and ballast quarries.

Quays, docks, landing-places, and the improvement of rivers and watercourses.

Sites for common schools, in which reading and writing in English, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography shall be taught.

Sites and endowments for evening schools in towns and villages, and for public libraries and reading rooms.

Sites and endowments for hospitals, infirmaries, and other charitable institutions.

Sites for scientific institutions, mechanics institutes, markets, court-houses, prisons, or other public edifices.

Cemeteries.

Places for the embellishment of towns, or the health and recreation of the inhabitants thereof.

And generally for any purpose of public profit, advantage, utility, convenience, or enjoyment.

Educational reserves.

X. One-twentieth part of the land of average value in every district shall, when practicable, also be set apart, and reserved by the Board, by resolution published in the Gazette, as an endowment for the purposes of education whereof it shall be lawful for the Board to sell three fourths, and the proceeds of such sales shall be paid to the Central Board of Education for educational purposes, in accordance with the provisions of any law at the time being in force in the province in that behalf, and the remaining fourth part of lands so reserved as aforesaid shall be granted to the said Central Board, and their successors, as a permanent endowment for the purposes aforesaid.

Land may be temporarily withheld from sale.

XI. It shall be lawful for the Board, whenever it may seem expedient to do so, to withhold from sale temporarily any blocks of land intended as sites for towns, villages, or suburban sections, or any land that the Government may intend to prepare for settlement by making roads or other public works therein.

Objects may be changed.

XII. It shall be lawful for the Board, from time to time, by resolution published in the Gazette, to alter or dispose of any reserve, or to change the object thereof, made under the 9th and 10th sections, at any time before the same shall have been granted under the "Public Reserves Act, 1854 ;" provided that

no disposal shall be made of any such reserve otherwise than under the general provisions herein contained ; provided also, that no reserve once granted for educational purposes under section 10 shall be disposed of by the Board, and no such reserve shall be altered under this section, except on the written request of the said Central Board of Education; provided further, that no alteration or disposal of a reserve shall be made until after three months' notice in the Gazette, and in some newspaper circulating in the province.

Surveys, Forms of Sections, &c.

Roads and streets.

XIII. Lines of roads shall in every case be laid out in accordance, as far as possible with the natural facilities offered by the country through which they pass, and roads shall not be less than three quarters of a chain and streets shall not be less than one chain in width, except where local circumstances shall render an adherence to this rule impracticable.

Forms of sections.

XIV. In laying out sections the following rules shall be adhered to as nearly as possible :

1. Every section shall front on a road, or shall have a right of way reserved thereto.
2. Roads, water frontages, and natural advantages shall be equally distributed.
3. Road frontages shall not exceed two thirds of the depth of a section, except where the road intersects a section.
4. Natural boundaries shall be taken advantage of.
5. Except in the case of natural boundaries, the sections shall be rectilinear, and no such rectilinear block shall be taken so as in the opinion of the Board to render less available for sale or injuriously to affect in value any other portion of the waste lands.
6. Where the land applied for does not front a road, river, stream, lake, or coast, and lies at the back of the sections having such frontage, any of which shall have been sold, the land so applied for must be divided into such blocks as to give each proprietor of the sections aforesaid an opportunity, as far as practicable, of purchasing some portion of the land at the back of his section.

Size of section.

XV. Sections of town, suburban, mineral, and rural lands may be of such size as the Board may, from time to time, determine ; and any section may at any time previous to advertising for sale be altered or subdivided by the Board, but no alteration shall take place between the time of advertising the same for sale and the time of its being offered for sale by auction ; provided always, that no section of rural land shall be less than 10 nor more than 320 acres.

Intervening lands may be purchased by owners of adjoining lands.

XVI. Where blocks of unsold land, not exceeding forty acres, exist between sold lands, or between sold lands and rivers or sea coasts, the proprietor of such sold lands may purchase such intervening lands, although in blocks of irregular shape, either at auction or at a fixed price to be assessed by the Board at his option ; provided that when one of two or more proprietors

entitled to purchase any such block shall apply for the same, the other proprietor or proprietors so entitled shall receive notice from the Board of such application, and if after the expiration of two months from the service of such notice there be more than one applicant, it shall be lawful for the Board to divide the block among the applicants, or else to sell the same by auction among them, as to the Board shall seem meet.

Maps and registers.

Preparation of maps.

XVII. In order to ensure accuracy in the numbering of sections, the registration of sales of land, and the preparation of Crown grants, the whole province shall be so considered as divided into blocks of ten miles square, each block shall be represented on a separate map, the maps shall be distinguished by one series of consecutive numerals, and the sections of land in each block to be hereafter laid out shall be distinguished by a separate series of consecutive numerals on the map of such block.

Reserves to be delineated thereon.

XVIII. Every reserve, and every alteration of a reserve or of a section, shall be accurately represented on the map at the time when such reserve or alteration is made ; each different class of reserves shall be distinguished by an uniform colour, and the numbers and dates of the Gazettes in which they are notified shall be specified thereon respectively.

Land sold to be distinguished.

XIX. Immediately upon the receipt of all the purchase money of any section, the section sold shall be tinted yellow on the map ; and on the complain of every Crown grant the section or sections granted shall be distinguished on the map by a border showing the boundary of the whole land comprised in such grant, and by the name or names of the grantees thereof.

Register of Crown grants and sections sold.

XX. Copies of all the Crown grants of sections on one and the same map shall be bound in a separate volume, which volume shall be distinguished by the number of the map to which it relates ; and a general register of all sections shall be kept, which shall be divided into schedules corresponding to and bearing the same numbers respectively to the maps aforesaid.

Documents to be open to inspection.

XXI. The maps of the said blocks, the reports of the surveyors relating thereto or to any part thereof, and the registers of land sold and granted, shall at all times hereafter during office hours remain open to public inspection.

Schedules of land to be exhibited.

XXII. Schedules of all land to be sold by auction, or to be at a fixed price after auction, shall at all times be exhibited in the land office.

Numbers of sections to be shown.

XXIII. All schedules of lands for sale and all registers of lands sold shall specify the number of each section, and the number of the map on which it is laid down ; and every Crown grant shall specify the number of each section thereby granted and the map on which it is delineated.

Sales of land.

Lands to be classified.

XXIV. The board shall classify the lands of the province under four heads, that is to say :—

1. Town land, being sites reserved for towns and villages :
2. Suburban land, being land in the neighbourhood of such cities :
3. Mineral land, being land supposed to contain minerals of value :
4. Rural land, being all land not comprised in any of the foregoing classes :

Provided that the board may from time to time, if they think fit, alter the class under which any land is classified, and remove it from the schedule of lands for sale for re-assessment accordingly ; but every such alteration or removal shall be notified under the authority of the Board upon the schedules in the land office.

Sales to be by auction except, &c.

XXV. All sales, except as is otherwise herein-after provided, shall be by auction, and shall be conducted by the Commissioner or some person authorized by him.

Upset price of town, &c. land.

XXVI. The upset price of town, suburban, and mineral land shall be fixed by the Board.

Upset price of rural land.

XXVII. The upset price of rural land shall be from five shillings to forty shillings per acre, to be fixed in like manner.

Augmentation of upset price.

XXVIII. Whenever any blocks of land shall have been temporarily withheld from sale, and the Provincial Government shall have caused roads or other public works to be constructed thereon, either out of monies voted by the Provincial Council, or under the provisions herein-after contained, for the remission of the purchase money of land as payment for labour, it shall be lawful for the Board to increase the upset prices that would have been set upon such blocks of land respectively by any sums so paid or remitted for works within such blocks respectively, although such upset prices should be thereby made to exceed the maximum price herein-before prescribed.

Land not to be sold until surveyed.

XXIX. No land shall be sold unless the same shall have been previously surveyed, and distinguished by appropriate numbers on the map of the block in which it is situated, in manner herein-before provided.

Applicant may survey in certain cases.

XXX. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to allow any applicant for the purchase of unsurveyed land in a district the survey of which is not immediately about to be undertaken by the Government to have such land surveyed at his own expense by a surveyor authorized by the Commissioner in that behalf, and receiving his instructions in each case from the Commissioner ; but the applicant shall be responsible for the correctness of such survey ; the land may then, unless reserved or withdrawn from sale, be put up to auction, and an allowance made to the purchaser for the expense of the survey at the rate of five acres for every hundred acres ; should the land be reserved or withdrawn from sale the applicant shall be paid the cost of the survey, such cost to be ascertained and limited as provided in the section next herein-after contained.

XXXI. If the land so surveyed be purchased by any other person than the original applicant, the purchaser shall, in addition to the amount bid for the same at the sale, pay to the Commissioner, to be paid by him to the original applicant, as the cost of the survey, such sum not exceeding one shilling per acre as may be assessed by the Commissioner; and if the land so surveyed be not sold at auction, the Commissioner shall add a sum, limited and assessed as aforesaid, to the upset price of the land, before the same is placed on the schedule of land for sale at fixed prices, and such sum shall be paid to the original applicant, if and when such land is sold.

Provision in case of purchase by another person of the land surveyed by applicant.

XXXII. Any lands put up to auction, or which may have been so put up at any time within three years prior to the coming into force of this Act, and not sold, may, within three years next after such auction, unless the same shall have been previously leased, be purchased by any person who shall pay for the same at the time of making such purchase the original upset price in full, or where there shall have been any bidding then the highest price bid, together with any sum which may have been lawfully added under the last preceding section: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent such land being withdrawn, or from being again assessed, advertised, and put up for sale by auction; but notice of such withdrawal shall in every case be posted in the land office, and published in the next Gazette.

Land put up to auction and unsold may be purchased at upset price or highest bidding.

XXXIII. Whenever the title to any native land shall have been extinguished it shall be lawful for the Superintendent, within three months thereafter, to permit any of the natives who sold such land to the Government, where an agreement to that effect was made at the time of such sale, to purchase any portion of such lands, being rural, at a price to be assessed as herein-before provided, and the same may be conveyed by Crown grant accordingly.

On purchase of native land Superintendent may permit sale of part thereof to settlers.

XXXIV. When lands are sold in districts in which all future lines of road have not been determined and laid out, a right to construct a road shall be reserved in the grant, and an allowance made to the purchaser for such reserve of five acres per cent. to purchasers of not more than two hundred acres, and three acres per cent. to purchasers of more than that quantity: provided always, that if the right thus reserved shall not be exercised within three years from the delivery to the Commissioner of a request in writing from the owner or occupier of any land over which such right is reserved, that the said right be exercised, such owner or occupier shall be entitled to compensation from the Government for the damage done by the construction of such road to any improvements effected on the said land subsequently to the expiration of the said period.

Right of forming roads reserved in grants.

XXXV. Rural land not open for sale under any of the preceding provisions may be purchased in such sections as the applicants may describe and point out, subject to the general regulations herein contained as to forms of sections, and surveys, at the maximum price of two pounds per acre: provided, that

Lands not open for sale may be purchased, under conditions.

whenever land so purchased is beyond the limits of the surveys already executed or about to be immediately executed by the Government, the expense of the survey thereof shall be borne by the purchaser, who shall deposit the estimated cost with the purchase money.

Homestead to be offered to licence holder previously to sale.

XXXVI. No portion of the land occupied by a holder of a pasturage licence whereon a homestead shall have been erected or improvements made shall be offered for sale until the offer of purchasing such land shall have been made to such licence-holder at a price per acre assessed within the limits of the upset price of the class of land to which the land in question may belong.

Licensee may purchase homestead.

XXXVII. The holder of a pasturage licence in such case shall be entitled to purchase a block of land not exceeding eighty acres, containing his homestead and improvements, at a price per acre assessed as aforesaid, but he may be required to exercise his right of purchase at any time after three months' notice.

If licensee refuse to purchase, land may be sold.

XXXVIII. In case of the licence-holder declining or neglecting to exercise his right of purchase, the land on which his homestead stands may be offered for sale, but in that case the value of his improvements shall be equitably assessed by the Waste Lands Board ; and the land shall be offered for sale at a price made up of the upset price of the land and the value of the improvements, and if the land be sold the value of the improvements shall be paid to the licence-holder.

Value of improvements to be paid to Commissioner.

XXXIX. In the event of the land upon which the homestead of any licence-holder of pasturage land stands being purchased by any person other than the holder of such licence, the value of the improvements thereon shall be paid by the purchaser to the Commissioner or other person duly authorized to receive the same, immediately after the sale, or the deposit shall be forfeited and the whole transaction shall become null and void.

Licence-holder may remove his property.

XL. Whenever any portion of land comprised in any pasturage licence shall be purchased by any other person than the holder of such licence, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to delay giving possession for any time not exceeding three months, to afford such licence-holder a reasonable time for the removal of his property.

Land in payment of Public Works.

Land may be reserved and given as payment for works.

XLI. In order to enlist private enterprise and capital in the construction of large public works, such as trunk roads, railroads, harbours, and docks, by means of grants of land as payment, part payment, or consideration for such work, it shall be lawful for the Board, when any person or company shall have agreed with the Superintendent for the performance of any such work, under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, and shall have given such security as required in such Act for the punctual fulfilment of such agreement, to reserve from sale such portions of land, not exceeding in quantity three fourths of the land of average quality within two miles

next adjacent to such work or any part thereof, or in case of a work made wholly or in part through other than Crown lands, then such other land of equal extent and of average quality in some other locality to be benefited by such work as may be agreed upon between the Board and the promoters of the undertaking, and be authorized by such Act of the Provincial Legislature; and upon the completion of such work being certified to the Board by the Superintendent Commissioner and Provincial Engineer, by writing under their hands, such person or company shall be entitled to a grant of the land so reserved: provided that the land so to be reserved and granted shall not in any case be more in quantity than one acre for every pound sterling authorized by the Provincial Act as payment or consideration for such work respectively: provided also, that no such Act shall come into operation until the time shall have expired within which it may be disallowed by the Governor.

The like as to works of less magnitude.

XLII. Whenever any person shall, after public tender in the usual manner, have contracted with the Superintendent to make and complete within a given time any lesser public work, whether the same be or be not specially authorized by Provincial Act, and shall agree to take land in full or in part payment for such work, and shall have furnished such security as the Superintendent may have required for the due completion af such contract, it shall be lawful for the Board, at its discretion, to reserve from public sale in the manner and for the time herein-after provided such portion or portions of land as the person so contracting shall desire to receive in payment or part payment as aforesaid: provided always, that such portion or portions of land shall be previously assessed by the Board, and such assessment agreed to by the person contracted with: provided also, that such portion or portions of land shall be shaped, situated, and assessed as far as practicable in accordance with these regulations; and upon the production of a certificate as aforesaid from the Superintendent that the work contracted to be done has been satisfactorily completed, the person contracting shall receive from the Board a certificate entitling him to a grant of such portion or portions of land to be taken by him as payment or part payment, as the case may be, of the price of the work.

Limit of land to be given for lesser works.

XLIII. No greater sum shall be paid in land to any one person under the last preceding section than one hundred and fifty pounds in any one year, nor shall the total sum so to be paid within one year exceed two thousand pounds, except under authority of a Provincial Act.

Reservation to be published.

XLIV. Every such reservation of land from public sale shall be published in the Gazette, and in some newspaper circulating in the province.

Expiration of reservation.

XLV. No such reservation shall continue in force for a longer period than one year from the date on which it shall have been made, unless a longer period shall have been allowed for the completion of the work in respect of which it is made, by such Act as aforesaid.

Remission of purchase-money for compensation.

Scrip may be issued for compensation.

XLVI. Whenever any owner of land shall be entitled, under any law for the time being in force in the province, to compensation in respect of any land which shall have been taken from him for the purposes of a road or other public work, or in respect of damage done to his property by taking such land for such purposes, such person shall, upon satisfying the Board that such compensation is due, receive a certificate entitling him to a remission of so much of the purchase money of any land to be bought by him at auction, or taken at a fixed price after auction, or at a price to be assessed by the Board under any of the provisions of these regulations, as shall be equal to the compensation aforesaid.

Licensed occupation of pasture lands.

Application for runs to be made to Commissioner;

XLVII. All persons requiring occupation licences for unoccupied portions of pasture lands shall lodge with the Land Commissioner of the district in which such run is situated a description thereof in the form or to the effect of Schedule A., and shall at the time of lodging such description pay to the Commissioner a cash deposit according to the following scale, namely:—

5*l.* for runs described as under 3,000 acres.
10*l.* for runs described as under 6,000 acres.
15*l.* for runs described as under 10,000 acres.
30*l.* for runs described as under 20,000 acres.
50*l.* for runs described as over 20,000 acres.

And no application shall be received for more than 30,000 acres.

and filed;

XLVIII. All applications which shall have been regularly made, and in respect of which the required deposit shall have been paid, shall be immediately filed and registered in the Commissioner's office, and the register of all such applications shall be open to public inspection within office hours.

and published;

XLIX. The Commissioner shall publish, without delay, in the Government Gazette of the province, the description of every run thus applied for, together with the name of the first applicant for the same, and the amount paid as deposit.

and decided on by Commissioner.

L. The Commissioner shall have power to hear and decide on all applications, and also all objections thereto, as well as all disputes in respect of conflicting applications, and all disputes between holders of pasture occupation licences regarding the boundaries of their respective runs, in open court.

Objections to be lodged.

LI. All objections shall be lodged with the Commissioner within three months after the date of the publication above referred to, and the ground of objection must be stated in writing, and no objection shall be entertained unless made prior to the lapse of that period.

Day for hearing to be appointed.

LII. In the event of any objection being duly laid before the Commissioner within the prescribed time, it shall be his duty to appoint, by publication in the said Government Gazette and

in some newspaper circulated in the province, as early a day for hearing and determining the claims and objections of the respective parties as shall be compatible with a sufficient notice.

Boundaries to be marked out.

LIII. The Commissioner may at any time require the holder of a licence to distinguish the boundaries of his run by marked trees or posts or otherwise, when they are not distinctly marked by nature.

Form and conditions of licence.

LIV. So soon as practicable after the decision in favour of any applicant for a run, and after the plan of the run herein-after required shall have been furnished, an occupation licence, in the form of Schedule B., to depasture stock thereon for fourteen years, shall be issued to the applicant, who shall pay for such licence the sum of five pounds sterling, and shall be entitled to receive credit on account of rent reserved as herein-after mentioned to the extent of the deposit lodged by him, subject always to the following reservations and conditions :—

1. No licence whatever shall be issued until an estimate of the acreage of the run be certified to the satisfaction of the Commissioner as correct, and indorsed on a plan thereof, which plan shall exhibit as nearly as may be the boundaries of the run, and shall be attached to the licence. The applicant shall obtain such certificate and plan at his own expense, and lodge the same with the Commissioner within nine months from the date of the decision in his favour, in default of which the application next on the register for the same run, or any portion of it, shall be published, heard, decided on, and disposed of in a manner herein-before provided.
2. If at any time during the currency of such occupation licence any part of the land comprised therein shall become included within the boundaries of any reserve, then the said occupation licence shall cease and determine as to the land included within such boundaries, from and after the day on which it shall be notified that such reserve has been made.
3. If at any time during the currency of such occupation licence the land comprised therein shall be sold by or on behalf of the Crown, in that case also the said licence shall cease and determine over so much of the land as shall have been sold, from and after three months' notice of such sale in the said Government Gazette.
4. Rent for a run shall be computed upon the acreage according to the following uniform rates ; that is to say, for the first seven years of occupation at the rate of one halfpenny per acre per annum ; for the remaining seven years of occupation at the rate of one penny per acre per annum.
5. Should any part of the land comprised within any licence be taken for a Government reserve, an allowance of rent shall be made to the runholder in proportion to the quantity of land taken.

6. Within twelve months after the notification of the decision in favour of any applicant for a run the holder thereof shall be required to place on the run at least one breeding ewe for every twenty acres, or else one cow for every one hundred and twenty acres, and to maintain at least that number of breeding stock upon the run during the whole period of his occupancy. Should the holder of a licence not comply with this condition his deposit shall be absolutely forfeited, and the run shall be let as provided in the foregoing clause.

Deposit to be returned if run not obtained by depositor.

LV. In the event of any run in respect of which such deposit has been made not being afterwards awarded to the depositor by the Commissioner, or in the event of the applicant withdrawing his application before any award shall be made thereon, the amount so deposited shall be returned.

Licence may be transferred.

LVI. The beneficial interest in any occupation licence may any time after issue of the licence be transferred by the licence-holder. In order to render such transfer valid it shall be necessary that all the conditions upon which the original licence was granted shall have been complied with as to the payment of rent or otherwise, and that notice shall be given to the Commissioner within one month of the transfer having been effected.

General regulations relating to licences.

Licences to expire simultaneously.

LVII. All annual licences shall be drawn so as to expire on the last day in each year.

Fee to be diminished.

LVIII. Licences applied for after the first day of July in each year shall only be chargeable with half of the usual fee.

Land may be sold notwithstanding licence.

LIX. No licence will preclude the Government from including within a hundred, or reserve or selling, or shall in any way affect the rights of the Crown to land occupied in virtue of such licences.

Miners prospecting licences and mining leases.

Prospecting licences may issued.

LX. When it shall be reported to the Board that minerals of value exist in any unsurveyed land, they may, at their discretion, grant to the informant, or to any other person applying for the same, a prospecting licence, giving to such applicant, for a term not exceeding 12 months, the exclusive right to search for any or all minerals, other than gold, over such land, not exceeding in quantity six contiguous square miles, on the following terms :—

1. The description of the land over which the licence is sought, and a sketch of the boundaries thereof, must be lodged with the application.
2. A fee of one penny per acre on all the land comprised in the licence must be paid on the issue thereof.

Mining lease may be granted.

LXI. The holder of any prospecting licence may, upon application, at any time during its currency, and on payment of the deposits and fees herein-after provided, obtain a mining lease of such portion, not exceeding two square miles, of the land comprised within the licence, as the Board may determine, on the

terms and subject to the exceptions herein-after provided; and no mining lease of any land under licence shall be granted to any other person than the licensee or his assigns during the currency of such licence.

LXII. No transfer of a prospecting licence shall be valid unless registered at the land office, and a memorandum thereof endorsed on the licence by the authority of the Commissioner. Transfer of licence invalid unless registered.

LXIII. Any person applying for a lease of any waste lands not already included in any reserve lease or prospecting licence, for the purpose of mining for any or all minerals other than gold, shall at the time of application deposit one shilling for every acre over which the application extends, which deposit shall be deducted from any future fees, royalty, or rent to be paid for or under the lease to be granted in respect of such application, and a further payment of one shilling for every acre shall at the same time be made for the survey of the land applied for. Deposit on application for lease.

LXIV. The survey thereof shall be made with as little delay as may be by the Government; but in case it shall not be practicable for the Government to make such survey without great delay, the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, allow the applicant to employ at his own expense some surveyor approved by the Commissioner to make such survey, and in such case the applicant shall be entitled to a refund of the payment on account of survey so soon as the plan is accepted by the Commissioner. Survey to be made.

LXV. A lease of land surveyed as aforesaid may be granted by the Board to such licensee or applicant as aforesaid, his executors, administrators, or assigns, for the purpose of mining for any or all minerals other than gold, on the following terms and conditions:— Terms of lease.

1. The contents shall not exceed two square miles:
2. The term shall be twenty-one years:
3. There shall be paid a rent of sixpence per acre for each of the two first years of the lease, and one shilling per acre for every subsequent year:
4. There shall be reserved such royalty as the Board may determine, being not less than a fiftieth, nor more than one twenty-fifth of the minerals raised; and the value of royalty, or any sums paid in lieu of royalty, for any one year, shall be deducted from the rent for such year; and when the amount of royalty for one year shall equal or exceed the rent for such year no rent shall be paid for such year:
5. The right to mine for gold shall be expressly reserved in the lease; but it shall impose no other restriction or stipulation as to the nature and quantity of minerals to be raised, except as herein-after excepted in the case of coal fields:
6. The lease shall include only so much of the surface of the land to which it refers as may be agreed between the Board and the lessee:

7. The lease shall contain clauses for protecting the interests of the Crown, for enabling the lessee to surrender the lease, for granting free access where necessary over the waste lands to the lands or mines demised, and for reserving full rights-of-way over and through such lands or mines.

Further provisions may be inserted in lease.

LXVI. Provided that in every lease within a coal-field there shall be inserted such conditions for securing the efficient working of the mines, and for the payment of such rents and royalties, in addition to the amounts above specified, as the Board may think fit.

Lease may be renewed.

LXVII. No land comprised in any prospecting licence or mining lease shall be sold during the currency thereof; and in every case where the conditions of a mining lease have been fulfilled, the lessee shall be entitled to a renewal thereof for the same term at double the rents and royalties reserved in the original lease.

Disputes to be settled by Board.

LXVIII. All objections to applications for mining leases, and all disputes arising with respect to the boundaries of lands under such leases, shall be decided by the Board.

Auriferous land may not be leased.

LXIX. Auriferous lands may not be leased under the foregoing provisions; and the decision of the Board, whether land is auriferous or not, shall be conclusive.

Gold Leases.

Provision for leases of auriferous land.

LXX. It shall be lawful for the Board, if they think fit, to grant leases of auriferous land not included in any gold fields in blocks not exceeding ten acres, at a rent in every case of ten per cent. on the value thereof as assessed by the Board, and for terms not exceeding seven years: provided that no land shall be valued at less than ten pounds per acre, for the purposes of this section: provided further, that before any lease is granted under this section the land thereby demised shall have been offered for sale by auction at the upset price on which the rent is charged.

General Regulations as to Auctions, Rents, Licences, &c.

Sales to be advertised.

LXXI. No sale by auction of land or of any lease or licence shall take place unless the time and place of sale shall have been approved by the Board, and notified by the Commissioner in the Gazette, and some newspaper circulating in the province, not less than one month nor more than three months before such sale.

Contents of advertisement of sale.

LXXII. Every such notice of sale shall describe the position and class of the land referred to, and when the land is for sale the upset price thereof.

Mode of payment for land.

LXXIII. Immediate payment in cash of one tenth of the purchase money shall be made on every sale of land by auction, and in default thereof in any case the lot on which default is made shall be again put up for sale at the conclusion of the auction,

the remaining nine tenths, together with any amount due for fees or surveys, must be paid by the purchaser within one month after the day of sale, or the one tenth deposit will be forfeited, and the sale null and void.

LXXIV. There shall be paid a fee of thirty shillings upon delivery of every lease. Fee on lease.

LXXV. All rents, monies, or fees payable under or in respect of any lease or licence shall be paid annually in advance, and one year's rent or money shall be due and paid on the first day of January after the date of the lease, and on every first day of January in any succeeding year during the term granted: provided that for leases granted or licences issued after the thirtieth day of June in any year only half a year's rent shall be chargeable on the next ensuing month of January. Rents, &c. how to be paid.

LXXVI. If any fee rent or royalty payable under any lease or licence be in arrear for six months, such lease or licence shall be ipso facto void, and the lease or licence of the land in question shall be sold by auction as soon as practicable after such default: provided always, that a fine shall be payable for the time, not exceeding six months, during which any such fee, rent, or royalty shall remain unpaid, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum on the amount due and unpaid: provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Board, in case of leases, to re-assess the rents or royalties to be charged, within the limits herein-before provided, before such sale: provided further, that in case of the death of the lessee or licensee the six months above referred to may be extended to twelve months. Remedies if rent, &c. in arrear.

LXXVII. This Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's pleasure shall have been taken thereon, and the same shall have been confirmed by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, and a proclamation of such confirmation having been given shall have been made by the Governor. Commencement of Act.

SCHEDULE A.

Schedule.

Application for Pasturage Licence.

District of
Boundaries
Estimated Extent
Deposit £
Signature of Applicant

SCHEDULE B.

Form of Licence.

Whereas A.B. of has made application for a pasture occupation licence in the district of and has lodged with me the required description and deposit: and whereas the boundaries of the run thus applied for are set forth on a plan attached to this licence, and the acreage contents satisfactorily certified;

Now therefore I do hereby license the said to depasture stock upon the said land for the term of fourteen years

from the date hereof, subject nevertheless to be sooner determined, pursuant to the provisions of the Nelson Waste Lands Act, 1863, and to be cancelled as in such Act is provided.

Dated the day of 18

(Signed) *C.D.*
Commissioner.

Appendix No. 48.

Royal Licence to Mr. Dumas to export phosphatic substances from the Island of Sombrero for 21 years.

This indenture, made the sixteenth day of March 1865, between Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and Francis Kuper Dumas, of Fenchurch Street in the city of London, merchant, (who, with his executors, administrators, and assigns, is herein-after included in the term "lessee,") of the other part.

Whereas by an indenture dated the 6th day of February 1864, and made between Her Majesty of the one part, and Francis Kuper Dumas of the other part, Her Majesty was pleased to grant Her royal licence to the said Francis Kuper Dumas to raise, collect, and export from the island of Sombrero, one of the Leeward islands in the West Indies, such quantities of phosphatic substances as he might think proper, for the term of five years from the 1st day of January 1864, upon payment of a yearly rent of 750*l.*

And whereas the said Francis Kuper Dumas hath requested Her Majesty to substitute for Her said royal licence a lease of the said island for the term of twenty-one years, to which request Her Majesty hath been graciously pleased to accede, upon condition that the annual rent be increased to the sum of 1,000*l.*, and upon the understanding that Her Majesty's Government do not undertake to make any compensation to the lessee for the time being of the said island for any loss or damage which he may sustain, if from political or other considerations Her Majesty's Government shall not find it convenient to protect him in the possession or enjoyment of the said island, or of the privileges intended to be hereby granted.

Now this indenture witnesseth, that, in consideration of the premises, it is hereby mutually agreed that the said herein-before recited indenture and royal licence shall, as from the date of these presents, be determined and cease to have any binding effect, save only as to the accounts for the year ending the 31st day of December last, thereby stipulated to be rendered, and which are to be rendered accordingly.

And this indenture also witnesseth, that in consideration of the rent, covenants, and conditions herein-after reserved and contained, on the part of the said lessee to be paid and performed, Her Majesty doth hereby grant, demise, and lease unto the said lessee—

All that the said island of Sombrero, with the buildings and other works thereon, together with full power to raise, collect, and export, during the said term, all phosphate of lime and phosphatic substances found on the said island, and to construct thereon all such buildings, roads, jetties, or other works as may be requisite or necessary for the raising, collecting, or exporting such phosphatic substances.

Save and except, and always reserved out of the present demise unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and without compensation to the said lessee, such part of the said island as Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies may, by writing under his hand, require, as a site, with a sufficient margin around it, for the purpose of erecting thereon, should Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, see fit, a lighthouse, with a convenient right of way thereto at all times, for the necessary officers, servants, and workmen, and also full liberty for them to take, quarry, and use, free of charge, all such stone and building materials on the said island as may be necessary for building, sustaining, and keeping in repair such lighthouse and its appurtenances, and all houses, buildings, and works necessary and convenient for the use and occupation or for the purposes of such lighthouse:

To have and to hold the said island and premises hereby granted and demised, with their appurtenances, (except as before excepted,) unto the said lessee from the day of the date of these presents for the full term of twenty-one years, determinable, nevertheless, as herein-after mentioned:

Yielding and paying therefor unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the rents following, that is to say, the sum of 750*l.* as rent from the 1st day of January last to the 31st day of December next, and thenceforth the yearly rent or sum of 1,000*l.* of lawful money of Great Britain, payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year during the said term, and without any deduction or abatement whatsoever.

And the said lessee doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant with Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That he the said lessee will not assign or underlet the said premises hereby demised, or any part thereof or any interest therein, without having first obtained the consent in writing for so doing of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being.
2. That he the said lessee shall, on the 1st day of January 1866, pay to Her said Majesty's Emigration Commissioners for the time being, at their office in London, for

and on behalf of Her Majesty, or to such other person or persons as may be authorized by Her Majesty's said Principal Secretary of State to receive the same, the said sum of 750*l.* of lawful money of Great Britain as the rent of the said premises for the year ending the 31st day of December 1865, and shall thenceforth, during the continuance of the said term, pay half-yearly as aforesaid to the said Emigration Commissioners, or such other person or persons as aforesaid, the said yearly rent of 1,000*l.* of like lawful money, without any deduction or abatement whatsoever, the first of such half-yearly payments to be made on the 30th day of June 1866, and a proportionate part of such rent in the last or any half year of the said term in which this demise may expire by efflux of time, or be determined as herein-after mentioned.

3. That the said lessee shall, with his own resources, and to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State, maintain good order on the said island, and shall properly feed, support, and treat all labourers and others who may be employed by him on the said island, other than the crews of any ships receiving such phosphatic substances as aforesaid, and shall also conform to and enforce all such rules and regulations, if any, as may from time to time be established by or by the authority of such Secretary of State for maintaining good order in the said island; and the said lessee shall not practise or resort to any punishments or methods of coercing labour which in the opinion of such Secretary of State shall be unjustifiable, and shall not enforce or attempt to enforce any rules or regulations affecting the labourers to be employed on the said island which have not first been approved by such Secretary of State.

And this indenture further witnesseth, that in case any of the covenants on the lessee's part herein-before contained shall be broken or left unfulfilled, or in case it shall appear to the said Secretary of State expedient for political considerations to determine and annul this demise, it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State, on behalf of Her Majesty, by notice under his hand, to be forwarded by post to the said lessee at his last known place of abode or business in the United Kingdom, to declare that on a day to be named in such notice (not being less than three calendar months after the date of such notice) this demise shall cease and determine, and the same shall accordingly cease and determine on that day, save as to any rent then due which shall be duly paid up to that day; provided, nevertheless, that in case it shall be deemed expedient to determine the said demise on political grounds, or on account of disorders in the said island, not in the opinion of such Secretary of State imputable to the said lessee or his agents, or to his or their neglect, the day so to be named for such determination of this demise shall not be less than 12 calendar months after the date of such notice.

And it is hereby further agreed, that on the determination of this demise, either by efflux of time or for the breach or nonfulfilment of any of the covenants or conditions aforesaid, all property, machinery, buildings, rail or tram roads, jetties, and works now on the said island, or hereafter to be placed or erected thereon, by the said lessee, and all phosphatic substances then raised and being thereon, shall be and become the property of Her Majesty and her successors ; provided nevertheless, that if before the expiration of the said term of 21 years Her Majesty or her successors shall see fit to determine this demise on the ground of political expediency, or for considerations other than the breach or nonfulfilment of any of the covenants herein on the lessee's part to be observed, then the said lessee shall be at liberty to remove any machinery or other moveable property on the said island belonging to him, except houses, buildings, rail or tram ways or jetties, but he shall not in any case be entitled to any compensation from Her said Majesty or her successors, or from the Government.

And it it hereby lastly agreed, that all expenses incurred in or about the preparation and execution of these presents, or in carrying out the provisions hereof, shall be borne by the said lessee, and that the opinion of the Solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the amount of such expenses shall in all respects be final.

In witness whereof, we, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott, esquires, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and seals on behalf of Her Majesty, and I the said Francis Kuper Dumas have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

T. W. C. (L.S.) MURDOCH.
(L.S.) S. WALCOTT.
(L.S.) FRANCIS K. DUMAS.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott as such Emigration Commissioners as aforesaid, and by the said Francis Kuper Dumas, in the presence of Chrisr. Simner Cartwright, 8, Park Street, Westminster.

Appendix No. 49.

Form of Licence to raise and export Guano from Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

This indenture, made the day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty between Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and (who, with his executors, administrators, and assigns, is herein-after included in the term "licensee,") on the other part.

Recitals.

Discovery of Guano by Licensee.

Whereas it hath been represented to Her Majesty by the said licensee that he hath discovered certain deposits of guano and other substances capable of being profitably used for the manuring of land (all which substances are herein-after included under the term guano) on a certain island in the ocean called lying in

Island uninhabited and unclaimed.

and that the said island is unhabited, and does not belong to any recognized foreign state or power, and that so far as he the said licensee is aware no other person has previously discovered guano on the said island, or claims to have any right or interest therein:

Application for licence.

And whereas the said licensee hath applied to Her said Majesty to grant to him as the first discoverer of guano on the said island an exclusive licence to remove guano therefrom for his own use and benefit:

Application granted without any guarantee of protection or compensation.

And whereas Her said Majesty, on the faith of such representations, hath been graciously pleased to accede to such application, subject nevertheless to the understanding that Her said Majesty's Government do not undertake to maintain any establishment or any officer on the said island, or to make any compensation to the said licensee for any loss or damage he may sustain by reason of the absence thereof, or if from political or other considerations Her Majesty shall not find it expedient to retain the sovereignty of the said island, or convenient to protect the said licensee in the exclusive enjoyment of the privilege intended to be hereby granted:

Grant of exclusive right to raise and export guano for seven years.

Now this indenture witnesseth, that subject to the royalty, covenants, and conditions herein-after contained on the part of the said licensee to be paid and performed, Her said Majesty doth hereby grant to the said licensee the sole and exclusive right to raise and export from the said island for his own use and benefit such quantities of guano as he may think proper during the term of seven years, to be computed from the day of the date of these presents, with full power and permission to construct on the said island all such buildings, roads, jetties, or other works as may be requisite and necessary for his operations in the raising and exporting such guano:

Covenants by the lessee.

And this indenture also witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises he the said licensee, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, doth hereby covenant with Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, in manner following, that is to say:—

Not to assign or underlet.

1. That he the said licensee will not assign or underlet the present licence or any interest therein, without having first obtained

the consent thereto in writing of Her said Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being.

2. That the said licensee shall render to such Secretary of State true and correct half-yearly statements, made up to the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January in each year, specifying in tons the quantity of guano shipped from the said island during the half year to which such statements respectively shall relate, together with the names, tonnage, and destinations of the vessels in which the same shall have been shipped, which statements respectively shall be signed by the said licensee, and the truth and correctness thereof solemnly declared to by him on oath to be taken before a justice of the peace, or if there be a law in the colony in which the licensee may reside, substituting solemn declarations for oaths, by solemn declaration, to be made before such justice ; and each of such half-yearly statements so signed and sworn or declared to as aforesaid shall be transmitted by the said licensee to such Secretary of State, so as to ensure that it shall reach him at the Colonial Office in London within six calendar months of the expiration of every such half year. To render half-yearly accounts.

3. That the said licensee shall half-yearly on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July next after the expiration of the half year for which such statements respectively have been or ought to have been made up as aforesaid, pay to the Governor or officer for the time being administering the government of on behalf of Her Majesty, or to any other person authorized by such Secretary of State to receive the same, a royalty at the rate of two shillings for every ton of guano which shall be exported ftom the said island during the first two years of the said term of seven years, and a royalty at the rate of four shillings for every ton which shall be so exported during the remainder of the said term. To pay the royalty half-yearly.

4. That the said licensee shall with his own resources and to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State maintain good order on the said island, and shall properly feed, support, and treat all labourers and others who may be employed by him on the said island, and shall also conform to and enforce all such rules and regulations, if any, as may from time to time be established by or by the authority of such Secretary of State for maintaining good order on the said island ; and the said licensee shall not practise or resort to any punishments or methods of coercing labour which in the opinion of such Secretary of State shall be unjustifiable. To maintain good order, and properly treat the labourers on the island.

5. That for the purposes of landmarks, and so as to be visible to vessels approaching or passing near the said island, the said licensee shall within one year from the date hereof plant and during the continuance of this licence maintain on at least two conspicuous spots on the said islands cocoa-nut trees, palms, or other quick growing trees, and shall also build in a permanent manner and maintain a substantial column or beacon of not less than ten feet square at the base nor less than twenty-five feet in height : provided that it shall be lawful for the commanding officer of any of Her Majesty's ships of war to inspect the said To plant trees, and erect a conspicuous landmark.

beacon, and if such commanding officer shall be dissatisfied with the mode in which the same shall have been built, or with the place at which it shall have been erected, it shall be lawful for such commanding officer to require the said licensee to amend or alter the mode of construction of the said beacon, or to require the same to be removed or erected upon some other part of the said island, whereupon the said licensee shall forthwith, as may be so required, amend or alter the mode of construction of the said beacon, or remove and re-erect the same at such other place as shall be directed by such commanding officer.

Power to the Secretary of State to revoke the licence in certain cases, or on breach of any of the covenants. Not less than 1,500 tons of guano to be exported annually.

And this indenture further witnesseth, that in case any of the herein-before recited representations of the said licensee shall prove to be incorrect, or in case any of the above covenants on the part of the said licensee shall be broken or left unfulfilled, or in case it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary of State that the said licensee has not exported from the said island in any one year commencing from the day of 186 as much as fifteen hundred tons of guano, or in case it shall appear to such Secretary of State expedient on political grounds to revoke this present licence, it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State, on behalf of Her Majesty, by notice under his hand, to be forwarded by post to the said licensee at his last known place of abode or of business in the United Kingdom, or in any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, to declare that on a day to be named in such notice, not being less than four calendar months after the date thereof, the licence hereby granted to the said licensee to raise and export guano as aforesaid shall cease and determine, and the same shall accordingly cease and determine on that day: provided nevertheless that in case it shall be deemed expedient to determine the said licence on political grounds, or on account of disorders not in the opinion of the Secretary of State imputable to the licensee or his agents, the day so to be named for such determination shall not be less than twelve calendar months after the date of such notice.

At the termination of the licence all property of the licensee to belong to the Crown.

If license revoked on political grounds licensee to be compensated for machinery and business, unless removed.

And it is hereby further agreed, that on the termination of the present licence, either by efflux of time or on account of the breach of any of the conditions aforesaid, all property, machinery, buildings, and works placed or erected by the said licensee on the said island, and all guano being thereon, shall be and become the property of Her Majesty and her successors: provided nevertheless that in case these presents shall be annulled or the said licence revoked on the ground of political expediency, the said licensee, in that case only, shall be entitled to compensation for any machinery and buildings then on the said island, and belonging to the said licensee, which he may not elect at once to remove, such compensation to be fixed by arbitrators, to be chosen one by the said Secretary of State and the other by the said licensee, or by an umpire to be named by such arbitrators before they enter upon the arbitration.

Expenses to be paid by licensee.

And it is hereby lastly agreed, that all expenses incurred or to be incurred in the preparation and execution of these presents,

and in carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be borne by the said licensee, and that the opinion of the Solicitor of Her Majestys Treasury as to the amount of such expenses shall in all respects be final.

In witness whereof Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott, esquires, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set their hands and seals, on behalf of Her Majesty, and the said _____ hath hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott, as such Emigration Commissioners as aforesaid, in the presence of _____ _____ (L.S.)

_____ (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said _____ in the presence of _____ _____ (L.S.)

Appendix No. 50.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, S.W.

Information respecting Free and Assisted Passages to the Colonies.

The only colonies which at present promote immigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds are, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

The system on which assistance is afforded varies in each colony, as more fully explained below.

More general information than can be given within the limits of this paper is contained in the Colonization Circular, which is prepared annually by the Emigration Commissioners, with the object of supplying intending emigrants with detailed particulars respecting the cost of passages, the prices of provisions and clothing, the rates of wages, the regulations for the disposal of Crown lands, climate, &c., in the various colonies. The circular may be obtained of the publishers, Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, 5, Paternoster Row, London (postage free), on remitting to them seven postage stamps.

Victoria.

Immigration into the colony at the expense of the colonial funds is governed by regulations issued by the local government, dated Melbourne, 23d September 1863.

Free Passages.—The Emigration Commissioners grant free passages to female servants only. The eligible candidates must have been accustomed to domestic service, and must produce satisfactory certificates of good character. They must make their applications on certain printed forms which can be obtained from the Commissioners or their agents. The entire cost of the passage in these cases is defrayed by the Commissioners out of colonial funds, and partial assistance to reach the port of embarkation is also afforded to the accepted candidates. They, however, must provide their own outfit, and before their embarkation order is issued, pay to the Commissioners the sum of 10*s.* each towards the cost of bedding and mess utensils supplied to them on board ship.

Single women selected by the Emigration Commissioners for free passages will be sent out in vessels sailing under Charter to this Board.

Assisted Passages.—Residents in the colony may by making the subjoined payments to the Colonial Government obtain what are called "Passage Warrants" for the introduction of their relatives and friends.

Sex.	Under 15 years.	Between 15 and 40.	40 years and upwards.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
For each Male - -	3 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0
For each Female - -	2 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0

The passage warrants are valid for nine months only, after the date of their issue in the colony, and are transferable with the previous sanction of the Emigration Commissioners.

The Commissioners cannot extend the duration of the warrants, nor sanction the transfer to males of warrants issued for females.

Subject to the conditions specified in the warrants, the persons named in them, or their transferees duly approved by the Emigration Commissioners, are entitled to passages to the colony in ships to be despatched from London or Liverpool, by the agents of the colonial firm, who have contracted with the Government of Victoria for the performance of this service.

New South Wales.

Emigration at the expense of this colony is carried on by means of "passage certificates," issued under colonial regulations, dated 19th May 1863. The "certificates" can be obtained only from the Colonial Government by residents in the colony. They are of two kinds, (1), where the name and description of the person to be introduced are given to the Colonial Government and are inserted in the certificate before it is issued; and

(2.), where the name, &c. are not given, but are to be inserted by the holder of the certificate after it is issued. The payments to be made to the Colonial Government are less in the former than in the latter case, as shown in the following scales A. and B.

Scale A., where names, &c. are given :—

Sex.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	All above 50 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Male - - -	4 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0
Female - -	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0

Scale B., where names, &c. are not given :—

Sex.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	All above 50 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Male - - -	4 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	15 0 0
Female - - -	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0

The nominees in either case must be either mechanics, domestic servants, or persons of the labouring class, in good health, and of good moral character.

The Emigration Commissioners can occasionally select in this country a few married couples of the above classes for assisted passages at the higher rates of payment specified in Scale B.

"Passage certificates" are not transferable. They are available for 12 months from their date, and for passages only in the ships of the Emigration Commissioners, to whom they should be forwarded by the nominees or holders as soon as they receive them. The Commissioners cannot extend the duration of the certificate.

Queensland.

Free Passages.—The Emigration Commissioners, when funds are remitted them for the purpose by the local government, grant free passages to this colony (which was lately a portion of New South Wales, and called Moreton Bay,) to female domestic servants of good character, and assisted passages to agricultural labourers and other classes on the terms stated below.

1. Free Passages.—Experienced unmarried female domestic servants between the ages of 18 and 35, each - - - 10*s.*
2. Assisted Passages.

SCALE A.

The classes named in this scale *may*, if they prefer it, pay the larger part of the contribution *in the colony* within twelve months of their arrival.

	In this country.	In the colony.
	——	——
Married agricultural labourers, shepherds, drovers, gardeners, railway labourers, road makers, miners, and quarrymen under 40 years of age, and sons over 12, each	£ 1 0	£ 7 0
Their wives under 40 years of age	1 0	3 0
Their female children over 12, and their children of either sex under 12 years of age, each	0 10	3 10
Single females, not being domestic servants, but capable of domestic or farm service, each	0 10	3 10

SCALE B.

The classes named in this scale *must* pay the whole of their contributions before they leave this country.

	£
Married agricultural labourers, shepherds, drovers, railway labourers, and their wives, between 40 and 50 years of age, single agricultural labourers, shepherds, drovers, farm servants, gardeners, railway labourers, road makers, miners, and quarrymen, under 35 years of age, each	8
The payments for children in this class are the same as in Scale A.	
Small farmers, carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, shipbuilders, and other persons of the working class under 40 years of age, and sons over 12, each	8
Wives of persons of this class and their children under 12 years of age, each	4
Other persons of the working class whom the Commissioners may deem suitable, and be able to take, each	12

Persons resident in the colony may, on payment to the colonial authorities of the following sums, obtain "passage certificates" for the introduction of their relatives or friends, viz.:—

Sex.	Under 12 years.	12 years and under 35.	12 years and under 45.	Above 45.
	£	£	£	£
Males	4	—	6	8
Females	4	4	6	8

These certificates, like those issued in New South Wales, are available for 12 months from their date, and for passages only in the ships of the Emigration Commissioners, to whom they should be forwarded by the nominees as soon as received. They are not transferable, nor can their duration be extended.

Under a recent colonial Act persons comprised within the colonial immigration regulations for the time being who proceed direct from Europe to the colony at their own expense will be entitled to land orders to the value of 30*l.* for each adult emigrant of 12 years and upwards, and 15*l.* for children between 1 and 12 years of age. The orders are granted in the proportion of 18*l.* immediately on arrival, and 12*l.* more at the end of a two years' continuous residence in the colony. They are available for the

purchase of any lands offered for sale by the government, without restriction as to quality or locality.

South Australia.

The emigrants who go out at the expense of the colonial funds are selected, not by the Emigration Commissioners, but by an agent (Mr. Walters) specially appointed for the purpose by the colonial Government. The emigrants are sent out in ships chartered and fitted up by the Emigration Commissioners.

1. *Free Passages.*—Free passages can occasionally be granted to South Australia. The classes of persons eligible for free passages are single female domestic servants of good character not over 35 years of age, and married couples of the labouring class under 45 years of age, having, if any, not more than two children under 7, or 3 under 10 years of age. The deposits to be paid are as follows :—Single women, 10*s.* each ; married men and their wives, and children under 12 years of age, 1*l.* ; and single men, 1*l.* each.

2. *Assisted Passages.*—When free passages cannot be granted, assisted passages are offered to suitable persons of the labouring class, on payment of the following sums :

Males—Married men under 45 and single men under 40, 4*l.*

Females—Married women under 45, and single women under 35, 3*l.* each.

Children of the above between 1 and 12 years of age, half the above rates.

Persons who apply for assisted passages have a preference over those who apply for free passages.

3. *Deposit Certificates.*—Persons resident in the colony can avail themselves of the assisted passage regulations for the introduction of their relatives and friends. On application to the colonial authorities, and on payment of the sums mentioned below, a "passage certificate" may be obtained which will entitle the holder to a passage in one of the Commissioners' ships.

Males—Married men under 45 and single men under 40, 4*l.* each.

Females—Married women under 45 and single women under 35, 3*l.* each.

Children between 1 and 12 years of age, half the above rates.

It is required that the emigrants proceeding to the colony under either of these systems should, previous to embarkation, be personally inspected by the colonial agent, and sign an undertaking not to leave South Australia within two years after their arrival in the colony.

Applications for passages can be made either to the Commissioners in Park Street, Westminster, or to Mr. Walters, 5, Copthall Court, City.

New Zealand.

Free Passages.—There are no funds at the disposal of the Home Government, or of the Emigration Commissioners, for

granting either free or assisted passages to any of the nine provinces into which New Zealand is now divided. But it is understood that assisted passages are granted to Auckland, Wellington, Southland, Canterbury, and Otago by the agents in this country of the respective provinces. Residents in Hawkes Bay, Nelson, Marlborough, and New Plymouth may also secure passages for their relatives and friends, upon giving a guarantee to the Local Government to repay the cost of their introduction within two years after their arrival in the colony.

The Provincial Government of Auckland and Albertland also promotes immigration by means of land orders, which are granted to persons who pay their own passages out. The conditions attaching to these land orders, and how the orders are to be obtained, can be learned by application to Messrs. Ridgway and Drake, of No. 40, Leicester Square.

Tasmania.

There is no free emigration to this colony. The assisted emigration is carried on by means of "bounty tickets," which are procurable only in the colony, where also they are made payable. The holders of these tickets are left to make their own arrangements for passages with any private shipowner who will take the tickets in part payment.

The following Government notice, issued in Hobart Town under date 22d November 1861, contains the scale of payments, and the conditions under which the "bounty tickets" are granted.

Payments required from Applicants.

	£
For a family ticket, including a man and his wife, with all their children under 12 years of age at the time of embarkation - - -	15
For a ticket for a single female - - -	5
For a ticket for a single male - - -	10

All children of 12 years of age or upwards at embarkation are to be considered as adults, and must each have a separate single ticket.

Regulations.

1. Forms for signature by applicants to be obtained from the Immigration Agent at Hobart Town or Launceston, and at the several police offices in the interior.

2. The "engagement" set out in the bounty ticket must be signed by the emigrant (for himself and family), agreeing not to leave Tasmania within four years after arrival without having previously paid to the Immigration Agent at Hobart Town or Launceston one fourth of the whole cost of the passage money for every year wanting to complete four years' residence in the colony, and a proportionate sum for every part of a year.

3. Persons who introduce immigrants under these regulations must provide for their reception on arrival.

Should any such immigrants be received into a Government establishment, a charge of 2*s.* a day, or part of a day, for each individual, will be made against the introducer.

Cape of Good Hope.

The Emigration Commissioners cannot select any emigrants for free or assisted passages to the Cape of Good Hope. The only persons who can be sent out are the nominees of settlers in the colony, who, after inquiry by the Commissioners, may be found eligible under the Colonial Regulations.

Natal.

No free passages are now granted to this colony. Persons resident in Natal can, however, nominate their relations or friends for passages in the Commissioners ships, on giving to the Colonial Government a guarantee for the repayment of the passages, at the rate of 10*l.* per statute adult, within 12 months after the landing of the emigrants. Married persons, with the members of their families under 12 years of age, are required to repay the advance at the rate of 10*l.* per annum. Any excess of passage money beyond the 10*l.* is paid out of colonial funds.

Western Australia.

There are no colonial funds appropriated for emigration to this colony. It is only occasionally, when authorized by the Secretary of State, that the Commissioners can select emigrants for passages to this colony at the expense of imperial funds. On these occasions the emigrants are required to be for the most part unmarried females of good character, and a few married agricultural labourers, having, if any, not more than two young children.

To North America, British Columbia, and the other British colonies there is no free or assisted emigration.

Information for Emigrants proceeding in Ships despatched by the Emigration Commissioners.

1. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland are five separate colonies in Australia, the capitals of which are several hundred miles apart. Sydney is the capital of New South Wales. Melbourne is the capital of Victoria. Geelong, near to Melbourne, is the next principal town, and Portland and Belfast are also thriving towns, about 300 miles to the west of Melbourne. As Melbourne and Geelong are situated in the same land-locked bay, and are only about 45 miles apart, with steam communication daily between them at the cost of a few shillings, the Commissioners treat them as practically the same port. Adelaide is the capital of South Australia, and Perth of Western Australia. Brisbane, Moreton

Bay, is the capital of Queensland. Port Curtis is a fine harbour in the same colony, about 300 miles north of Moreton Bay. Keppel Bay and Wide Bay are also ports in the same colony.

2. The Commissioners engage none but first-class vessels, which are despatched from Southampton, Plymouth, and Birkenhead. At these ports the Commissioners have depôts fitted expressly for the reception of emigrants, who are lodged and fed, free of charge, from the day named in their embarkation order until they are embarked. They can travel to the depôt by any of the ordinary trains on the London and North Western, the Great Western, and the South Western, or the lines of railway connected therewith, for 1*d.* per mile. Emigrants should look carefully after their luggage both in travelling and in the depôt, as the Commissioners or their officers cannot be responsible for it in any way.

3. The ships are fitted with a proper regard to the health and comfort of the emigrants, as well as for the preservation of good order amongst them. The single men occupy the fore part of the ship; next to them are placed the married couples and their young children in the middle of the vessel, and the single women have a distinct compartment set apart for them in the after-part of the ship.

4. The Commissioners appoint a surgeon superintendent for the protection and medical charge of the emigrants. The single women are placed under the care of a matron, and when practicable a schoolmaster is appointed, for the benefit of adults as well as of children.

Diet Scale.

5. The emigrants are victualled on board, in messes of six or eight each. Each person over 12 years of age receives weekly—$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of meat, 8 oz. of suet, 4 oz. of butter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of biscuit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of flour, 1 lb. of oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice, 2 lbs. of potatoes or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of preserved ditto, peas and other vegetables, 6 oz. of raisins, 1 oz. of tea, and 2 oz. of coffee, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of West India molasses, with salt, pepper, and pickles, and 3 quarts of water daily. Children between 1 and 12 years of age receive half rations, and for those under 1 year old there is a special dietary scale. There is also an abundant supply of medical comforts, such as arrowroot, wine, preserved milk, &c., for use in case of sickness. Every ship carries a baker, and a large oven for baking bread, pies, &c., and the emigrants, besides their other allowances, receive an issue of fresh bread three times a week, made from a portion of their flour.

Outfit, &c.

6. The emigrants must find their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the Commissioners. The smallest quantity which will be passed is—for each *Male* over 12, six shirts; six pairs of stockings; two warm flannel shirts; two pairs of new shoes or boots; two complete suits of strong

exterior clothing ; four towels ; one comb ; one hair brush ; and 4 lbs. marine soap ; and for each *Female* over 12, six shifts ; two warm and strong flannel petticoats ; six pairs stockings ; two pairs strong shoes ; two strong gowns, one of which must be warm ; four towels ; one comb and one hair brush ; and 4 lbs. of marine soap. Three sheets must also be provided for each berth occupied on board ship. If any difficulty is experienced in procuring good marine soap where the applicants reside, there will be ample opportunity for purchasing it after their arrival at the depôt. The larger the stock of clothing the better for health and comfort during the voyage, which usually lasts about four months ; and as the emigrants have always to pass through very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both. An extra supply of flannel is strongly recommended.

7. The whole quantity of baggage for each adult must not measure more than 20 cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton in weight. It must be closely packed in one or more strong boxes or cases, but no box must exceed in size 15 cubic feet. Large packages and extra baggage, if taken at all, must be paid for. Mattresses and feather beds will in no case be taken. Neither the Commissioners nor the Colonial Government will be responsible in any way for loss or damage at sea of emigrants' baggage.

8. The Commissioners supply, free of charge, provisions, medical attendance, and cooking utensils at their depôts and on board the ship. They also provide new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes, canvass bags to contain linen, &c., knives and forks, spoons, metal plates, and drinking mugs, which articles are given at the end of the voyage, to the emigrants who have behaved well.

9. The Commissioners also supply bags containing stuffs, and sewing and knitting materials, which are placed in charge of the matron, to be given out for the benefit and recreative employment of the single women during the voyage.

10. On reaching the colony, emigrants by the Commissioners' ships are received into the Government depôts, and lodged and maintained there free of expense for a few days, till they can obtain employment. They are not bound in any way to the Government, or required to make any payment in the colony for their passages, but are at perfect liberty to choose their own employers, and to make their own bargains for wages. No employer is admitted into the depôt to hire servants who is not known to be of good character, or who does not bring a certificate of respectability from a clergyman or magistrate.

Appendix No. 51.

Information for Emigrants to the United States.

On the arrival at New York you will be landed with your luggage at Castle Garden, where you will obtain, free of charge, good accommodation and instructions as to the best mode of reaching your destination.

This establishment is under the supervision of the Commissioners of Emigration for the State of New York (one of whom is the president of the "Irish Emigrant Society"), and affords every facility for obtaining "Inland Passage Tickets," by railroads and steamboats, to all parts of the United States and Canada.

Be cautious in buying in this country, or on board ship, "Inland Passage Tickets" for travelling in the United States, as you may find them useless on your arrival in America. You will obtain them cheaper, and run no risk of imposition, by getting them at Castle Garden, New York.

Do not trust to strangers, whose object in offering you assistance is probably either to entrap you into enlisting, or to gain your confidence for the purpose of defrauding you of your money.

Do not accept invitations from strangers to drink, and be especially careful not to get drunk, or in any way to lose the control over your own actions.

Be very cautious as to the engagements you enter into for work.

Remember that an American dollar is nominally equal to four shillings and twopence English money, and a cent is one halfpenny, but that under the present circumstances of the country they will not buy more than one third as much of the necessaries of life as they would formerly buy.

By Order of H.M. Emigration Commissioners,
S. Walcott.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster,
August 1864.

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